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(Twelfth Session)

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LOK SABHA

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Thursday, August 25, 1983/Bhadra 3, 1905 (Saka)

The Lok Labha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER : Hon'ble Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Sham Lal Saraf who was a Member of Third Lok Sabha from Jammu and Kashmir during 1962-67. Earlier he had been a Member of Jammu and Kashmir State Legislature from September, 1951 to April 1962. He was also a Minister in Jammu and Kashmir Government during 1947-62.

A businessman, he was associated with a number of social, cultural, educational and religious organisations.

Shri Saraf also took active part in the national movement.

An able parliamentarian, he took keen interest in the proceedings of the House. He also served on the Panel of Chairmen.

Shri Saraf passed away at Srinagar on 26th July, 1983, at the age of 79 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 26 जुलाई को मृत्यु हुई और आज 25 अगस्त है। मेम्बरों को बताया जाना चाहिए कि किसके द्वारा खबर मिलने के बाद शोक प्रकट होता है, जिससे जल्दी ओबीचुयेरी हो जाया करे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है, इतने देर बाद करना बुरा लगता है।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : What is the reason ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : श्री शिव पूजन शास्त्री का ओबीचुयेरी रेफरेंस अभी भी नहीं हुआ है।

He was a member of the Fourth Lok Sabha ; maybe a member of the Fifth Lok Sabha also.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक बात है आपकी।

———

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indo-Pak Relations

*433. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to bilateral talks between India and Pakistan which are going on during the last 2 years on various levels, the relations between India and Pakistan have improved ;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken for frequent exchange of delegations in various fields viz. Cultural, Sports, Education, Trade, Commerce, Industry and Labour ; and

(c) how many more delegations are expected to visit each country during 1983 and 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). Bilateral talks at

various levels, aimed at better understanding of each other's position, have led to the establishment of the Indo-Pakistan Joint Commission, proposed by our Prime Minister. This is a significant step in improving bilateral relations between the two countries. It aims at increasing exchanges and promoting co-operation for mutual benefit in economic, trade, industrial, educational, health, cultural, consular, tourism, travel, information, scientific and technical fields.

During the first meeting of the Joint Commission, with a view to increase contacts, we have also given drafts of separate agreements on culture and tourism to the Pakistani side and are awaiting their reaction.

However, differences remain in certain areas and discussions are continuing as an ongoing process to achieve better relations.

(c) On the invitation of the Government of Pakistan, Minister of State for Education and Social Welfare is expected to visit Pakistan some time later this year.

In addition, at the first meeting of the Indo-Pak Joint Commission in June 1983, concrete proposals for exchange of visits in different areas were examined. These will be further discussed by the four Sub-Commissions which are expected to meet again before the end of the year. Officials of different departments of the two Governments will continue to meet as and when required.

श्री रामजी भाई मावणि : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं, खास कर के मेरी कांस्टीच्युएंसी में बहुत से वोटर्स हैं जिनके कि रिश्तेदार पाकिस्तान में रहते हैं और जो लोग पाकिस्तान में रहते हैं उनके रिश्तेदार मेरे यहां रहते हैं। मैं पिछले साल अप्रैल में पाकिस्तान गया था और वहां बहुत से लोगों से मिला था। वहां के लोग यह चाहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के बीच कोई मैत्री करार होना चाहिए, जैसा कि इण्डो चीन के साथ है जिससे कि एक जगह के लोग दूसरी जगह अपने रिश्तेदारों से मिलने के लिए आ जा सकें। इस बारे में सरकार क्या सोचती है ?

हमारे दोनों देशों में डिफेंस पर बहुत बड़ा खर्चा होता है। अगर हम दोनों देशों के बीच में मैत्री हो सकती है तो वह होनी चाहिए जिससे कि हमारे दोनों देशों का पैसा आर्थिक विकास कार्यों पर लगे और एक दूसरे की योजनाओं का कार्य आगे बढ़े। इस बारे में सरकार की क्या योजना है ?

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : हम यही तो कह रहे हैं और वे अपने हथियार बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। हम तो उनके साथ बिल्कुल इस तरह के रिलेशंस कायम करना चाहते हैं। हम यह चाहते हैं कि यह जो हथियारों की होड़ लगी हुई है और उस पर हमारा पैसा खर्च हो रहा है, वह न खर्च हो और उसे हम अपने विकास के कार्यों पर खर्च करें।

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : The Hon. Minister in his statement said that there are certain areas where problems exist between India and Pakistan and both the Governments are trying to solve them.

May I know from the Hon. Minister whether all these discussions are taking place based on the Simla agreement or on some new proposals which are being made ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : The Simla agreement is so wide that the discussions that are taking place could be said to be under the Simla agreement. We have no other agreement for such discussions. The point is that according to the Simla agreement, we have to improve our relations in many fields. But there are some fields in which there have been differences persisting and we are continuing our talks to resolve those differences.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The Hon. Minister has said that they are attempting to improve relations with Pakistan. It is welcome. But the Hon. Minister must keep in mind the factor that India is a much bigger country than Pakistan and a certain amount of finesse and elasticity should be shown in dealing with them.

So I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether the Government would now give up the obstructionist attitude on the admittance of Pakistan into the Commonwealth. It is a way of promoting good relations.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : The question does not arise. We have made it very clear that there is no way for a country having left the Commonwealth to come in at will and there is no question of elasticity in this. It is a question of principle.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what is the latest position about the discussions with Pakistan on the proposal of no war pact and our proposal on friendship which includes exclusion of any foreign force from the territory whether of India or Pakistan.

I would like to know the latest position whether Pakistan has changed it or what is the latest position of the dialogue that is continuing.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : The latest position is that the discussions will be resumed at the Foreign Secretaries level at a mutually convenient time.

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि वे कौन-कौन से एरियाज हैं, जिनमें, जैसा कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि डिफ्रेंसिज हैं ? वे कौन-कौन से एरियाज हैं जिनमें डिफ्रेंसिज हैं ?

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : एक तो ट्रेड के सिलसिले में अभी तक कोई समझौता नहीं हो पाया है। ट्रेड के सिलसिले में उनकी जो पालिसी है उससे कुछ ऐसा लगता है कि वे हमारी चीजों को वहां आने नहीं देना चाहते हैं प्राइवेट सेक्टर टू प्राइवेट सेक्टर। जो भी कुछ हो रहा है वह पब्लिक सेक्टर टू पब्लिक सेक्टर हो रहा है और वह भी बहुत कम हो रहा है। गुंजाइश बहुत है लेकिन नहीं हो रहा है।

कल्चरल एग्रीमेंट का मसौदा हम उनको दे चुके हैं। अभी उनसे कोई जवाब नहीं आया है।

टूरिज्म के सिलसिले में भी उनकी पालिसी ऐसी है कि वे यहां से अपने यहां टूरिस्ट्स को आने देना नहीं चाहते। टूरिज्म के सिलसिले में भी हम उनको एक मसौदा दे चुके हैं, जिसके जवाब का अभी इन्तजार है।

दूसरी चीज फ्रेंडशिप ट्रीटी है, इस मामले में कुछ इख्तलाफात हैं। इनके बारे में आगे उनसे बात करनी पड़ेगी।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : यही तो जानना चाहते थे।

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : बताया है कि इसके बारे में बात करनी है।

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : They are probably busy with the Sind situation.

Legislation to Improve Condition of the Blind

*434. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the organisations of blind persons have been agitating for fair treatment, opportunities of employment and rehabilitation of their persons ;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to ameliorate their conditions ; and

(c) whether any special legislation to improve the conditions of blind persons is proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Some representations have been received from various organisations including organisations of the blind for larger opportunities in the field of education, employment and rehabilitation of handicapped persons.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The question of legislation for handicapped has been examined in detail and it

has been found that improvement in the services for the handicapped can be achieved even without legislation.

Statement

Government of India have taken the following steps to ameliorate the conditions of blind persons :

(i) 3% vacancies in Central Government and Central Public sector undertakings in Group 'C' and 'D' posts have been reserved for the physically handicapped of which 1% is for blind persons. Specific roster points have also been reserved. Every third vacancy in a cycle of 100 occurring in a year is earmarked for the blind.

(ii) Jobs which can be performed by blind persons without loss of efficiency have also been identified.

(iii) Age relaxation upto 10 years is available for appointment to posts in Group 'C' and 'D'.

(iv) Government of India has set up a Central Advisory Committee on Employment under the chairmanship of Secretary, Social Welfare to oversee the implementation of reservation orders in various Ministries/Departments.

(v) 22 Special Employment Exchanges have been set up across the country for the placement of physically handicapped persons, including blind, in gainful employment. During 1982-83, 31 special cells in normal employment exchanges have been sanctioned to exclusively register and place physically handicapped persons in jobs.

(vi) 14 Vocational Rehabilitation Centres have been set up to assess the residual ability of the disabled, arrange the training and place them in regular employment. Six skill training workshops have been added to these Vocational Rehabilitation Centres. 11 Rural rehabilitation centres have been added in order to promote the placement of handicapped persons in rural areas.

(vii) Ministry of Communications gives Public Telephone Booths to handicapped persons including blind persons to help them earn a living.

(viii) Loans are available from banks at nominal rates of interest to enable the handicapped persons including the blind for setting up self-employment ventures.

(ix) To promote their employment in private sector, incentive is given to employers by weighted deduction of 133% of salaries paid to handicapped employees for purposes of incometax rebate.

(x) To encourage their employment in public and private sector, Government of India gives national awards to the most efficient employees and outstanding employers of handicapped including blind.

(xi) Education is available free to blind persons in school/institutions run by Government of India and State Governments.

(xii) To assist in securing education, academic, technical/professional training or even training on the shop/floor of industrial establishment, scholarships/stipend are given. In addition to the scholarship, readers allowance is given to blind students.

(xiii) Under Integrated Education Scheme, blind children are given following facilities :—

(a) Equipment allowance of Rs. 800/- (to be spent over the period of five years).

(b) Book and Stationery allowance of Rs. 400/- per child per year.

(c) Reader allowance of 50/- p.m.

Hostllers are given free boarding and lodging, if their parents income is less than Rs. 750/- per month.

(xiv) Priority is given in allotment of residential accommodation to blind Govt. employees enabling them to secure allotment much ahead of their turn.

(xv) Payment of postage is exempted, both inland and foreign for transmission by post of braille literature.

(xvi) Institutions for the blind are permitted to import equipment and apparatus required for education and training of blind free of duty.

(xvii) Central Govt. blind employees are granted conveyance allowance @ 10% of basic pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 per month.

(xviii) Travel concessions are available to blind :—

(a) Upto 50% for travel by Indian Airlines ;

(b) 75% for travel by Rail ;

(c) Ranging from 50% to free travel by buses of various State Transport Corporations.

(xix) An employed blind person is allowed an additional concession of Rs. 10,000/- in the computation of his taxable income.

(xx) A Scheme for granting financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations to enable the voluntary sector to expand their activities in education, training and rehabilitation of disabled persons is administered by the Ministry of Social Welfare.

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डीस : मंत्री महोदय के जवाब से पता चलता है कि कोई कानूनी इलाज इस समस्या का करने के लिए वे तैयार नहीं हैं। प्रश्न बहुत गंभीर है। एक करोड़ लोग हमारे देश में नेत्रहीन हैं और डेढ़ लाख प्रतिवर्ष नेत्रहीन हो रहे हैं। इसी राजधानी के यूनाइटेड नेशन्स के रीजनल डायरेक्टर श्री डेविड हैक्स्टन ने 11 अगस्त 1981 को एक बयान में बताया है कि—

> "A study suggests that 92 million Indian children below six years of age have Vitamin-A deficiency."

जिससे आगे जाकर उनकी आंखें तकलीफ देती हैं। मेरा प्रश्न था इस संदर्भ में कि नेत्रहीनों की जो संस्थाएं हैं उनकी तरफ से लगातार आंदोलन चलते हैं कि हमें कुछ कानूनी इंतजामात दीजिए, जिनके द्वारा हमें नौकरी मिल सके और जिंदगी गुजारने में परेशानी न हो।

इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब लगातार इस तरह के आंदोलन संस्थाओं के द्वारा चलाए जा रहे हैं तो क्या आपके पास प्रधानमंत्री निवास पर नेत्रहीनों पर लाठियां बरसाने के अलावा और कोई तौर-तरीका नहीं है। सरकार आज इनके लिए कोई और इन्तजाम करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं? स्टेटमेंट में बताया गया है कि इतनी सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं, उनके बावजूद आंदोलन चल रहा है। उन सेवाओं का कितने नेत्रहीन लोग इस्तेमाल करने की स्थिति में हैं?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : माननीय सदस्य ने अभी कहा है वह सही है कि हमारे देश में बहुत लोग नेत्रहीन हो रहे हैं। बच्चों के लिए भी समस्या बन रही है। इसके कई वजूहात हैं जिससे आंखों की रोशनी चली जाती है। इसके बारे में हैल्थ मिनिस्टर विस्तार से बता सकते हैं। सूरज की तेज रोशनी से भी आंखें खराब हो जाती हैं। हमारे देश में तेज आंधियां चलती हैं, उनकी मिट्टी से भी आंखें खराब हो जाती हैं। ये कई वजूहात हैं जिनका इलाज हो सकता है और होता है। इनके लिए क्या हो रहा है यह मैं आपको बताना चाहती हूं।

हमने नेत्रहीनों के लिए एक रिजर्वेशन रखा है। तीन परसेंट······।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : यह सारी जानकारी तो आपके स्टेटमेंट में दी हुई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो सारे इंतजाम किए हैं इनका लाभ उठाने वाले कितने लोग हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आंकड़े बता दीजिये ताकि पता लग जाए कि कितने आदमी इससे फायदा उठा रहे हैं।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : तभी पता चल सकता है कि कानून के बगैर यह काम हो सकेगा या नहीं।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : सारा कुछ बताने में वक्त लग जाएगा। बहुत सारे नौकरी में जाते हैं। मैं छात्रों से शुरू करती हूं। कितने बच्चे दाखिल होते हैं और कितनों को हम स्कालरशिप देते हैं।

1979-80 में 8950 थे, 1980-81 में 10,000 थे और 1981-82 में 12698 थे। ये नेत्रहीन थे। वैसे तो बहुत से प्रोग्राम बनाए गए हैं आडिस-एवल्ड भी हैं। लेकिन उनके लिए यह है।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : कहां प्रश्न, कहां उत्तर। मेरा प्रश्न देखिए। मैंने रिहैबिलिटेशन की बात की है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई आंकड़े आपके पास हैं ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : 1980 में जिन नेत्र-हीनों को रजिस्टर किया गया उनकी संख्या 1918 थी और नौकरी 147 को मिली। 1981 में 4475 ने किया और 966 को नौकरी मिली। 1982 में रजिस्टर किया 3343 को और नौकरी मिली 652 को। 1977 में 120 को मिली थी जो बढ़ते बढ़ते 966 हो गई। पूरी फिगर नहीं आई है लेकिन 652 तक हम गए हैं।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : प्रश्न का समाधान-कारक उत्तर नहीं आया है। जिस नीति के बारे में इस प्रश्न के द्वारा मैंने चर्चा छेड़ी है उसकी आवश्यकता कितनी है यह स्पष्ट हो गया है क्योंकि बगैर कानून के साल में सौ से लेकर छः सौ तक लोगों को ही आप नौकरी पर लगा सके हैं जबकि इस समय हिन्दुस्तान में इसी सरकार के कहने के अनुसार और यह सर्वविदित बात है कि एक करोड़ लोग नेत्रहीन हैं और मंत्री महोदया ने जो ब्यान दिया है उसको मैं फिर रिफ्यूट करना चाहता हूं कि विटामिन ए की डैफीशैंसी के चलते हिन्दुस्तान में प्रतिवर्ष लगभग दो लाख बच्चे नेत्र-हीन हो रहे हैं और यू०एन० का कहना है कि 9 करोड़ 20 लाख बच्चे विटामिन ए की डैफी-शैंसी में थे···(इन्ट्रैप्शन्ज)···प्रश्न का जो मतलबहै वह आपकी समझ के बाहर है। जो चीज आपकी समझ के बाहर है उसके बारे में चर्चा न करें। प्रश्न मेरे समाधान के लिए नहीं है। प्रश्न समस्या के समाधान के लिए है। न मेरे समाधान के लिए है और न इनके सुनने के लिए है। प्रश्न समस्या के समाधान के लिए है। प्रश्न नेत्रहीन लोगों के बारे में है। उनकी संख्या निरन्तर बढ़ रही है। विटामिन ए की डैफीशैंसी के चलते बढ़ रही है। आप कह रही हैं कि कानून की जरूरत नहीं है—

I am trying to emphasise that a legislation is necessary because all other methods of rehabilitating them have failed. That is the point that I am trying to make. The Minister must reply to this question. Government must consider this question. It is not merely a question of satisfying me with some answers.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you consider this ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : मेरा दूसरा भाग प्रश्न का यह है कि भागलपुर में जिन लोगों की आँखें निकाली गयीं उन लोगों को रिहैबिलिटेट करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कोई कदम उठाया है ? सुप्रीम कोर्ट का एक डायरेक्टिव था कि उनका इन्तजाम किया जाए।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : हमारे पास बहुत सी कैटेगरीज हैं जिन के लिए रिजर्वेशन रखा गया है वगैर लैजिस्लेशन के। हमारे पास एक्स-सर्विसमैन के लिए रिजर्वेशन है। वार विडोज का है, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और ट्राइब्स का है, स्पेशल रिजर्वेशन है, आउट स्टैन्डिंग स्पोर्ट्समैन हैं ऐक्सपैट्रिएट्स का है, बैकवर्ड क्लासैज का है। और यह हम देखते हैं कि इस बारे में काम हो रहा है कि नहीं। इसमें लेजिस्लेशन नहीं हुआ है, तब भी काम हुआ है। इसलिये हम समझते हैं कि लेजिस्लेशन न होने के बावजूद भी इनकी देखभाल हो रही है।

जहां तक भागलपुर की बात है उसके बारे में मैं जानकारी लेना चाहती हूं।

SHRI R. PRABHU : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had taken up with the Finance Minister the question of rehabilitation of handicapped and blind people with particular reference to their employment in banks by reducing the qualifications required. Last year the hon. Finance Minister was pleased to grant certain liberalisation in respect of qualifications. He reduced the minimum qualifi-

cations required for handicapped people to be taken in banks. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether she or her Ministry has taken up the similar employment of handicapped people in various other public sector units or other Government undertakings ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : हमारा मंत्रालय दूसरे मंत्रालयों के साथ मिलकर काम करता है, जैसे हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री, लेबर मिनिस्ट्री, सब मिल कर काम करते हैं और प्रोग्राम बनाते हैं । और कुछ प्रोग्राम ऐसे भी हैं जैसे वोकेशनल रीहैबिलिटेशन सैन्टर्स हैं वह लेबर मिमिस्ट्री का काम है जो हमारे साथ मिलकर काम करते हैं । कम्युनिकेशन मिनिस्ट्री है जो पब्लिक टेलीफोन बूथ देने की बात है वह भी हमारे साथ मिल कर काम करती है । और बाकी जो स्कूल खोलने होते हैं ट्रैनिंग सेन्टर्स वगैरह वह कैटेगरीज आफ हैंडीकैप्ड की हम लोग करते हैं । इस तरह हम सब मिलकर काम करते हैं ।

श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी : पिछले सप्ताह अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने अंध महिलाओं के बारे में सवाल पेश किया था और आपने लिखित जवाब में ब्यौरा दिया है जो इस समय मेरे पास नहीं है, लेकिन काफी संख्या में देश में अन्ध महिलायें हैं । अन्ध महिलायें अन्ध पुरुषों की तुलना में दयनीय हालत में होती हैं, उनकी प्रोबलम्स ज्यादा खतरनाक हैं । बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हमारे देश में ऐसी अन्ध महिलाओं की भलाई के लिये काम करने वाली शासन की तरफ से और सामाजिक संस्थायें बहुत कम हैं । इसलिये मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि अन्ध महिलाओं के लिये कोई नई संस्थायें या सर्विस में रिजर्वेशन, शिक्षा के लिये कुछ नया प्रशिक्षण आदि की व्यवस्था आप करना चाहती हैं कि नहीं ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : जो नेत्रहीन हो जाता है चाहे मर्द हो या औरत वह नेत्रहीन हो जाता है । जो बेचारे नेत्रहीन हो जाते हैं अगर उनकी काबलियत बराबर की होती है तो उनको बराबर का मौका मिलता है । इसलिये चाहे महिला हो या मर्द, जैसा मैंने कहा पब्लिक टेलीफोन बूथ इनको दिया जाता है अगर कोई अन्ध महिला ऐप्लाई करेगी तो उसको भी दिया जायगा । सब के लिये बराबर का अधिकार है ।

राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अन्धों को रोजगार देना इस सरकार के बस की बाहर की बात है । सरकार भले ही जो अन्धा नहीं है उसको अन्धा बना सकती है । भागलपुर का उदाहरण हमारे सामने है । जब 1980 या 1981 में इन्टरनेशनल ब्लाइंड यीअर मनाया जा रहा था, तो हमारी मांग पर सरकार ने इसी सदन में यह अश्वासन दिया था कि हम उनके वेलफेयर के लिए एक विधेयक लायेंगे । मेरा सीधा प्रश्न यह है कि अपने एन्शोरेंस के अनुसार सरकार वह विधेयक कब लाने जा रही है । सरकार ने प्रत्येक मिनिस्ट्री में अन्धों के लिए आधे, एक या तीन परसेंट रिजर्वेशन रखा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किस मिनिस्ट्री ने यह क्वोटा पूरा किया है। क्वोटा पूरा न करने वाली मिनिस्ट्रीज तो बहुत हैं, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय एक भी मिनिस्ट्री का नाम बता दें, जिसने प्रेस्क्राइब्ड क्वोटा को पूरा किया है ।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : मान्यवर, मुझे एक बात का बड़ा अफसोस है कि—मैं अपने भाई की बड़ी इज्जत करती हूं—उन्होंने कहा कि सरकार सबको अन्धा बनाना चाहती है । जितने हम बैठे हुए हैं, वे सब तो नेत्रहीन नहीं हैं । (व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने भागलपुर का उदाहरण दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : समझने में गलती हो गई है ।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : ऐसे रिमार्क्स नहीं करने चाहिए ।

एक सैंट्रल नेशनल कौंसिल मार्च 1983 में बनाई गई है, जो एक एडवाइजरी बाडी है, जिसमें तीन एम०पीज हैं जो देखेंगी कि⋯

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मेरा सीधा प्रश्न है कि सदन में जो एशोरेंस दिया गया था, उसके

अनुसार सरकार बिल लाने जा रही है या नहीं और वह कौन सी मिनिस्ट्री है, जो प्रेस्क्राइब्ड क्वोटा पूरा कर रही है।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : हमारे यहां हर एक मिनिस्ट्री में, जैसे लेबर मिनिस्ट्री, हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री और हमारी अपनी मिनिस्ट्री में, सब जगह इन लोगों का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है कि इन्हें जगहें दी जायेंगी। अभी हम इस कोशिश में लगे हुए हैं। स्टेट्स की जानकारी दूसरी होती है। कौन स्टेट कहां क्या काम कर रही हैं, इसका पता लगाने में टाइम लगता है कि कितनी जगहें भरी गई हैं, कितनी बाकी हैं और ऐवेरेज कितना बैठता है। माननीय सदस्य को जान कर इत्मीनान होगा कि इन लोगों को ऐवेरेज नार्मल एम्पलायमेंट के ऐवेरेज से बेहतर है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या सरकार बिल लाने जा रही है या नही ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने पहले बता दिया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : दिल्ली में नेत्रहीन नौजवान यह मांग करते रहे हैं कि पी०पी० डबल्यू०डी० के जो बंगले हैं, या सरकारी दफ्तर हैं, उनमें कुर्सियों की बुनाई का काम नेत्रहीन नौजवानों को दिया जाए। लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूं कि यह काम ठेकेदारों को दिया जाता है, जो नेत्रहीनों की सेवाओं का उपयोग नहीं करते और जो केवल अपने लाभ की ओर देखते हैं। अगर दिल्ली में— भारत की राजधानी में—नेत्रहीन नौजवानों को सरकार कुर्सियों की बुनाई के काम में नहीं लगा सकती, तो नेत्रहीनों के बारे में बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करने का क्या फायदा है ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : अटल जी ने बिल्कुल सही कहा है कि नेत्रहीनों का पुराना काम था कुर्सियों को बुनना। अगर उन्होंने कहीं देखा है, तो वह बता दें,...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बता क्या दें आप पता लगा कर करवा दीजिए।

Grant of cultural scholarships to foreign students

*435. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether a number of cultural scholarships are granted by Government of India to foreign students in various subjects ;

(b) if so, the names of the countries from which students have been granted such scholarships during the last three years ; and

(c) the criteria, manner and method of selection of such candidates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The Government of India offer a number of cultural scholarships to various countries. The allocation of scholarships to students from these countries is based on factors such as friendly relations and the generation of goodwill on reciprocal basis. The non-existence of facilities for courses in the recipient countries is also taken into account. Applications for the award of scholarships are invited through our Missions abroad. The selection of scholars is made through an Inter-Ministerial Selection Committee on the basis of merit and eligibility.

Statement

1. Afghanistan
2. Algeria
3. Australia
4. Burma
5. Bahrain
6. Belgium

7. Bulgaria
8. Barbados
9. Czechoslovakia
10. Cuba
11. Cyprus
12. DPR Korea
13. Dominica
14. Egypt
15. Ethiopia
16. F. R. G.
17. Fiji
18. France
19. Greece
20. Ghana
21. Guyana
22. Hungary
23. Indonesia
24. Iran
25. Iraq
26. Italy
27. Japan
28. Jordan
29. Kenya
30. Kuwait
31. Liberia
32. Lesotho
33. Laos
34. Malawi
35. Malaysia
36. Maldives
37. Mauritius
38. Mongolia
39. Mexico
40. Morocco
41. Nigeria
42. Norway
43. Namibia
44. Nepal
45. Philippines
46. PDRY
47. Poland
48. Portugal
49. Palestine
50. Qatar
51. Romania
52. Republic of Korea
53. Senegal
54. Syria
55. Saudi Arabia
56. South Africa
57. Sudan
58. Somalia
59. Sri Lanka
60. Thailand
61. Tanzania
62. Trinidad and Tobago
63. Tunisia
64. Turkey
65. Yemen Arab Republic
66. U.S.S.R.
67. Vietnam
68. Venezuela
69. Uganda
70. Yugoslavia
71. Zaire
72. Zambia
73. Zimbabwe
74. Singapore
75. Surinam
76. Jamaica
77. Lebanon

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the Statement circulated today, I have noted that there are 77 countries mentioned therein. The hon. Minister has said that friendly relation is also one of the basis for granting scholarship. Sir, we have got very friendly relations with the G.D.R. But in the list, G.D.R. is missing while F.R.G. is there. Similarly, the name of

South Korea is mentioned in the list while South Yeman is missing. I would like to know whether there is any basis for this discrimination. We have got good relations with those countries. Now, with regard to criteria, I would like to know whether any of the Governments has approached the Government of India that this scholarship should be on the basis of Government to Government, not that we should look after the individual students or individual applicants and if so, what the Government reaction is in this regard ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : हमारा यह जो ऐग्रीमेंट होता है उसमें कल्चरल एक्सचेंज प्रोग्राम भी हमारा है। यह सरकार से सरकार का किया जाता है। हमारे पास जनरल कल्चरल स्कालरशिप्स होती हैं। दो किस्म की कल्चरल स्कालरशिप होती है। आप ने कहा कि सरकार इस को करे तो सरकार करती है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि नहीं करती है। सरकार भी करती है। फारेन स्टूडेंट्स जो हैं उनको वह फारेन स्कालरशिप दी जाती है। वह सारा कुछ एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री में जाता है, वहां से करेक्ट पोजीशन हमें मिलती है, उसके अनुसार हम करते हैं।

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Sir, that is why this question was originally meant for the External Affairs Ministry. This summary transfer of this question had caused damage to the question. So I would request you, Mr. Speaker, to kindly direct the External Affairs Minister to answer this question because he has talked of Pakistan as one of the developing countries. But Pakistan is not in the List of 77 Countries. Similarly with regard to Government to Government basis, merit of the individual candidate is a vital thing. I do not think the Minister has understood the question. Let the Minister for External Affairs answer this question. Then I will put my supplementary.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : That can be in the next Session. I have no answer. I have no papers at all. I was taken aback when you looked at me.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Now, it is up to you to find a way out for this.

MR. SPEAKER : Should I retransfer it to you ?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : My supplementary is that one neighbour country is Pakistan and that is excluded and another neighbour with whom we are not only friendly but fraternal like a full brother, that is, Nepal, is there. I would like to know whether students from rich community who are less meritorious have been selected from Nepal to the exclusion of poorer, brilliant students having good academic career for granting scholarships. If so, don't you think that this would darken the image of our country instead of fostering friendship and cooperation between the two countries and may I know whether it is happening with other countries also ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : मान्यवर, माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि नेपाल के लिए जो स्कालरशिप्स होती हैं वह किस तरह से दी जाती हैं। काठमांडू में हमारी इण्डियन इम्बैसी है वह हमें इत्तला करती है। सालहा साल से यह हो रहा है कि वहां पर नोटिस लगा दी जाती है कि हिन्दुस्तान से इतनी स्कालरशिप्स दी जायेंगी और उस बिना पर एप्लीकेशन्स रिसीव की जाती हैं और देखा जाता है कि मेरिटोरियस कौन हैं तथा उनके नाम इम्बैसी हमारे पास भेजती है। अगर ज्यादा नम्बर होता है तो लिस्ट शार्ट करके हमारे पास भेजते हैं। फिर एक कमेटी है जो स्कालरशिप देती है। इस तरीके से इसको दिया जाता है।

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Sir, my question has not been answerd. My question was, whether there has been exclusion of meritorious students and those with lesser merit, but belonging to well-to-do families have been selected for this. That is the question.

MR. SPEAKER : She has replied in the negative.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Yes, what the hon. Member says is not correct.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार से जानना चाहती हूं कि सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान के अन्तर्गत क्या भारत सरकार ने संस्कृत, हिन्दी साहित्य और भारतीय शास्त्रीय

संगीत के लिए भी छात्रवृत्तियां दी हैं ? यदि हां, तो उनका क्या प्रतिशत है ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : यह इसमें तो आता नहीं है लेकिन यह जरूर है कि कल्चरल एक्सचेंज में अगर कोई संस्कृत पढ़ना चाहता है तो उनको दिया जाता है।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : बहुत से लोग आ रहे हैं संस्कृत पढ़ने के लिए।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : अगर वे चाहते हैं तो उनको दिया जाता है।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : कितना प्रतिशत दिया गया है ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : यह जानकारी तो मेरे पास नहीं है लेकिन उनको दिया जाता है।

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : From the statement given by the hon. Minister, it appears that almost 50% of the countries of the world have been covered, but it is surprising to note that out of the subcontinent of South America, which has more than 12 countries, only one country has been included and that is Venezuela. Does the hon. Minister agree that injustice has been done to that part of the subcontinent ? And if so, what steps are being taken to get more scholarships from the South American countries ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : कल्चरल एक्सचेंज के जो प्रोग्राम होते हैं वह दो मुल्क आपस में तय करते हैं. तब वह बनाये जाते हैं। हम कल्चरल एग्रीमेन्ट किसी पर थोप नहीं सकते हैं। जब दोनों तरफ से वातावरण बनता है तब जाकर एग्रीमेन्ट वगैरह साइन किए जाते हैं।

Provision of accommodation to blind Collegiates in Delhi

*437. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Collegiates' Council of the blind has submitted a memorandum on 13 July, 1983 urging Government not to force the blind college-going students to shipt from their present blind school building in Delhi to the D.D.A. flats at Jahangirpuri on the ground that the proposed accommodation will be far away from the college of Delhi University and there would be difficulty in securing readers to help the blind ;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government to the demand by the blind students ; and

(c) whether status quo will be maintained in the accommodation of the blind collegiates pending provision of new accommodation in the vicinity of colleges and Delhi University ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Delhi Administration has decided not to shift the boys to Jahangirpuri till a fresh look can be had at the problems facing the Blind School Boys as well as the Blind Collegiates.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the reply given by the hon. Minister, he has stated that the Government has decided not to shift the boys to Jahangirpuri till a fresh look can be had at the problems facing the Blind School Boys as well as the Blind Collegiates. I would like to know from the Minister whether a fresh look is necessary at all in view of the fact that all the relevant facts about this situation have been brought to light and to the notice of the Government by the Blind Association. They have pointed out to you their difficulties. The new accommodation will be far away from the University and colleges. Is it not, therefore, a fact that the blind will find it very difficult ? Have they not already pointed out to you that the new place which you are suggesting will be inconvenient to them because there would be difficulty in securing readers to help them ? They would be put to more hardships. In view of the fact that all these aspects are already known to the people, the University and also the

administration, will you tell us why a fresh look is necessary at all and will you give a firm commitment that no shift will be allowed ?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON : Sir, here what we meant by a fresh look was that at the moment when the blind students have refused to go to Jahangirpuri, and the Delhi Administration doesn't have any other accommodation near the University ; therefore, a fresh look has to be had before any decision is taken in respect of giving them a kind of permanent accommodation near the University. That is why we have said a fresh look is needed because the Delhi Administration is looking into the matter whether land can be made available near the Delhi University Campus or any accommodation on hire basis can be made available near the University Campus.

Secondly, Sir, the Hon. Member has stated that near Jahangirpuri for the blind students there would be problem in securing the readers. In fact, this was not so, though the blind students have also represented that they will find difficulty in finding proper readers there. But, in Jahangirpuri there are educated people and readers would be available there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, he has digressed from the original question. So, I will seek my clarification first and then put Supplementary question.

First he said 'we want to have a fresh look at the problems of the blind' and now he has shifted the ground and says 'we are finding out whether land will be available or whether accommodation will be available." So, that is altogether a different problem. The question is all the aspects of problems of the blind are known to you, then why a fresh look is necessary or, is the difficulty about the land their real problem ? If it is so, you could have mentioned that.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON : I would like to further reiterate that the problem of accommodation is one of the problems of the blind students there. That is why we have said that we will have a fresh look at the problems of the blind students.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, the Minister is giving the impression to the House that he is adopting an attitude of sympathy to the blind, but against this background I would like to ask him a specific question. Isn't it a fact that when these blind college students came in a procession to demonstrate and give their Memorandum, far from accepting their demands, they were subjected to Lathi charge and far from giving them accommodation, will you at least spare them from this kind of hardships and harassment in future ?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON : Sir, it does not relate to the question, because this can be answered by the Home Ministry.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, Lathi charge is a collective responsibility.

Nhava Sheva Port Project

*438. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank Mission propose to visit India soon to discuss details of the Nhava Sheva Port Project ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the World Bank had agreed to help finance the project ;

(c) when a final decision on the details of the project is likely to be taken ; and

(d) what are the main features of the Nhava Sheva Port Project and the estimated total cost, including the foreign exchange components, if any, of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). This project has been posed to the World Bank for financial assistance. The World Bank Mission has already visited India and held series of discussions in this connection. The final decision of World Bank is awaited.

(c) and (d). The project envisages construction of container berths and bulk cargo berths. The question regarding the final

scope of work and the order of investments is still under the consideration of the Government and a decision is likely to be taken in the near future.

श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने लिखित उत्तर में बताया है कि इस परियोजना के लिए विश्व बैंक से आर्थिक सहायता मिलने वाली है और इसका सर्वे भी हुआ है। मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूं कि कितनी आर्थिक सहायता विश्व बैंक से इस परियोजना के लिए मिलने वाली है ? इसी के साथ साथ मैं यह भी पूछना चाहती हूं कि क्या यह सच है कि पहले इस योजना का प्लान बड़ा था और विश्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट के बाद उसको छोटा बनाया गया ? यदि इस परियोजना का प्लान छोटा बनाया गया तो क्यों बनाया है ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY) : It is a fact that the plan originally thought of, has been reduced. The original plan was to spend about Rs. 592 crores, for four berths for containerization and for four bulk carrier berths. The total wharf was for 2100 ft. The latest thinking—and it is almost going to be finalized soon—is that for three container berths, two bulk carrier, berths and one service berth, the total wharf will be for 1390 ft. The cost will be Rs. 505 crores. This is the latest. We are expecting consent from the World Bank any moment. Once it is done, the Cabinet also will take a decision. The work also is likely to begin in the middle of next year.

श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी : नावाशिवा बन्दरगाह बनाने के लिए मेरी मालूमात के आधार पर एक आर्थिक प्लान बनाया गया है जिसको विश्व बैंक ने मन्जूरी दी है। सभी बातें पूरी होने के बावजूद आपने अपने जवाब में लिखा है कि सरकार कार्यक्षेत्र और निवेश के आर्डर के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है और निकट भविष्य में निर्णय लिये जाने की सम्भावना है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूं—बम्बई बन्दरगाह पर जो प्रेशर है उसका ख्याल रखते हुए और हमारे व्यापार को बढ़ाने के लिये नावाशिवा योजना कब तक पूरी की जायगी ?

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY : It is a fact that this is a necessity ; and that was recognized by the Government. A Board was constituted in 1982. We have negotiating with the World Bank for some time. The final stage has come. Recently also, there were discussions ; things are in the final stage of getting sanction from the World Bank. We hope, as I said, that it will be in the middle of next year viz. 1984 that we will be starting the work. We expect, that it will be completed in 1987. I think its importance has been recognized. It is a must for the country's international trade. This is the earliest time when it can be done.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : For the development and expansion of any other major port in India, has foreign assistance been sought ? If so, what are the details thereof ? Has Paradip port been included therein ?

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY : No.

SHRI R.R. BHOLE : For the purpose of completing Nhava Sheva project, lots of land had to be acquired. Therefore, these farmers, big and small, have to lose their lands. I want to ask a question : after acquiring the land of these large number of farmers, will Government give guarantee of service and employment to these people, and to the children of these farmers ?

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY : Normally, when such massive displacements take place, preference is given to the children of those families who are deprived of land. The same practice will be followed here also.

Set-Back to Indian Shipping

*439. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the expansion of Indian shipping has suffered a serious set back

during the current plan period ;

(b) the total amount of loans and subsidies for expansion sanctioned through the Shipping Development Fund Committee in the Sixth Plan ;

(c) the amount actually utilised so far ;

(d) whether international prices of new and second hand vessels have declined substantially ; and

(e) if so, the reasons why the Public Sector is also reluctant to acquire new tonnage for carrying our foreign trade cargo ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The expansion of Indian shipping tonnage got slowed down as a result of the severe world wide recession in the shipping industry.

(b) The Shipping Development Fund Committee has sanctioned Rs. 364 crores as loan and Rs. 75.93 crores as interest subsidy to shipping companies upto 31.3.1983.

(c) Rs. 118 crores were disbursed as loan and Rs. 75.93 crores as interest subsidy upto 31.3.1983.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Public sector shipping companies went slow with their acquisition programme in the beginning of the Plan period in the expectation that the prices of ships would continue to decline. The Shipping Corporation of India has gone ahead with its acquisition programme when it felt that no further decline in prices was likely to take place.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Government has admitted that there has been a very severe recession in shipping, that means in trade ; and obviously in recessionary conditions, the competition between the foreign shipping companies as well as Indian shipping companies for getting larger share or maximum share of the reduced cargo increases. Is it not a fact that in these recessionary conditions the Indian Shipping Company's share of cargo is steadily being reduced ? One of the reasons is that many foreign shipping companies are resorting to under-cutting of rates. They can afford to do it because they are often owned by big multinational companies who have got other resources. Is it a fact that this kind of illegal under-cutting of rate is taking place to the detriment of our Indian shipping ? What does the Government proposes to do to protect the interest of our Indian shipping ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY) : To some extent, this is there in the present day recession ; and there is a lot of competition from the foreign shipping owners. To this extent, recently, the Government of India is aware of this problem and we are trying to see that at least for our trade with foreign countries, we give preference to our bottoms. We had a series of discussions with the Commerce Ministry and other Ministries. They have already given instructions to their respective departments to prefer Indian bottoms to the foreign bottoms.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is no use requesting the people to give preference to our shipping, because this is a question of commercial rates. My question was that in the face of undercutting of rates by foreign companies, other countries like Bangladesh, I think, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, Indonesia, all developing countries have taken steps for some reservation for their own shipping. Why is not our government taking any similar measure ? Can they not introduce some kind of a code—there is an international convention by which these countries taking advantage of that have introduced a legislation—and enforce some reservation ? But they did not say anything about it and our shipping is going down all the time.

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY : This aspect will be under the active consideration of the government very soon. We are going to adopt the international convention wherein the countries getting 40 per cent minimum for the local ships is being accepted ; and we are going to come before the Parliament for a legislation very soon.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : One of the reasons for the setback of the Indian Shipp-

ing Corporation is that so many contracts are given to the private party in spite of public undertakings being there under the direct responsibility of the Shipping Corporation itself. For instance, the Shipping Corporation of India has got an office in Calcutta and Bombay. In Madras, they do not have any office. Due to the non-existence of any office of the Shipping Corporation of India in Madras Port, some private parties are reaping profit of Rs. 38 crores per year. That profit should go to the government so that it will be beneficial for the government and the Shipping Corporation of India. Therefore in the larger interest of the Shipping Corporation of India and the Government of India and the nation, has the government taken any final decision to open an office at Madras Harbour by the Shipping Corporation of India ?

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY : This question does not arise out of this question.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : In part (b) of your reply, you have stated that the Shipping Development Fund Committee has sanctioned Rs. 364 crores as loan and Rs. 75.93 crores interest subsidy to shipping companies. It has appeared in the papers that they are misusing this loan ; they are not fully utilising this loan for purchasing ships and for the development of shipping industry ; they are diverting this fund to some other purpose. Has it come to the notice of the government ; if so, what action the government proposes to take against these illegal activities ?

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY : This type of thing has not come to the notice of the Government. We do not release the entire loan to the party as soon as it is sanctioned. We release Rs. 5,000 after the first stage is complete and then we release another instalment after another stage is over.

If Mr. Lawrence can give me details of any other cases, we will definitely take action.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ram Lal Rahi. The hon. Member is absent. Shri Sajjan Kumar.

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के लिए अतिरिक्त बसें

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*441. श्री सज्जन कुमार :
श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे :

क्या नौवहन और परिवहन-मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों की संख्या में हुई वृद्धि, दिल्ली में बस यात्रियों की संख्या में हुई वृद्धि के अनुरूप नहीं हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण है तथा दिल्ली में आजकल बस यात्रियों की संख्या और दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों की संख्या का पारस्परिक अनुपात क्या है; और

(ग) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों में अतिरिक्त बसें सम्मिलित करने संबंधी सरकार की योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Increase in the fleet of any transport organisation is determined not only on the basis of number of commuters but also taking in view the capacity of the roads, carrying capacity of other different modes of transport and a certain minimum level of utilisation of each bus of the fleet. DTC is meeting the needs of the Delhi commuters not only through a fleet of its own 4043 buses but by also engaging private buses together totalling to nearly 5009 which is more than what an Expert Group of Planning Commission had recommended for Delhi by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. At present, on an average 881 commuters are carried per bus per day.

(c) At present there is no scheme to add more buses in DTC fleet except for replacing 450 buses in the current financial year.

श्री सज्जन कुमार : अध्यक्ष जी, दिल्ली परिवहन दिल्ली के लोगों की जो सेवा कर रहा है वह प्रशंसा की बात है। एशियाड के मौके पर दिल्ली

के लोगों और देश एवं विदेशों से आये मेहमानों की उसने जो सेवा की उसके लिए भी उसकी बहुत प्रशंसा हुई ।

मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली की जितनी जनसंख्या है उस जनसंख्या के आधार पर कितनी बसें दिल्ली में होनी चाहिए ? मैं यह भी पूछना चाहूंगा कि 4,043 बसें जो इस समय दिल्ली परिवहन की चल रही हैं उनमें कितनी बसें खराब हालत में डिपो में खड़ी हैं ? क्या यह भी सही है कि वे इसलिए वहां खड़ी हैं कि हमारे पास बहुत-सी चीजें जैसे कि टायर वगैरह हमारे पास नहीं हैं इसलिए भी वे कई-कई महीने से वहां खड़ी हैं ? यदि हां तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अन्सारी : अध्यक्ष जी यह बात सही है कि बहुत-सी बसें ऐसी हैं जो कि पुरानी हो गई हैं। इसीलिए 450 नई बसें खरीद कर पुरानी बसों को रिप्लेस करने की स्कीम है ।

जहां तक पापुलेशन के हिसाब से दिल्ली की बस-सेवाओं को बढ़ाने का सवाल है, यह मैंने अपने जवाब में भी कहा है कि एक वरकिंग ग्रुप मुकर्रर किया गया था और उसने सिफारिश की थी कि सिक्सथ फाइव इयर प्लान के एण्ड तक 4,850 बसों की जरूरत होगी। जैसा कि वरकिंग ग्रुप ने सजेस्ट किया है हम उससे अधिक 5,009 बसें चला रहे हैं।

यह बात सही है कि पापुलेशन जिस तेजी के साथ बढ़ती चली जा रही है, उस बढ़ती हुई पापुलेशन को देखते हुए यह महसूस किया जाता है कि इसमें और बढ़ोत्तरी की गुंजाइश है।

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

जैन शुद्ध वनस्पति लिमिटेड को चर्बी के आयात के लिए लाइसेंस दिया जाना

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1. **श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे** :
   डा० वसंत कुमार पंडित :

क्या **वाणिज्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जैन शुद्ध वनस्पति लिमिटेड, दिल्ली को गाय, भैंस अथवा सुअर की चर्बी आयात करने का लाइसेंस दिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब दिया गया था और कितनी मात्रा का ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने जैन शुद्ध वनस्पति लिमिटेड को यह निर्देश दिया था कि चर्बी का वनस्पति के निर्माण में उपयोग न किया जाए ;

(घ) इस फर्म को चर्बी के आयात के लिए 1977 से लेकर अब तक कितने लाइसेंस दिए गए और वे कितनी मात्रा के लिए थे ;

(ङ) क्या वनस्पति के निर्माण में चर्बी का मिलाया जाना लोगों की धार्मिक भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंचाना नहीं है ; और

(च) सरकार ने इस फर्म के विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) According to the information available, no import licence has been issued to M/s. Jain Shudh Vanaspati Limited, Delhi specifically for the import of beef, buffalo or pig tallow.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and the Vegetable Oil Products Control

Order, 1947 are in force and do not permit use of tallow in vanaspati.

(d) Information regarding licences issued, if any, for import of tallow to this firm since 1977 is not readily available. However, particulars of all import licences are published in the Weekly Bulletins of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences, issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi, copies of which are available in Parliament Library.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Necessary action has been initiated against the firm.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं और मेरा यह सदन आपका अत्यन्त आभारी है कि आपने शार्ट नोटिस क्वश्चन को मंजूर करने के लिए वाणिज्य मंत्रालय को भेजा। मैं अत्यन्त आभारी हूं वाणिज्य मंत्री जी का कि उन्होंने इस महत्वपूर्ण मसले को स्वीकार किया और देश को जो भ्रम उत्पन्न हो रहा था, उसे खत्म करने का प्रयास किया है।

मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूं वाणिज्य मंत्री को और अपनी पूज्य नेता इंदिरा गांधी जी को जिन्होंने चर्बी पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की घोषणा कर दी है। (**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल करिए।

(**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या कर रहे हैं आप। सवाल करिए।

(**व्यवधान**)

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : आज देश आभारी है अध्यक्ष महोदय का, हमारी नेता पूज्य इंदिरा जी का और हमारे वाणिज्य मंत्री जी का कि उन्होंने यह घोषणा कर दी है और इस भ्रम को खत्म कर दिया है कि देश में गाय या किसी अन्य प्रकार की चर्बी इंपोर्ट होगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका सवाल है कोई ?

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पांडे :

यह भगवान राम का देश है, कृष्ण का देश है, गुरु नानक का देश है, महात्मा बुद्ध का देश है। यह देश गांधी और नेहरू का देश है। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का देश है (**व्यवधान**) अवैध व्यापार करने वाले जो लोग हैं उनका अभी मैं पर्दाफाश करने जा रहा हूं। ये लोग जो शोर कर रहे हैं इनका अभी मैं पर्दाफाश करने जा रहा हूं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आप सवाल कर रहे हैं ? आप सवाल पूछिये।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूं।

क्या यह सच है कि ओ० जी० एल० पर चर्बी मंगाने की खुली छूट 1 अप्रैल 1978 से दी गई ? क्या उस समय जनता पार्टी का शासन था ? क्या मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उस समय वाणिज्य विभाग के मंत्री कौन थे ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि शासन ने ओ० जी० एल० के माध्यम से गाय की चर्बी मंगाने से रोकने के लिए कौन सा कदम उठाया ? साथ ही मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने कौन सी कार्रवाई की ?

क्या यह भी सच है कि जैन शुद्ध वनस्पति का लाइसेंस जिस पर उसने गाय की चर्बी मंगाई उस तारीख के बाद का है जबकि कांग्रेस शासन ने चर्बी को एस० टी० सी० द्वारा कैनेलाइज कर दिया ? क्या ऐसा करके जैन शुद्ध वनस्पति ने धोखा धड़ी नहीं की ? यदि हां तो उसके खिलाफ कौन सी कार्रवाई अभी तक की गई है ? इन सारी बातों का जवाब मैं मंत्री महोदय से चाहता हूं। (**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या कर रहे हैं ? इस तरह से मैं इजाजत नहीं दे सकता।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : He is assuming he will get the ticket for the elections.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : His first question was as to when...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Did he follow the question?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I did.

AN HON. MEMBER: Deemed to have been.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The first question of the hon. Member was as to when under OGL it became feasible to import beef tallow. This became possible on 1.4.78...(*Interruptions*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Shame, shame.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The policy prevailing before 1.4.78 was like this that any item which was on OGL was listed, and before 1.4.78 beef tallow was not on the list. But, after 1.4.78, when the Janata Government was in power and the hon. Member Shri Mohan Dharia was the Commerce Minister....(*Interruptions*) When he was the Minister, a policy change was made that if an item is not on the ban list, on the restricted list, then it will be considered to be on OGL. Now, they did not take care at that time to specifically ban beef tallow, and that answers the first part of the question.

About the second part as to the steps taken against Jain Shudh Vanaspati...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : इसको बैन कब किया गया है ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, the firm, Jain Shudh Vanaspati, has been put into abeyance, that is, M/s. Jain Shudh Vanaspati Private Ltd., Gaziabad—Names of partners, Shri V.K. Jain and Shri R.K. Jain—Jain Exports Private Ltd., Connaught Place, New Delhi, and this abeyance is applicable not only to the firm, but it will also be applicable to the firms, units, and companies, wherein the above said V.K. Jain and R.K. Jain are proprietors, partners and Directors. We have taken some action against this firm. Further, we have asked the C.B.I. to inquire into the entire transaction of M/s. Jain Shudh Vanaspati.

Thirdly, we have also instructed that whatever goods are lying now with the ports, they should not be cleared by the customs.

Fourthly, we have also instructed that even if the penalty of Rs. one crore is imposed, an appeal should be made to increase it and we should go to the Tribunal and we will make an appeal to increase that penalty. Further, we have requested the Home Department to track down to whom they have supplied this beef tallow and take appropriate action thereon.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सच है कि जैन ब्रदर्स ने कोकोनट तेल का आयात स्टेनलैस स्टील के ड्रमों में किया और उसकी कोटिंग काली करा दी क्योंकि स्टेनलैस स्टील ड्रमों का उस समय आयात बैन था, अधिक ड्यूटी लगती थी ? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि जैन ब्रदर्स ने अवैध रूप से सोयाबीन का तेल कलकत्ता पोर्ट द्वारा आयात किया और अवैधानिक कार्य को करने की जिम्मेदार जो जैन शुद्ध वनस्पति है उस पर कौन सी विभागीय कार्यवाही की गई ? सी० सी० आई० और कस्टम्स विभाग ने उस पर कौन सा प्रतिबन्ध लगाया ? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि आयात नीति का निर्धारण वाणिज्य मंत्रालय करता है और उसकी व्याख्या कस्टम के अधिकारी लोग करते हैं, क्या यह सच नहीं है कि कस्टम्स के उच्च अधिकारी लोग जैन ब्रदर्स के चंगुल में फंसे हुए है ? क्या उन कस्टम्स अधिकारियों की जांच सी० बी० आई० द्वारा कराई जायगी ?

क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि ग्रीज बनाने के लिए चर्बी की जरूरत पड़ती है तो ग्रीज बनाने के लिए कौन सी चर्बी का इस्तेमाल किया जायगा इसका भी स्पष्टीकरण होना चाहिए ... देश की जनता को इस विषय में राहत मिली है, संतोष मिला है। मगर यह पूरी तरह साफ होना चाहिए कि अब गाय की चर्बी और सुअर की चर्बी देश में नहीं आएगी।

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: There was a case of import of coconut oil.

The view was taken that only edible coconut oil was permissible to be imported but not non-edible. This was an unintended import. So, in the next policy we changed it so that edible and non-edible oil could not be imported. Recently we have come across a case.....

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन की परम्परा रही है कि जब सवाल हिन्दी में किया जाए, तो जवाब भी हिन्दी में ही दिया जाता है। अगर कोई गैर-हिन्दी-भाषी है, तब तो ठीक है। माननीय सदस्य ने जब सवाल हिन्दी में किया है, तो उसका जवाब हिन्दी में ही किया जाना चाहिए। (**व्यवधान**)

MR. SPEAKER : No.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मंत्री महोदय उत्तर प्रदेश के रहने वाले हैं और वहां के मुख्य मंत्री रहे हैं (**व्यवधान**) अगर वह हिन्दी न जानते, तब तो दूसरी बात थी। वह राष्ट्र का अपमान कर रहे हैं। जब मेम्बर ने हिन्दी में सवाल पूछा है, तो जवाब भी हिन्दी में क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है? (**व्यवधान**) यह सदन की पुरानी परम्परा है, इसलिए मंत्री महोदय को इसका पालन करना चाहिए और हिन्दी में जवाब देना चाहिए। (**व्यवधान**) क्या यह विलायत में पैदा हुए हैं? (**व्यवधान**)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जवाब ऐसी भाषा में होना चाहिए, जो पांडे जी की समझ में आए। (**व्यवधान**)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : It has come to our notice that this very firm Jain Exports and Jain Shudh Vanaspati have imported 12800 metric tonnes of Soyabean oil.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अगर मेरा सवाल आया, तो देखूंगा कि कैसे अंग्रेजी में जवाब देते हैं।

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : As soyabean oil is canalised, this is unauthorised, Customs have already taken necessary action on it.

I have been asked not to answer the third question, so I am not answering it.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : I would like the hon. Minister to clarify Clause (a) of his reply whether mutton tallow is allowed to be imported. The modus operandi of the vanaspati manufacturers is to import beef tallow, get it cleared as mutton tallow, by corrupt practices, send it to their captive plant of soap which is just a fictitious plant and then adulterate it with vanaspati. May I ask the hon. Minister, how many manufacturing plants have captive soap units ? Is it not the Government's policy to allow import of mutton tallow or beef tallow for soap manufacturing ? Is it also not one of the guidelines of the Government that this tallow should be canalised through the Government agency and should be given to cottage industries only for manufacturing soap by the small scale soap manufacturers ?

Government has said that no import licence has been given to Jain Shudh Vanaspati. I want to know why were they penalised—Rs. 1,19,00,000—on what import licence ?

Is 15,000 tonnes of beef tallow lying today in Bombay Docks, out of which 10,000 tonnes belong to Jain Shudh Vanaspati ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ने पहले ही इसका जवाब दे दिया है। उन्होंने आदेश दिया है कि उसे क्लीयर मत करो।

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Out of that, 10,000 tonnes belong to Jain Shudh Vanaspati Limited and he has already manipulated to get it released by paying a paltry sum of penalty. All these facts are to be made clearly known to the House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बताइये और पक्का बन्दोबस्त कर दीजिए कि किसी तरीके से, उल्टे सुल्टे तरीके से भी अन्दर नहीं आ सके।

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Sir, I will most respectfully answer the question from the Chair itself. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is the direction.

SHRI VISWANATH PRATAP SINGH : It is the direction which we respectfully follow.

As to rule out all possibilities of imports of beef tallow, we banned this item on 22-8-83. There might be lurking doubt that before this date, it might be coming in. But on 5th June, 1981, it was canalised further and we reinforced the machinery of formal ban—though it was canalised, STC was instructed not to import it. To further formalising it, it was banned. So, there was no question of this item coming in future in any way. But still we were very much worried as to how to plug the policy flood-gates opened by the Janata Government for the import of beef tallow. Under the earlier provision made on 1-4-78 and continuing upto 1-5-81, anybody could try to benefit from that and bring the imports, as now Jain Shudh Vanaspati try to say that it was imported before 5th June and 22nd August, how to legally plug it ? Sir, you will be glad to know that for the first time in all these years, Section 3 has been invoked and now a notification has been issued that even contracts during that period when it was made open—even under the contract or L.C. or formal contract—they will not be allowed to touch the shore of this country for internal consumption.

Sir, not only beef tallow, we have taken care of the religious sentiments of our Muslim brethrens also and not wait for some incidents to happen like that and then we woke up as we woke up earlier, we have banned even pig tallow to touch our shore. We have also banned buffalo tallow though buffalo tallow is not religiously banned by any but it does evoke the sentiment. So, it cannot touch our shore for internal consumption. So, it will take care of that and plug whatever loopholes their policy had created.

The hon. Member has asked about the mutton tallow. Mutton tallow is needed for production of grease as well as of soap. Even in this the precaution, that we have taken is that now it is totally canalised. Nobody can take off or buy mutton tallow even. It has to come through STC and that too a person who uses it cannot sell his licence. Not only his licence, he cannot sell his mutton tallow. He will have to use it in his factory and in his unit. That we have taken care of.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : What about the captive plants of soap used by the Vanaspati manufacturers ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : About the captive plant of soap I should give a responsible answer to the House.

In my Ministry, I do not have the facts. So, I would be excused as I cannot tell something that I do not know.

DR. KARAN SINGH : Sir, this beef tallow issue has shocked the entire nation and it is a matter of some satisfaction that at least now not only the Government but the whole nation has woken-up to the fact that we were being polluted and adulterated in this outrageous manner.

I am glad that some firm steps have been taken. I would like to seek two or three clarifications from the hon. Minister. He has stated that the CBI has been asked to look into the case. Is it only this case of Jain Shudh Vanaspati or is it the entire ramifications that are going to be looked into by the CBI ? My demand is that the CBI should look into the entire matter from the beginning of imports in Bombay and Calcutta, not only this one.

Secondly, will the hon. Minister assure the House that the stocks that have been imported and that are not being cleared by Customs or have been cleared will be seized and destroyed ? Otherwise, millions of *purees* and *chapaties* will continue to be eaten by the people now knowing that it is beef tallow.

Thirdly, will the hon. Minister assure the House that those officials and other people who are found to be guilty will be given the severest possible punishment ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : About the nation having been woken up, I suppose, if we have been sleeping or not woken up earlier, it was only in the confidence that under a policy made by earlier

Government in which those people were also there for whom cow was sacred, they would not have allowed beef tallow to come in But as soon as it came to our notice that there was a possibility, on 5th June, 1981. ..

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What was the "holy cow" in the Opposition doing at that time ? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Don't make it a party issue. It is a national issue now.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : As soon as we came to know that it was allowed under the earlier policy of the Janata Government, on 5th June, 1981, we canalised all animal tallow.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Don't record anything. Shri Sahu.

(व्यवधान)

श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, रांची में जो मोदी ब्रदर्स हैं, जो भागे हुए हैं, क्या ऐसे लोगों के बारे में सी०बी०आई० की इंक्वायरी होगी और पुलिस उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करेगी या नहीं ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : मन्त्री जी मेरे सवाल का जवाब दे रहे थे लेकिन बीच में हंगामा पड़ गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब दे चुके हैं।

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : शुद्ध वनस्पति, जिनके हाथ लम्बे हैं, मैं इस सदन को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि उनसे लम्बे कानून के हाथ हैं।

जहां तक कानून से फरार होने की बात है, चाहे वह मोदी हो या और कोई भी हो, मैं सदन को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि उनके खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कदम उठाया जाएगा। उनको बक्शा नहीं जाएगा।···(व्यवधान)···

(व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : I was the person who brought this matter to your notice. But you have not allowed me to speak.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हो गया उनका सारा। आप एक मिनट बैठिए। ऐसा मत कीजिए, कल मैंने आपको मौका दिया था। ऐसे जिद्द करने से कोई बात नहीं बनती है। माननीय सदस्या मैं जिसको चाहूंगा एलाउ करूंगा, उसको करूंगा। आप बैठ जाइए।

···(व्यवधान)···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह क्या कर रहे हैं। I have allowed a question.

···(व्यवधान)···

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है।

···(व्यवधान)···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री राम स्वरूप राम आप बैठ जाइये।
You don't know any rule.

···(व्यवधान)···

**Not recorded.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि 1980-81, 1981-82 और 1982-83 में गाय की चर्बी विदेशों से इन फर्मों ने कितनी आयात की है? क्या सरकार ने···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बता दिया है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : नहीं बताया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारा बताया है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : नहीं बताया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं···(व्यवधान)···

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : इनके खिलाफ कोई बात होती है, तो छिपा जाते हैं।··· (व्यवधान)···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उनको सवाल करने दीजिए।

···(व्यवधान)···

श्री जगपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो गाय की चर्बी आयात हुई है, उसको आयात करने की परमीशन क्या सरकार ने दी थी? अगर नहीं दी थी, तो उनके खिलाफ सरकार ने इन तीन सालों में क्या कार्य-वाही की है?

···(व्यवधान)···

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : About Jain Shudh Vanaspati, the information we have is that 6,714.34 metric tonnes of beef tallow valued at Rs. 3.51 crores was shipped on 16th March, 83, and then another 5,700 metric tonnes of the same firm and 5,000 metric tonnes of the same firm.

We have also come to know that giant oil mills, Hamilton India Ltd. and Jain Food Private Ltd. have also imported beef tallow covering 4,884 metric tonnes.

We have asked the Customs to give information from all the ports. We are collecting this figure and as soon as we get, we will give.

As regards Dr. Karan Singh's question, that is pending. I request that I may be able to answer later.

···(व्यवधान)···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके सवाल का जवाब पहले भी आ गया था।

···(व्यवधान)···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बता दिया।

···(व्यवधान)···

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : One question was asked whether the CBI enquiry will be confined to Mr. V.K. Jain or to the whole gamut and what action is being taken against the rest.

So far as the CBI enquiries are concerned, they are made specific and in this case the reference is to the imports by Mr. V.K. Jain.

But we have requested the Ministry of Home Affairs to go into and track down from the importers to where the supply is made and from where the defaulter is getting the supply. We have taken action on that.

DR. KARAN SINGH : What about destruction of stocks ?

MR. SPEAKER : The time is over.

···(व्यवधान)···

श्री जगपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारा आ गया।

···(व्यवधान)···

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में छात्रों को दी जाने वाली वित्तीय-सहायता का बन्द किया जाना

*436. श्री भीम सिंह
श्री बापूसाहिब परुलेकर :

क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति-मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में गत कुछ महीनों से व्यापक अशान्ति और असंतोष है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय के बहुत से छात्रों को दी जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता बन्द कर दी गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में विस्तृत तथ्य क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) जी, नहीं। जो विश्वविद्यालय कुछ हिंसक घटनाओं के बाद 12 मई 1983 को बन्द हुआ था वह 22 जुलाई, 1983 को फिर से खुल गया। जो परीक्षायें मई, 1983 में भंग हो गयीं थीं, वे अब आयोजित की गयी हैं और वर्षाकालीन सत्र के लिए अध्ययनरत छात्रों के पंजीकरण को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है। विश्वविद्यालय का कार्यकरण धीरे-धीरे सामान्य हो रहा है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

आदर्श स्वास्थ्य योजना के लिए अमरीकी सहायता

*440. **श्री रामलाल राही** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार को देश में "आदर्श स्वास्थ्य योजना" लागू करने के लिए अमरीका से कोई सहायता प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका, जहां यह लागू की जा रही है राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर जिले के पिछड़ेपन को देखते हुए इस योजना को वहां लागू करने का है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) से (ङ) भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के बीच हुये एक परियोजना करार के अन्तर्गत संयुक्त राज्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी की आंशिक सहायता से स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण के आधारभूत ढांचे का तेजी से विकास करने के लिए गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और पंजाब के 14 जिलोंको चुना गया है। इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर जिले को शामिल करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

Digha Railway Link

*442. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has received the report that the Digha Railway link is commercially and technically viable ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether his Ministry has taken any decision to start construction works ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) when Government propose to start construction works ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) No, Sir. The Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey is still in progress.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Railwaymen Rendered Surplus on Phasing Out of Steam Engines

*443. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that by phasing out of steam engines, 108,500 railwaymen will be rendered surplus ; and

(b) if so, what is the manpower planning in the Railways in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) and (b). The phasing out of steam locomotive engines is a continuous process and staff will be released as and when each locomotive gets stored or is otherwise disposed of.

Any staff released by phasing out steam locomotives will be redeployed in existing posts elsewhere or against new posts which might be created for new activities after being given necessary training where required. No steam staff is being retrenched.

Employment for Destitute Women

*444. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of destitute women provided employment so far under the Sixth Five Year Plan period with the co-ordination of Labour Ministry ; and

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to co-ordinate the work of his Ministry and the Labour Ministry to avoid duplication in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) 34016 destitute women were provided employment opportunities during the period April 1980 to March 1983, under the Socio Economci Programme of the Central Social Welfare Board and under a centrally sponsored scheme of the Ministry of Social Welfare. There is no specific scheme under the Ministry of Labour for giving employment to the destitute women only.

(b) The Ministry of Social Welfare closely coordinates with the Ministry of Labour in all matters concerning the employment of women.

Treatment given for Leucoderma and Epilepsy by ISM Research Council

*445. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints have reached Government regarding wrong treatment being given for Leucoderma and Epilepsy by Indian System of Medicines Research Council ; and

(b) if so, action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) A complaint was received in 1981, against the research work on Leucoderma being carried out at the Central Research Institute of Unani Medicine, Hyderabad, under the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine.

(b) The matter was looked into and the complaint was found baseless.

Railway Accident near Shrikhanda

*446. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious accident which occurred close to Shrikhanda Station (N.G.) and between Katwa and Bankapasi Stations of B.K. Line (N.G.) on Eastern Section in May-June, 1983 ;

(b) if so, causes thereof ;

(c) number of persons died and injured therein ;

(d) amount of compensation paid to the injured persons and to the families of the victims of the accident ; and

(e) measures to be taken for preventing such accidents there ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir. On 29/5/1983, a derailment involving 7 BK Bardhaman-Katwa passenger train took place when the train was coming into Shrikhanda Station on Bardhaman-Katwa Narrow Gauge Section of Eastern Railway.

(b) The accident occurred as a result of the train being hit broad-side by a sudden gust of storm, according to the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Eastern Circle, who inquired into it. He has categorised the accident as 'an act of God'.

(c) In this accident 4 persons were killed and 9 injured. Another 32 sustained trivial injuries.

(d) No compensation has been paid so far to the injured persons and in respect of those killed, as no award has yet been made by the ex-officio Claims Commissioner concerned. However, an amount of Rs. 6,750/- (Rupees six thousand seven hundred fifty only) has been paid as ex-gratia relief.

(e) To minimise the incidence of such accidents, procedures have been laid down for regulating train running in case of storms, floods and land slides, etc. These procedures, however, are not of avail when such natural forces come into play all of a sudden, without any warning.

Standard of Specialised Educational Services in Museums

*447. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted in principle to raise the standard of specialised educational services in Museums by way of getting experts and equipments from International Council of Museums and by way of giving grant of fellowships to enable Indian nationals to receive further training abroad ; and

(b) if not, the details of action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b). "Museum" is a State subject. The Central Museums have well established educational activities and provide useful services in this field. The International Council of Museums is a non-governmental and a professional organisation which has so far provided travel grant and local subsidy for expert meetings and the like.

पब्लिक स्कूलों में दाखिले के समय ली जाने वाली फीस

*448. डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस तथ्य की जानकारी है कि दिल्ली में पब्लिक स्कूल दाखिले के समय अभिभावकों से बहुत पैसे लेते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई जांच की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस जांच के क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप-मंत्री (श्री पी०के० थुंगन) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जी, नहीं, दिल्ली स्कूल शिक्षा अधिनियम तथा नियमों के अन्तर्गत ऐसे स्कूलों द्वारा लिए जाने वाले शुल्कों की सीमा पर कोई रोक लगाना संभव नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Digha-Tamluk Digha-Kharagpur Railway Link

*449. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the present position of setting up a railway link between Digha and Tamluk or between Digha and Kharagpur ;

(b) which one of the two is more economically and technically viable ;

(c) whether Government are going to provide funds for the proposed rail-link in the next Budget ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) and (b). A Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for a new Rail Link from Tamluk to Digha is in progress. The matter will be examined further on receipt of the Survey Report, and further action taken in consultation with the Planning Commission.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Teachers of Central/Government Schools Permitted to Change Cadre

*450. SHRI RESHMA MOTIRAM BHOYE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether teachers, working in Central Schools/Government Schools after completing 10 years' or more of teaching service, are allowed to change their teaching cadre/jobs due to eye sight disability ;

(b) if so, what are the details of the rules/policy of Government in regard thereto ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). According to Rule 38 of Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972, which are *mutatis mutandis* applicable to teachers working in schools run by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and various Union Territory Administrations, where the medical authority prescribed therein has declared a Government servant fit for further service of less laborious character than that which he had been doing, he should, provided he is willing to be so employed, be employed on lower post and if there be no means of employing him even on lower post, he may be admitted to invalid pension.

(c) Does not arise.

Development of Vadinar Port in Gujarat

451. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the provision made for the development of Vadinar Port during current financial year ; and

(b) by when the development work is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY) : (a) and (b). A provision of Rs. 7 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan 1983-84 of the Kandla Port Trust for preparation of a Report on the feasibility of development of port facilities at Vadinar. Further action will be considered on receipt of the report.

Committee of Medical Experts on Causes of Jaundice

*452. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Expert Committee of Medical experts was appointed by Government to make research into the causes of jaundice which is common in urban areas ;

(b) if so, whether its report has been received by Government ;

(c) if so, what are the main suggestions and recommendations made by the Committee ; and

(d) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (d). In order to coordinate the work of the National Centres for Viral Hepatitis located in All India Institute of Medical Sciences (Delhi), National Institute of Communicable Diseases (Delhi), Haffkine Institute (Bombay), National Institute of Virology (Pune) and Post Graduate Institute (Chandigarh), the Director General of Health Services has constituted a National level Committee under his Chairmanship. This Committee has worked out a draft action plan on Viral Hepatitis surveillance which will be sent to all concerned after finalisation.

Railway Link with Arunachal Pradesh

*266. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to speed up the construction of a railway link to Arunachal Pradesh which could be easily done by extending the present track from North Lakhimpur to Itanagar to make communications between Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of the country much easier ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) details of steps so far taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) to (c). A reappraisal survey for construction of an MG rail link from Tipling/Harmuti to Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh, is in progress and is nearing completion. Further action will be taken on completion of the survey, subject to scrutiny of the report and clearance by the Planning Commission.

गर्भवती महिलाओं के लिए कीट-नाशकों का उपयोग हानिकारक होना

4906. श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खाद्यान्नों और सब्जियों के बचाव के लिए प्रयोग किए जाने वाली कीट-नाशक दवायें गर्भवती महिलाओं के लिए हानिकारक हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसे खाद्यान्नों के प्रयोग का परिणाम गर्भपात कर सकता है, तथा इससे गर्भधारण के अवसर कम हो सकते हैं अथवा पूरी तरह से समाप्त हो सकते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या कुछ महिलाओं को केवल इन कीटनाशकों के कारण ही गर्भ नहीं ठहरता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए उठाये गये कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम. जोशी) : (क) ऐसा कोई प्रमाण नहीं है कि खाद्यान्नों और सब्जियों की सुरक्षा के लिए अनुज्ञेय मात्रा में प्रयोग की जाने वाली कीटनाशी दवायें गर्भवती महिलाओं के लिए हानिकारक हैं।

(ख) महिलाओं में गर्भपात की बात कीटनाशी दवाओं से जुड़ी हो ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट या वैज्ञानिक प्रमाण उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ग) ऐसी कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है कि उचित मात्रा में कीटनाशी दवाओं के प्रयोग से महिलाओं के गर्भधारण पर कोई प्रभाव हुआ हो।

(घ) विभिन्न खाद्यान्नों में भिन्न-भिन्न कीटनाशी दवाओं की सुरक्षित मात्रा खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम में निर्धारित की जा चुकी है।

Cheaper and Quicker Treatment of TB

4907. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the National Plan drawn by Hon. Secretary Maharashtra Anti-TB Association, for cheaper and quicker treatment of TB ;

(b) if so, whether Government have studied the new plan which replaces the conventional long term chemotherapy by cheaper drug 'refampicin' ;

(c) if so, the results thereof ;

(d) whether the Institute for Research in Medical Statistics, Madras ; found that TB Control Programme was only 8 per cent successful and requires modification ; and

(e) whether Government propose to introduce the new cheap—quick anti-TB therapy by inducting it in the country's health programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Government have received a copy of plan and prospects of Tuberculosis Control in India prepared by Dr. K.C. Mohanty.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (e). The Government propose to conduct trials on the application of short course chemotherapy drugs regimen under field conditions in some selected districts of the country.

(d) The I.C.M.R. have expressed the view that the finding of the Institute of Research in Medical Statistics, Madras that the T.B. Control Programme was only 8% successful, is hypothetical.

Top Posts in Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital Lying Vacant

4908. SHRI PALAS BARMAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that top posts in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital or post of Additional Director General in D.G.H.S. are lying vacant for a long period ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). The question of the restructuring of the Central Health Service had been under consideration of the Government for quite sometime. The restructuring and cadre review was necessitated by the urgency of strengthening the structural set-up of the Service, improving its functional effectiveness and also improving the career prospects of the members of the Service. The Service, after restructuring, consists of four streams, namely, (i) General Duty and Administrative, (ii) Public Health, (iii) Non-teaching Specialists and (iv) Teaching Specialists.

The cadre review has led to creation of a large number of senior posts. One new post of Additional Director General was created in the Directorate General of Health Services and 32 posts of Senior Specialists were upgraded in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Safdarjung Hospital. The filling up of the normal vacancies had also been held up for sometime due to cadre review. The new Rules were notified on 13th November, 1982 and action has now been taken to fill up all the posts in accordance with the revised Rules.

Grievances of Engineering Staff of NR

4909. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any representation about the grievances of Engineering Staff of Northern Railway ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) to (c). Representations have been received about the local and general grievances of the Engineering Staff of Northern Railway. The general demands relate to construction of more quarters, supply of uniforms to certain categories, provision of protective clothing etc. etc.

The local demands relate to problem of water supply to way-side Stations, provision of Electricity in Gang Huts etc. etc.

Government have to look into the demands of the various categories of staff in an integrated manner within the administrative and financial constraints. Already, a well set Permanent Negotiating Machinery and Joint Consultative Machinery are functioning at the different tiers of the administration wherein demands of all categories of staff are discussed by representatives of organised labour with the administration and remedial measures taken, on merits.

Fourth Bridge Across the Brahmaputra at Dibrugarh

4910. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to construct a fourth bridge across the Brahmaputra at Dibrugarh ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) and (b). A techno-economic survey for a rail-cum-road bridge across Brahmaputra river at Bogibil near Dibrugarh is in progress and is expected to be completed by December 1984. Further consideration to this project will be given after the survey report is received and examined from all angles in consultation with the North Eastern Council and other concerned Deparments/Ministries, including Planning Commission.

केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के कर्मचारियों के लिए पदोन्नति के अवसर

4911. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना औषधालयों में किसी भी कर्मचारी को पदोन्नति के अवसर नहीं दिए जाते हैं और वे उसी पद पर सेवानिवृत हो जाते हैं जिस पद पर उनकी नियुक्ति होती है जबकि मंत्रालय में पदोन्नति के कई अवसर हैं ;

(ख) क्या चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों जैसे मैसेन्जर, चौकीदार, ड्रेसर, सफाई वाला, आया, नर्सिंग आर्डरली, मसालची आदि को कई वर्षों तक चयन ग्रेड नहीं दिये गये हैं ;

(ग) यदि चयन ग्रेड दिए गए हैं, तो गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान श्रेणी-वार और वर्ष-वार कितने कर्मचारी लाभान्वित हुए हैं ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उन्हें पदोन्नति न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के औषधालयों में कार्य कर रहे ग्रुप 'सी" और ग्रुप "डी" की अधिकांश श्रेणियों के लिए पदोन्नति के अवसर उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख) और (ग) औषधालयों में कार्य कर रहे चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की अधिकांश श्रेणियों को चयन ग्रेड दे दिया गया है जिनका ब्योरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है। शेष श्रेणियों के लिए एक समेकित प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

उन चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों का ब्यौरा जिन्हें चयन ग्रेड दिया गया है

क्रम संख्या श्रेणी	गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान की गई चयन ग्रेड नियुक्तियों की वर्ष वार संख्या					टिप्पणी
	79	80	81	82	83	
1. चपरासी	—	19	—	—	22	
2. चौकीदार	—	—	—	20	5	
3. ड्रेसर	25	—	—	—	5	
4. सफाई वाला	—	—	—	40	8	
5. महिला परिचारिका	—	19	—	6	4	

General Conditions Prevalent in the Protective Homes under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act

4912. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the general conditions prevalent in the Protective Homes working under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act ;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the comments at the Third All India Conference in Moral Hygiene held at Lucknow, where it was stated that "Commercial prostitution is also found in some houses where procurers keep women for supplying the demands of the customers such women look like institution for destitute and deserted women but in fact are nothing short of brothels" ; and

(c) whether Government propose to form a Committee to look into it and suggest measures for improvements ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) The Government of India has been periodically assessing the level of programme development in this regard and with a view to assisting State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to maintain certain minimum standards of institutional services, a set of model rules has been circulated amongst them. The administration and management of protective homes set up under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 falls within the jurisdiction of State Govts. and Union Territory Administrations.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Issue of Cheque Passes

4913. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "From the files, Passport to joy rides, Railway complimentary Passholders" appearing in the Calcutta "Business Standard" dated 18th July, 1983 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that 39 persons were issued one Cheque Pass, if so, details thereof ;

(c) the authority under whose orders such passes are issued ;

(d) whether any guidelines have been laid down for the issue of such complimentary passes to non-officials, if so, whether he will lay it on the Table of the House ; and

(e) what steps he has taken to prevent misuse of such passes issued to a group where any person can travel under any name ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. One Second Class Pass was issued in favour of Shri Madan Paswan Shastry and others ex-Delhi to Bukhtiarpur who had come to Delhi as delegates to attend the conference of the Vimukta Jati Committee.

(c) Ministers and Members of the Railway Board.

(d) Complimentary Cheque Passes for specified journey are issued with the personal approval of the competent authorities at their discretion on merits of each case.

(e) To avoid misuse of such passes signature of the persons in whose favour it is issued is required to be appended and it is his/her responsibility to ensure that the pass it not misused by any unauthorised person(s).

Repair of Vessels of Inland Water Transport Directorate, Patna at Mokameh Floating Dock

4914. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a well equipped hydraulic docking yard at Mokameh meant exclusively for repairs and renovation of river going vessels ;

(b) whether the Regional Office of the Inland Water Transport, Patna was also availing of this facility of repairs of vessels in the past ;

(c) whether in response to a reference from the Inland Water Transport, Patna the authority of the docking yard at Mokameh had intimated his helplessness in undertaking repairs of the vessels of Inland Water Transport, Patna due to defect in docking yard at Mokameh ;

(d) if so, when ;

(e) whether the authorities of the docking yard at Mokameh subsequently informed the Executive Officer of Inland Water Transport Patna that their docking yard was fit for undertaking repairs of vessels ; and

(f) if so, when and whether any reply in this regard was received from the Inland Water Transport, Patna ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) to (f). The Marine Superintendent Mokameh Floating Dock, North Eastern Railway, intimated the Regional Office of the I.W.T. Directorate, Patna in his letter dated 17th July, 1982 that 4 Nos tanks of floating docks at Mokameh were to be docked and they would be free to handle IWT crafts by the end of 1983 or beginning of 1984. The Marine Superintendent, Floating Dock in his letter dated 4th May, 1983 had forwarded the estimates of repair works of certain vessels against the work lists given by the Regional Office of the I.W.T. Directorate, Patna in the year 1981. He had also requested the Regional Office of the I.W.T. Directorate, Patna to approach the Railway Board to obtain approval for repairing of I.W.T. crafts at Mokameh Floating Dock. The Regional Office of the I.W.T. Directorate, Patna sent the work lists of repairs to certain vessels to the Mokameh Floating Dock

Authorities, in its letter dated 28.5.1983 requesting for estimate of cost of repairs and docking programme for undertaking the repairs. In response to this the Superintendent, Mokameh Floating Dock informed the Regional Office of the IWT Dte., Patna in his letter dated 29.7.83 that the Floating Dock would be engaged till January, 1984 for repairs of their vessels, and therefore, no vessel of IWT would be accommodated for repairs till then.

SC/ST in I.R.S.

4915. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of officers in Indian Railway Services in the country till date ;

(b) the percentage of SC/ST separately in each case ;

(c) the shortfall/backlog till date from the date of constitution of service ; and

(d) the steps taken and relaxations made for wiping out backlog/shortfall ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Upgradation of Schools of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4916. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andaman and Nicobar Administration has received representation from some Committee for upgradation of primary school to Senior Basic School, Senior Basic Schools to High School and High School to Sr. Secondary Schools ;

(b) if so, what are the names of such areas for which upgradation is sought ; and

(c) action contemplated to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Improvement of Delhi-Jaipur-Ajmer Ahmedabad National Highway

4917. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allotted for the improvement of different National Highways in the country during the year 1982-83 ;

(b) the details of the work done ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Delhi-Jaipur-Ajmer-Ahmedabad National Highway is in a bad condition at some places owing to high traffic and needs special attention of the Government ; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken or is being taken to improve it during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Rs. 128.32 crores.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). Improvement of National Highways is a continuous process, and they are being constantly improved and maintained in a traffic-worthy condition within the overall financial constraints. This applies to National Highway No. 8 also referred to in the Question.

Statement

Statement indicating Scheme-wise achievements (likely) made during 1982-83 for Improvement of National Highways in the country

Sl. No.	Scheme	Likely achievements during 1982-83
1.	Construction of missing links.	20 Km.
2.	Widening and strengthening single lane to two-lanes.	650 Km.
3.	Widening to two-lane only.	350 Km.
4.	Strengthening existing weak double lane pavement.	375 Km.
5.	Widening roads to four or six-lane	28 Km.
6.	Construction of byepasses	8 No.
7.	Construction of missing major bridges/submersible major bridges/ weak and narrow bridges.	20 No.
8.	Construction of minor bridges.	80 No.

Helping Shipping Companies

4918. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what are the names of the Indian Shipping Companies operating in 1972 and in 1982 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that many Indian Shipping Companies out of them have closed down their business ;

(c) if so, the names of those Companies and what are the main reasons for closing down the business by these Companies ; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to help the Indian Shipping Companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The list of Indian Shipping Companies operating as on 30-9-72 and 30-9-82 is attached as statement.

(b) and (c). Yes. Some Shipping Companies have closed down their operations completely including transfer of vessels to other companies during recent years. This has been due to lack of business, managerial incompetence, inadequate finance etc. Companies which have closed down are :—

1. Malabar Shipping Company Ltd.
2. Parekh Ocean Carriers.
3. Collis Line Limited.
4. Faulad Lines Ltd.
5. Jaldoot Shipping Company.
6. Karnataka Shipping Corporation.
7. MMP Lines.
8. Arcot Shipping Company.
9. Reshamwala Shipping Company.
10. Himalaya Shipping Co.

(d) Government has given the following guidelines to the SDFC for the reschedulement of dues which were payable to SDFC by the shipping companies during 1982-83 and other financial assistance :

(1) The amount due for payment to SDFC in 1981-82 including the amount already rescheduled under Government approval in the earlier shipping crisis, may be rescheduled depending upon the merits of each case. This reschedulement will be made under the guidelines issued vide this Ministry's letter No. SW/MSD (6)/79-MD dated 10.11.1981. The repayment of the rescheduled amount will be made in five equal instalments the first becoming due in 1983-84 and the last in

1987-88. It will carry an interest of 7.5% per annum.

(2) The amount due for payment to SDFC in 1982-83 may be rescheduled and the range of reschedulement determined on the merits of each case. The repayment of the rescheduled amount will be made in two instalments during 1984-85 and 1985-86 with a moratorium of one year 1983-84.

(3) SDFC may give rupee back-up assistance against foreign acquisitions to meet the payments to foreign yards against yard credits in respect of new constructions guaranteed by the SDFC upto 31.3.1985.

(4) If the banks agree to grant reschedulement of principal and interest on SAFAUNS loans, SDFC may agree to extend guarantee for the period the banks agree to grant such reschedulement.

(5) Debt equity norm of 6:1 may be relaxed till 31.3.1985 so that the companies have reasonable time to restore their financial health and bring their debt equity ratio down to the stipulated level. Debt asset ratio of 1:1 may also be relaxed till 31-3-1985.

(6) Moratorium to the shipping companies on the payment of interest may be granted upto the delivery of vessels under construction in Indian Shipyards the interest so funded to be paid by the shipping companies to the SDFC in three years from the date of delivery of the vessels in addition to other payments on account of principal and interest ; the funded interest will carry the normal rate of interest.

(7) As regards financial assistance to be given to the shipping companies during 1983-84, a working group has been constituted to examine the financial position of each shipping company with a view to decide the extent of Financial assistance which should be provided to each shipping company.

In addition, Government have also taken some steps to give greater cargo support to Indian shipping lines.

Statement

Names of Indian Companies Operating in 1972 (As on 30-9-72)

1. Shipping Corporation of India.
2. Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.
3. India Steamship Co. Ltd.
4. Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd.
5. South India Shipping Corporation Ltd.
6. Ratnakar Shipping Co. Ltd.
7. Dempo Steamships Ltd.
8. Surrendra Overseas Ltd.
9. Mogul Line Ltd.
10. Chowgule Steamships Ltd.
11. Bharat Line Ltd.
12. Malabar Steamship Co. Ltd.
13. Kamal Shipping Co. Ltd.
14. Damodar Bulk Carriers Ltd.
15. Collis Line Ltd.
16. Raj Lines Ltd.
17. Pent Ocean Steamship (P) Ltd.
18. South East Asia Shipping Co. Ltd.
19. Ministry of Home Affairs (now under Union of India, Ministry of Shipping and Transport).
20. Africana Co. Ltd.
21. Gill Amin Steamship.
22. Kerala Line Ltd.
23. Western Star Line.
24. Josef Lines Cochin.
25. Hind Shipping Agencies.
26. Universal Shipping and Coastal Tr. (P) Ltd.
27. Cochin Shipping Co.
28. Union Territory of Laccadives.
29. Tolani Shipping.
30. Thakur Shipping Co. Ltd.
31. Cosmosteel Pvt. Ltd.
32. Ravindra Shippers.

33. Himalaya Shipping Co. Ltd.

Names of Indian Companies Operating in 1982 as on 30.9.82

1. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd., Bombay.
2. Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Bombay.
3. Great Eastern Shipping Co., Bombay.
4. India Steamship Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
5. Mogul Line Limited, Bombay.
6. Damodar Bulk Carriers, Bombay.
7. Chowgule Steamships Ltd., Bombay.
8. South India Shipping Corporation, Madras.
9. Dempo Steamships Limited, Bombay.
10. Ratnakar Shipping Co., Calcutta.
11. Seven Seas Transportation, Bombay.
12. Essar Bulk Carriers, Madras.
13. Jay Shree Shipping, Bombay.
14. Nilhat Shipping Co., Calcutta.
15. Surrendra Overseas Ltd., Bombay.
16. Larsen and Toubro Ltd., Bombay.
17. Sagar Shipping Co. Ltd., Bombay.
18. South East Asia Shipping Co. Ltd., Bombay.
19. Pent Ocean Steamships Ltd., Bombay.
20. Garware Shipping Corporation Ltd., Bombay.
21. Hede Navigation (P) Ltd., Bombay.
22. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. Ltd., Bombay.
23. Telani Ltd., Bombay.
24. Thakur Shipping Co. Ltd., Bombay.
25. Maini Shipping P. Ltd., Bombay.
26. Tata Chemicals Ltd., Bombay.
27. Panchsheel Shipping Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
28. Century Shipping, Bombay.
29. Texmaco Ltd., Calcutta.
30. V.S. Dempo and Co. Pvt. Ltd., Goa.
31. Tolani Shipping Co. Ltd., Bombay.
32. Vijaya Lines P. Ltd., Bombay.
33. Indoceanic Shipping Co. Ltd., Bombay.
34. Union of India, Ministry of Shipping and Transport.
35. Valco Farms, Bombay.
36. West Asia Shipping Pvt. Ltd.
37. Andaman and Nicobar Administration.
38. Varun Shipping Co. Ltd., Bombay.
39. Raj Lines Ltd., Calcutta.
40. Ballarpur Industries Ltd., Bombay.
41. Universal Shipping Co. Ltd., Bombay.
42. Streamline Shipping Co. Ltd., Bombay.
43. Western Star Line Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
44. Deccan Shipping Ltd., Visakhapatnam.
45. Dura Steamship Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
46. Nirvan Shipping Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
47. Administration of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep Island.
48. B. Ghose and Co. Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
49. Hauers Lines Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
50. Bombay Marine Engg. Works Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
51. T.P.S. Shipping Co. Ltd., Bombay.
52. Shaparia Dock and Steel Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
53. Mangala Bulk Carriers Ltd., Bombay.
54. Hinengo Lines Ltd., Car Nicobar.
55. Lakshmi Lines Ltd., Cochin.
56. Sagar Line (India) Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
57. Sujwala Shipping Co. Ltd., Bombay.
58. Shaparia Shipping and Allied Industries Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
59. Darabshaw B. Cursetjee's Sons Shipping Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
60. Kerala Lines Ltd., Cochin.
61. Allanasons Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.

Common Entrance Examination for Admission to Medical Colleges

4919. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the special Committee appointed by the Health Ministry has recommended a common entrance examination for admission to medical colleges throughout the country ;

(b) If so, what other recommendations have been made by the special committee ; and

(c) what is the reaction of the Government towards the recommendations made by the Special Committee ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c). The Government had set up a Medical Education Review Committee in September, 1981 to review and to make recommendations for reforms in the present medical education system in the country. The committee has submitted its report to the Government. The Government have appointed an Empowered Committee to go into the recommendations of the Review Committee.

Advice of National Committee on Women to Remove Economic and Social Injustices, Disparities and Discrimination of Indian Women

4920. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9079 on 22 April, 1982 regarding Committee for implementation suggestion of Committee on Status of Women and state :

(a) when was the National Committee on Women constituted and what are the names of members and its Chairman and what were its terms of reference ;

(b) advice given by the Committee to the Central and State Governments on the legislative and administrative measures necessary for removing economic and social injustices, disparities and discrimination of Indian women ;

(c) the suggestions given by the Committee as ways and means of enabling women to break through obsolete restraints to enable them to assert their inherent right to equality so that every Indian woman is enabled to develop her capacities and make her contribution to the progress of the nation ;

(d) the reviews made by the Committee about the progress of implementation of programmes designed in pursuance of the above ; and

(e) the names of places in the country where its meetings have been held so far and the number of meetings, so held ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) (i) The National Committee on Women was first constituted in 1976.

(ii) A statement showing the names of the members and the Chairman of the National Committee is attached.

(iii) The Committee's terms of reference were as follows :

(a) To advise the Central and State Governments from time to time on the legislative and administrative measures necessary for removing as far as possible, the economic and social injustice, disabilities and discriminations against Indian Women, to suggest ways and means of enabling women to break through obsolete restraints, to enable them to assert their inherent right to equality so that every Indian Women is enabled to develop her capacities and make contribution to the progress of the nation ; and

(b) to review the progress of implementation of programmes designed in pursuance thereof.

(b) and (c). In their meeting of the last Committee, whose term has since lapsed,

passed resolutions advising the Central and State Governments as follows :

(i) Implementation of the "Blue Print of Action Points and National Plan of Action for Women", which contained legislative and administrative measures, promotion of employment opportunities, Health care, nutrition and family planning and of voluntary effort and setting up a machinery for implementation of National Plan of Action.

(ii) All departments of the Government of India to review the effects of their plans and policies to ensure that they do not affect adversely the opportunities for women and on the other hand actively safe-guard and promote them. Special steps to be taken by the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, which should be reflected or special mention made in the Annual Reports which are made available to Parliament and through other reports.

(iii) A Steering Committee/Group be formed consisting of about one-third members of the National Committee with the Minister of State in-charge of Women's Welfare and Development as Chairman. It should meet not less than three times a year and should be empowered to constitute expert groups for guidance and advice on specific matters as and when necessary.

(iv) Members of the National Committee to be represented on the State Committee of the States/Union Territories, where they reside or hail from.

(d) and (e). The term of the Committee has expired. As such no review was undertaken and also no further meetings of the Committee could be held.

Statement

	1	2
1.	Prime Minister of India.	Chairman
2.	Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture	Vice-Chairman
3.	Smt. Renuka Devi Barkataki, Minister of State for Education, Social Welfare and Culture	Member
4.	Shri D.S. Gulshan, Minister of State for Education, Social Welfare and Culture	Member
5.	Miss Abha Maiti, Minister of State for Industries	Member
6.	Miss P.T. Saraswathy, Minister for Social Welfare, Tamil Nadu, Madras.	Member
7.	Smt. Jayashree Banerjee, Minister of Social Welfare, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.	Member
8.	Smt. Kamala Bahuguna, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha)	Member

1		2
9.	Smt. Mrinal Gore, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha)	Member
10.	Smt. R. M. Shaiza, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha)	Member
11.	*Smt. Sumitrà G. Kulkarni, Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha)	Member
12.	Smt. Kamala Sinha, Member of Legislative Council, Patna, Bihar.	Member
13.	Smt. Leela Moolgaokar, Chairman, Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi.	Member
14.	Smt. A. Wahabuddin Ahmed, Chairman, Bhartiya Grameen Mahila Sangh, Palm Springs, Humayun Nagar, Hyderabad (A.P.)	Member
15.	Smt. Ela R. Bhatt, General Secretary, Self-Employed Women's Association, Ahmedabad, (Gujarat)	Member
16.	Smt. Gurbinder Kaur Brar, Raj Bhavan, Haryana, Chandigarh.	Member
17.	Smt. Jamuna Solanky, Chairman, Rajasthan Handloom Board, Jaipur.	Member
18.	Dr. (Smt.) K. Lakshmi Raghuramaiah, President, All India Women's Conference, New Delhi.	Member
19.	Smt. K.K. Terway, Adviser, Kanoria Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jaipur.	Member
20.	Smt. Leela Gulati, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, Kerala.	Member

1		3
21.	Dr. (Smt.) O. Pereira, Principal, School of Social Work, Mangalore, Karnataka.	Member
22.	Smt. Pratibha Bonnerjea, Advocate, High Court, West Bengal, Calcutta.	Member
23.	Dr. (Smt.) Rajinder Kaur, Kwality Printers, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.	Member
24.	Dr. S. Padmavati, 70, Lodi Estate, New Delhi.	Member
25.	Representative from Kasturba Gandhi Trust, Delhi.	Member
26.	Secretary/Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Deptt. of Social Welfare.	Member-Secretary

Translation of Works of Poet Iqbal

4921. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether translation of work of poet Iqbal have been rendered in all the National languages under Ministry's aegis ;

(b) whether research work on his work is being sponsored by the Ministry ; and

(c) if so, measures envisaged to make his writings with universal message familiar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Reimbursement of CAT scanning charges to CGHS beneficiaries

4922. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a private Foundation has installed a CAT Scanner in Kailash Colony, New Delhi for which they are charging a fee of Rs. 1,000 per scan of a patient ;

(b) the reasons why Government have not provided CAT Scanner at any of the two Central Government Hospitals in the Capital viz. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Safdarjung Hospital ;

(c) whether the Central Government Health Scheme beneficiaries who are advised to have CAT scanning for themselves or their dependents who are included in their cards are eligible for reimbursement of scanning charges paid to the private foundation ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) A private foundation in the name of Delhi Neurological Research Institute in Kailash Colony has been recognised for the purpose of CAT Scanning of CGHS beneficiaries in Delhi whose charges are same as that that of A.I.I.M.S. (@ Rs. 500/-) per case.

(b) CAT Scan is being installed at Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital.

(c) and (d). CGHS beneficiaries are allowed reimbursement for CAT Scanning, which is recommended by CGHS Specialists after prior-approval of Director (CGHS).

Admission in Delhi Colleges

4923. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what was the number of aspirant students seeking admission in the Delhi colleges for the new academic year 1983, how many of them were admitted and how many left out ; and

(b) whether any permission was sought from the University Grants Commission to increase the number of science seats in various colleges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) According to the procedure prescribed for admission to colleges in Delhi, students have to apply directly to Colleges and Courses of their choice. Since a large number of students apply simultaneously to several Colleges and different courses, it is not possible to indicate the precise number of applicants who have sought admission to Colleges. Statistics regarding number of admissions would be known only after expiry of last date of admission and after the data are received from colleges and compiled by the University.

(b) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission has agreed to a few more Colleges in Delhi introducing Science Courses with an overall increase of 260 seats.

Shifting of Central Government Health Scheme Dispensary No. 48 from Mayapuri to Hari Nagar

4924. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government Health Scheme Dispensary No. 48 was opened in rented accommodation in Mayapuri, New Delhi with an assurance to shift the same on availability of some suitable alternative site ;

(b) whether a suitable site in Hari Nagar has since been made available for the said dispensary ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not shifting the dispensary to the new site ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) In view of the recommendations of the CGHS Advisory Committee and also of the request of the Local Association, the dispensary No. 48 is continuing to function in Mayapuri.

Extension of Simaluguri-Rangohali Line upto Dibrugarh

4925. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Assam Government notified for acquisition of about 450 bighas of land in November, 1945 for extension of Simaluguri-Rangohali rail line upto Dibrugarh ;

(b) whether alignment of Moranhat with Dibrugarh is proposed which will decrease distance between Simaluguri and Dibrugarh by about 65 Km. and will significantly reduce the transport cost of essential commodities and provide relief to about 3,000 daily passengers to Dibrugarh as per Assam Government's survey ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to get a fresh detailed survey done of the proposal, and if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) No records are available to indicate whether Assam Government has notified for acquisition of 449 bighas of land during November, 1945 for extension of Simaluguri-Rangohali Railway line upto Dibrugarh.

(b) Surveys on two alternative alignments for a B.G. Rail link from Gauhati to Dibrugarh are in progress. One of the alternatives envisages construction of a B.G. line passing through Moranhat.

(c) Does not arise.

लखनऊ-कानपुर-कासगंज-मथुरा छोटी रेल लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना

4926. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निकट भविष्य में लखनऊ कानपुर कासगंज-मथुरा की छोटी रेल लाइन को बड़ी रेल लाइन में बदलने की कोई योजना सरकार के पास है ; और

(ख) क्या इस बीच इस सम्बन्ध में सर्वेक्षण कराने हेतु अनुदेश जारी कर दिए गये हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) लखनऊ-कानपुर और कानपुर-अनवरगंज मीटर लाइन खण्डों को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए एक सर्वेक्षण प्रगति पर है। रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो जाने और उसकी जांच कर लिये जाने के बाद इस प्रस्ताव पर आगे कार्रवाई की जायेगी।

बहरहाल, कानपुर-कासगंज-मथुरा मीटर लाइन खण्ड के लिए न तो कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है और न ही कोई सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है ?

डीजल तथा विद्युत इन्जनों का उत्पादन

4927. **श्री जी० वाई० कृष्णन** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1981-82 और 1982-83 में निर्मित डीजल तथा विद्युत इन्जनों की कुल संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) 1983-84 में विद्युत तथा डीजल इन्जनों के उत्पादन का क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए०गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) 1981-82 और 1982-83 में चितरंजन रेल इन्जन कारखाने और डीजल रेल इन्जन कारखाने में निर्मित डीजल और बिजली इन्जनों की कुल संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना

	1981-82	1982-83
बिजली रेल इन्जन	50	53
डीजल रेल इन्जन	32	32
जोड़	82	85

डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना

डीजल रेल इन्जन	125	129

(ख) 1983-84 में चित्तरंजन रेल इन्जन कारखाने और डीजल रेल इन्जन कारखाने में बिजली और डीजल रेल इन्जनों के उत्पादन का निर्धारित लक्ष्य इस प्रकार है :—

चितरंजन रेल इन्जन कारखाना

बिजली रेल इन्जन	67
डीजल रेल इन्जन	26

डीजल रेल इन्जन कारखाना

डीजल रेल इन्जन	127

मोहनार रोड और धौली रेलवे स्टेशन

4928. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में मोहनार, रोड और धौली स्टेशन महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशन हैं और इन दोनों स्टेशनों के बीच की दूरी लगभग 40 किलोमीटर है ;

(ख) क्या जनता और जनता के प्रतिनिधि इन दो स्टेशनों को जोड़ने वाली रेल लाइन के निर्माण के लिए बार-बार अनुरोध करते आ रहे हैं, और

(ग) महनार रोड और धौली रेलवे स्टेशन के बीच रेल लाइन के निर्माण के लिए सरकार का कब तक आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) से (ग) वित्तीय संसाधनों की अत्यन्त तंगी के कारण माहनार रोड और धौली के बीच नयी रेल लाइन के निर्माण का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Peaceful uses of Nuclear Energy

4929. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made by the U.N. Committee for preparing a programme for worldwide cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy ;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard ; and

(c) the details regarding the outcome of the discussion which had taken place in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) to (c). The General Assembly of the United Nations had earlier decided to convene in Geneva from 29 August to 9 September 1983 a United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy. A Preparatory Committee for the Conference which includes India had also been established, with a view to making substantive preparations and appropriate arrangements for the Conference. The proposed Conference is expected to establish universally acceptable principles for international cooperation.

However, since the work of preparations has not been completed, the General Assembly has decided not to hold the Conference in 1983. A firm date for the Conference has yet to be set. Discussions in the Preparatory Committee for the Conference at its last session held from 28 March to 8 April 1983 have remained inconclusive.

Non-Payment of Minimum Wages to Permanent Way Casual Labourers of Dhanbad, Asansol and Danapur Division

4930. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the payment of difference of minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and actually paid to permanent way casual labourers of Asansol and Danapur Division of Eastern Railway for the period from 25 April, 1973 to 31 December, 1978, has been made in compliance with Railway Board's letter No. E (LL) 75AT/MW/1-3pt dated 29 June, 1981 ;

(b) if not, the reasons for non-payment of dues to these labourers even after lapse of more than two years ; and

(c) action taken by Ministry for expediting payment of the difference of pay to these labourers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Intake of Students in Tamil Nadu Central Schools

4931. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Central Schools are functioning in Tamil Nadu ;

(b) the details of the places where they are functioning ; and

(c) the total number of intake of boys and girls in these schools as on date ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). 21 Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) are functioning in Tamil Nadu at the following places :

Aruvankadu (the Nilgiris) ;

Indunagar (Ootacamund) ;

Wellington (Distt. Nilgiris) ;

Coimbatore (2 Kendriya Vidyalayas) ;

Kalpakkam (2 Kendriya Vidyalayas) ;

Karaikudi ;

Madras (11 Kendriya Vidyalayas) ;

Madurai ; and

Tiruchirapalli.

(c) As the last date for admission to Kendriya Vidyalayas was 31.7.83, details of enrolment during current year are not yet available. However, as on 30.4.82, there were 9215 boys and 7254 girls studying in the Kendriya Vidyalayas located in the State of Tamil Nadu.

University Status to Birla Institute of Technology at Mesra

4932. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bihar Government has recommended to the Centre that the Birla Institute of Technology at Mesra (Ranchi) be accorded the status of a University ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) A proposal for grant of deemed to be University status to the Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra has been received from the State Government of Bihar.

(b) Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956 empowers the Central Government to notify an institution for higher education as an institution deemed to be a University, on the recommendations of the University Grants Commission. The proposal is under process as per rules.

US Aid to Press Parties, Newspapers and Labour Unions of Third World Countries

4933. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether indications have been received by Indian Government that U.S.A. propose to aid press parties, newspapers and labour unions of the third world countries directly ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Indian Government thereon ; and

(c) whether steps have been taken to check such interference in the internal affairs of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) The U.S. Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, Mr. Lawrence Eagleburger, disclosed in a press conference on 8th February, 1983, that the US Administration is undertaking what he described as a "political resistance programme" aimed at emphasizing the building of democratic institutions abroad. The programme which was being presented to the Congress for approval, was of the order of US$ 65 million for the financial year 1984. Among the aims of the programme which

were mentioned was, support for the Asia Foundation, for free labour movements, for regional institutes and conferences, for visits between the USA and other countries, and for exchange of publications.

(b) and (c). The Foreign Contributions Regulation Act (1976) and other administrative mechanisms provide adequately for the regulation and monitoring of foreign financial contributions to organisations in this country.

Earning from Passenger and Goods Traffic

4934. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any increase or shortfall in the earnings of the Railways from passenger and goods traffic during the financial year 1982-83 and the first quarter of 1983-84 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; zone-wise and for the total network ; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the situation and the traffic forecast for the year 1983-84, as a whole both goods and passenger and the revenue therefor ;

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6978/83].

Repair of Jagannath Temple at Puri

4935. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government had approached the Central Government to extend its cooperation to sanction some additional financial assistance for repairs of the Jagannath Temple at Puri, three years back ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the amount so far spent by the Archaeological Survey of India for this purpose ; and

(c) what are the details regarding the damage in that temple detected so far and the details of the plan evolved by the Survey for carrying out repairs in the said temple and the estimated expenditure thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). Funds required for the preservation of the Jagannath Temple, a national monument, are made available to the Archaeological Survey ; no financial assistance is given to the State Government for the purpose. The amount spent on structural repairs and chemical treatment of the temple is Rs. 6,24,513/- upto March, 1983.

(c) The damages detected so far in the temple are : leakage in the roof of the temple ; corrosion of the old iron dowels and cramps used in the masonry ; attrition of stones due to injurious sea-salts ; and development of cracks and fissures in the stones of the masonry which were covered in the past with thick coats of lime plaster.

As recommended by the Expert Committee, the Survey's plan is to carry out repairs upto the springing level of the spire. The items of repair works are : replacing the corroded dowels with those of a non-corrosive metal ; drawing out the salt lodged in the masonry ; stabilizing the disturbed masonry with grouting, pointing and replacement of damaged stones wherever necessary ; and application of a preservative on the repaired stone surface. The revised estimated cost of structural repairs and chemical treatment is about Rs. 6.68 lakhs.

Reserved Seats for Tribal Doctors for Post Graduate Studies

4936. DR. R. ROTHUAMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) total number of Graduate Degree holding local doctors and non-local doctors and also local and non-local specialists (Post Graduate Degree/Diploma holders) at present working in the Mizoram/Arunachal Pradesh/Nagaland/Meghalaya/Manipur and Tripura ;

(b) whether there are any reserved seats quota for tribal doctors belonging to Mizoram/Arunachal Pradesh/Nagaland/ Meghalaya/Manipur and Tripura for Post Graduate study in different Medical Colleges of the country ; and

(c) if so, the number of reserved seats for Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya and the names of the Medical Colleges thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) A statement showing number of Doctors engaged in the Government/Non-Government Agencies in the 5 Northern Eastern States/Union Territories is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) There is no specific reserved quota for Tribal Doctors belonging to these States/ Union Territories for Post Graduate Studies in Medical Colleges.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Statement showing number of Doctors engaged in the Government/Non-Government Agencies in the North-Eastern States/Union Territories.

S. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Total No. of Doctors working in Government/Non-Government Agencies.	Period to which it relates
1.	Manipur	414	31.12.80
2.	Meghalaya	226	31.12.82
3.	Nagaland	199	30.6.83
4.	Tripura	393	31.12.82
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	221	31.12.81
6.	Mizoram	98	31.12.82

Development of Indian Languages

4937. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government are assisting the States for the development of various Indian languages ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the amount so far spent by Union Government during the last two years ; and

(c) the details of programmes for development of Oriya language during this period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Yes, Sir. The policy of the Government is to develop all Indian Languages not only through the State Governments but also through a number of Central and State Government agencies and Institutions set up for the purpose.

(b) A Statement is attached.

(c) A sum of Rs. 16,000/- was sanctioned during 1981-82 and Rs. 60,000/- in 1982-83 for publication of books and teaching of Oriya language under Ministry's scheme of assistance to Voluntary Organisations/Educational Institutions for promotion of Modern Indian Languages.

(ii) The Eastern Regional Language Centre, set up by Government at Bhubaneswar is providing in-Service training to teachers for Oriya. The Centre has so far

trained 173 teachers in Oriya and has brought out an intensive course in Oriya and Common Vocabulary teaching material. It has also established 41 Book Corners (mini Libraries) in Oriya Language in schools where the ex-teacher trainees are currently teaching.

Statement

Amount spent on the development of Hindi and other Indin Languages during 1981-82 and 1982-83

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Total Expenditure	
		1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4
1.	Grants to Voluntary Organisations working in the field of Hindi	37.10	44.79
2.	Grants to Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra	47.00	64.44
3.	Central Hindi Directorate	50.10	54.22
4.	Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology	17.76	21.31
5.	Regional Language Centres	48.86	55.59
6.	Urdu Book Production	19.83	25.60
7.	Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore	36.80	38.97
8.	Propagation of Hindi Abroad	8.13	11.43
9.	Correspondence Courses	8.99	10.49
10.	Grants for other items—C.H.D. Library	0.30	0.40
11.	Production and Translation of Core Books	3.00	3.00
12.	Sindhi Book Production	1.72	3.10
13.	Financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations for promotion of Indian Languages other than Hindi	4.05	4.60
14.	Grants to Cultural and Language Organisations	0.88	0.88

1	2	3	4
15.	Financing of Programme of Production of Books among CSTT.	7.85	3.65
16.	National Awards of Prizes to authors of Original standard works in Hindi and other Indian Languages	1.65	0.10
17.	Award and Prizes to authors in Indian language other than Hindi, Sanskrit and Authors mother tongue	0.32	—
18.	Scheme of Production of books in regional languages at University level	10.87	25.00
19.	Appointment of Hindi Teachers in Non-Hindi Speaking States/UTs.	29.75	27.00
20.	Opening of Hindi Teachers Training Colleges in Non-Hindi Speaking States/UTs.	7.09	8.46

Note : It may be stated that funds are not allotted language-wise.

Expenditure on Surplus Steam Engines

4938. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) zone-wise actual number of surplus steam engines as at present and the estimated investment in them ;

(b) estimated annual expenditure on them, on their maintenance, repairs and operation ;

(c) amount of coal consumed by them which could otherwise be saved ; and

(d) programme-schedule under which this expenditure is proposed to be stopped and the investment recovered back for better utilisation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) On date, there are no surplus steam locomotives zone-wise, but 201 condemned locomotives are awaiting breaking up. As traffic patterns keep on changing, the requirements of steam locomotives are a subject of regular review vis-a-vis the number and condition of the holdings.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Development work at Amritsar

4939. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the progress so far made in the execution of some of the development works going on in Amritsar and at the border to provide more amenities to the visitors going to and coming from Pakistan by rail ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : The present progress is that a first class waiting room with toilet facilities, ladies enclosures and search room with toilet facilities have been completed at Attari. A standby generator has also been installed there.

For the work of 2nd entry to the Amritsar Railway Station, tenders are under finalisisation.

Appointment of Inspectors/Investigating Inspectors in Zonal Railways

4940. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the procedure for appointment of vigilance Inspectors/investigating Inspectors in Zonal Railways ;

(b) whether it is a tenure post and if so, how much is the tenure period ;

(c) how many Investigating/Vigilance Inspectors are overstaying in the Railway Board over ten years ; and

(d) whether there are cases where some Inspectors have been retained for more than 15 years in the tenure posts against normal procedure and rules ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) Vigilance Inspectors in Zonal Railways are appointed from amongst railway employees with clean record and having aptitude for vigilance work through a selection process which includes written as well as viva-voce tests.

(b) Yes ; the posts of Vigilance Inspectors are tenure posts for a period of 4 years, extendable upto 6 years and in exceptional cases beyond 6 years. However, in respect of the Vigilance Special Squad created in the Railway Board with effect from January 1979, a relaxation was allowed in that Inspectors who had already completed six years of work in Vigilance Department, could be inducted in the Special Squad since this Squad was just constituted and personnel had to be drafted.

(c) and (d). Question does not arise in view of reply to (b) above.

Appointment of Ad hoc Homoeopathic Physicians in Central Government Health Scheme

4941. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some posts of Homoeopathic Physicians have been filled on ad-hoc basis under Central Government Health Scheme despite the fact that Union Public Service Commission have recently selected the Homoeopathic Physician for Central Government Health Scheme ; and

(b) what action is being taken to fill up the posts on regular basis ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b). The U.P.S.C. have recently maintained six candidates for appointment as Homoeopathic Physicians in C.G.H.S. and, they have joined duty. The Commission have been requested to nominate three more candidates and the services of the ad-hoc Homoeopathic Physicians will be terminated as soon as the candidates from U.P.S.C. join.

National Museum, New Delhi

4942. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) for how many years the National Museum, New Delhi is without a Director and the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the displays in the galleries have not been changed for about fifteen years ; if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that some of the best objects in the reserve section of the National Museum, New Delhi have not been displayed even once since the day they were acquired if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The post of Director, National Museum, New Delhi, fell vacant on 1.11.1980. The candidate recommended by the Union Public

Service Commission for the post was offered the post but he stipulated a number of conditions and eventually declined the offer. The matter is under reference to the Commission.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Barring a few and irreplaceable art objects which have been kept in safe custody for reasons of security, other objects are displayed by rotation from time to time within the limited accommodation available in the National Museum, New Delhi.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के सिगनल विभाग में ठेका प्रणाली के माध्यम से निर्माण कार्य किया जाना

4943. **श्रीमती कैलाश पति** : क्या **रेल मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के सिगनल विभाग में ब्राडगेज निर्माण कार्य ठेका प्रणाली के माध्यम से किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह कार्य, जिसमें सुरक्षा अन्तर्ग्रस्त है पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे द्वारा पहली बार ठेकेदार द्वारा करवाया जा रहा है,

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके परिणाम स्वरूप नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों की छंटनी की गई है और यह सरकारी नीति के विरुद्ध है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) अधिकतर तो निर्माण कार्य विभागीय तौर पर किया जाता है, सिवाय कुछ छटपुट मामलों के जिनमे कि यह कार्य ठेके पर कराया जा रहा है।

(ख) सिगनल व्यवस्था संबंधी सभी कार्य रेलवे अधिकारियों के पर्यवेक्षण में निष्पादित किए जाते हैं बड़े आमान में परिवर्तन संबंधी सिगनल व्यवस्था—निर्माण कार्य का एक छोटा सा भाग ठेकेदार से कराया जा रहा है। सिगनल व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी निर्माण कार्य अन्य रेलों पर भी ठेके पर, रेल अधिकारियों की देख रेख में कराये जा रहे हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Proposal for a New Alignment of National Highway No. 31 from Dhupguri to Pundibari

4944. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for a new alignment of National Highway No. 31 from Dhupguri of Jalpaiguri District to Pundibari of District Coochbehar ;

(b) if so, whether Government have approved this proposal ;

(c) if so, the details thereof with the estimated cost thereof and the date and time when it would be completed ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (d). While the 6th Five Year Plan for the development of National Highways does provide for the proposed realignment, it has not been possible to sanction it so far due to financial constraints.

Implementations of Recommendations made by Railway Reforms Committee

4945. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has accepted 77 recommendations of the Railway Reforms Committee and has decided to implement them in a phased manner ;

(b) what is each specific recommendation that has been accepted ;

(c) out of the accepted recommendations, which ones have been implemented as yet and which ones and to what extent are to be implemented in each of the years 1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86 ; and

(d) which of the recommendations of the Railway Reforms Committee have not been accepted and the reason for not accepting in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) and (b). A statement-I giving list of 77 recommendations made in Part II Report of Railway Reforms Committee finalised so far is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed

in Library. *See* No. LT-6979/83].

(c) The recommendations, all of which are of a long term nature, are being implemented in a phased manner and year-wise break-up is not possible.

(d) The details of recommendations rejected and reasons therefor are indicated in statement-II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6979/83].

Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers on Dharna

4946. SHRI AJIT BAG :
SHRI ERA ANBARASU :
SHRI LAXMAN KARMA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Kendriya Vidayalaya Teachers had been on Dharna or 'No Work' on 19 April, 1983 at the call of All India Kendriya Vidayalaya Teachers' Association to press their outstanding six-point Demands ;

(b) if so, whether these teachers have since been asked by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to apply for leave of the kind due ;

(c) whether Government have received any representation from All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association requesting for withdrawal of the circular ordering leave-cut ; and

(d) if so, the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Some Kendriya Vidyalaya teachers were on 'Dharna' on the 19th April, 1983.

(b) Instructions have been issued by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan that all teachers who signed the attendance register but did not attend to their normal duties and instead took part in 'Dharna' may be treated as on leave of the kind due.

(c) According to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, no such representation is available on record in the Headquarters of the Sangathan.

(d) Does not arise.

Engineering College in Himachal Pradesh

4947. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Himachal Pradesh is one of the States in the country where there is not a single Engineering College or some other Technical Institution catering to the needs of higher technical education ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether an Engineering College is proposed to be opened by Government there ; and

(d) if so, by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, there are two Polytechnics in the State.

(b) to (d). A proposal from Government of Himachal Pradesh is under consideration of Northern Regional Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education. When the recommendations of the Committee are received, the same will be examined by the Council/Ministry of Education.

Travelling on waitlisted tickets in ACC Chair Car of Rajdhani Express

4948. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some times passenger travelling on waitlisted tickets in ACC Chair Car of Rajdhani Express are put to great hardship and are either asked to get down at the next stop or penalised and allowed to travel ;

(b) if so, what are the rules ; and

(c) number of passengers who travelled on waitlisted tickets in Rajdhani Express to Howrah and Bombay Central during 1982 and in the first six months of 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) and (b). Section 109 (1) of the Indian Railways Act 1890 provides, inter-alia that if a passenger having entered a compartment which is reserved for the use of other passengers, refuses to leave it when required to do so by a railway servant, he may be removed from the compartment by any railway servant authorised by the railway administration in this behalf and he shall also be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees. Cases of waitlisted passengers who entrain Rajdhani Express without obtaining confirmation from staff on duty and who cannot be accommodated as per their turn on the seats vacant, are dealt with in accordance with the above section.

(c) Such records are not maintained.

Charter of Demand Submitted by Employees of Central Medical Research Centre, Keonjhar

4949. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the charter of demand submitted by the employees of the Central Malaria Research Centre, Keonjhar in Orissa has come to the notice of the Government ;

(b) if so, what are their demands ;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to fulfil their demands ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) Their demands consist of : (1) Assurance of job (2) Benefits of Central Government service (3) Regular disbursement of the salary.

(c) and (d). The matter of giving alternative employment to the retrenched experienced staff of the Centre is under active consideration of National Malaria Eradication Programme and the Indian Council of Medical Research. Several steps have been taken in this regard.

I.C.M.R. permanent Institutes, Centres and Regional Medical Research Centres have been asked to consider these retrenched employees along with other candidates who apply in response to open advertisement or whose cases have been forwarded by Employment Exchange, as the case may be.

As regards benefit of Central Government Service, the matter is under-consideration of the Government of India.

As regards regular disbursement of salary, the concerned appropriate authorities have been asked to take necessary steps.

Scholarship for J.R.F.

4950. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the amount of scholarship for Junior Research Fellows has been increased from Rs. 600/- to Rs. 800/- from 1 July, 1983 by C.S.I.R. ;

(b) whether the U.G.C. has increased the amount of scholarship to Junior Research Fellows which is equivalent to C.S.I.R. ;

(c) if not, the reason for not increasing the amount of scholarship to Junior Research Fellows of UGC ; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take in the matter to remove disparity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes, Sir. According to the CSIR the increased fellowship is at present admissible only to those Junior Research Fellowship awarded directly by CSIR on the basis of an All India Competitive examination.

(b) to (d). No, Sir. When the value of the University Grants Commission fellowship was increased in the year 1980, the

decision was taken in consultation with other fellowship awarding agencies like CSIR, ICSSR, etc. Since the recent increase in fellowships was decided by the CSIR on its own, the Commission has at present no proposal to increase the value of the fellowship awarded by it.

Article "Ban on Dangerous Pain Killers"

4951. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the article captioned 'Ban on Dangerous pain-killers' under the column 'Health and Medicine' published in the weekly (Bombay) 'Economic and Political Weekly' dated 25 June, 1983 ;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Ministry in regard to the drugs which contain amidopycine and phauacetin which have already been banned ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and what action Government propose to take to withdraw the medicines containing the banned drugs as a combination from the market and when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). In this article the author has highlighted the reported toxic effects of the two pain killers namely, Amidopyrine and Phenacetin and has explained the position in regard to the marketing of these two drugs in various countries from time to time. Government have issued two Notifications on 23rd July, 1983 under Section 10A and 26A of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 prohibiting import, manufacture and sale of some drugs. Pheacetin and amidopyrine and their preparations are one of the drugs the import, manufacture and sale of which have been banned under these two Notifications.

Engagement of Casual Labour in Group 43 Railway Electrification Project

4952. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Group 43 Railway Electrification Project, the SC/ST roster point is maintained in the engagement of casual labours ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; whether the Ministry of Railways received specific complaint regarding the deficiency of SC/ST in the engagement of casual labour in Group 43 Railway Electrification Project ; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) and (b). As per extant orders, Roster point Register is not to be maintained while engaging the casual labours. The recruiting authorities have, however, to ensure that adequate number of reserved candidates are engaged as casual labours. In 43 Railways Electrification Project out of 248 casual labour 123 belong to SC/ST community. As such, the question of receiving any complaint regarding deficiency does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Demands

4953. SHRI LAXMAN KARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association has served a notice to resume agitation in support of its six-point Charter of Demands ; and

(b) measures taken by Government to settle the demands of Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) As informed by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, the Sangathan's Headquarters has not received in the recent past a notice as such from the All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association (AIKVTA) to resume agitation in support of its six point charter of demands.

However, they did receive a letter containing the information that AIKVTA would hold a rally on 12.8.83 and present memorandum to some quarters.

(b) Consideration of employees' demands is a continuous process in every organisation. Representatives of the All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association have been frequently meeting various authorities of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. As a result of such discussions, many issues have already been settled. Some of the demands are under consideration.

Establishment of Police Station at Nellore Station

4954. SHRI PUCHALAPALLI PENCHALAIAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to establish a police station on the Railway platform at Nollore station ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration in consultation with State Government.

Regularisation of Bearers employed on G.T. and Tamil Nadu Express Trains

4955. SHKI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many bearers are employed on commission basis in long route Express trains like the Grand Trunk Express, Tamil Nadu Express etc. starting from Madras Central under Southern Railway and their total length of service ;

(b) when their services are proposed to be regularised as regular employees of the Railways ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) At present, 254 commission bearers are working on 4 long distance trains starting from Madras Central, viz. Grand Trunk Express, Tamil Nadu Express, Ganga Kaveri Express and Navjeevan Express. The length of their services varies from 1 to 6 years.

(b) and (c). As per extant policy, the Commission bearers are to be absorbed as regular railway employees as and when vacancies become available.

Allotment of Five Book Stalls to Small Contractors

4956. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9023 on 28 April, 1983 regarding contractor holding up to five bookstalls on platform and state :

(a) whether Government have examined the matter regarding small contractor holding bookstall at a particular station, as per Government policy, for awarding upto five bookstalls on old platforms which were constructed before December, 1975 ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) to (c). Yes, but this could not be agreed to.

Students not to be detained upto 8th Class

4957. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have issued instruction to all States and Union Territories recently for not detaining students upto 8th Class ; and

(b) if so, reaction of State Governments thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Detentions based on one-time annual examination was not considered to be academically sound. The States/UTs were, therefore advised to follow a policy of 'no detention' upto class VIII. However, in order to ensure maintenance of standards, they were advised simultaneously to introduce a system of continuous assessment and remedial teaching. This advice was given as part of a series of measures suggested for reducing high drop-out rates at the elementary stage.

(b) No survey has been made in this regard. But, the States/UTs are following a 'no detention' policy upto different levels.

Orders for 40 Marine Diesel Engines placed with a Japanese Firm by SCI

4958. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India has placed an order for 40 marine diesel engines worth Rs. 14.2 crores with the Daihetisu Diesel Manufacturing Company of Japan.

(b) if so, whether a global tender was invited; and

(c) how does the price of Japanese Engine compare with that prevailing in the international market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of Coach Factory at Allahabad

4959. SHRI B.D. SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has approved setting up of a new Coach Factory at Allahabad;

(b) if so, when the project is likely to be taken up for execution and by what time the factory is anticipated to become operational; and

(c) what is the expenditure involved in setting up the factory?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) Proposal for setting up of a New Railway Coach Production Unit has been approved in principle by the Planning Commission. No decision has been taken about its location.

(b) Consultants to the Railway Board have been apprised about the preparation of a detailed Project Report which will include Location Survey, Estimates etc. for the proposed New Coach Production Unit. Physical construction of the factory would be taken only after funds are allocated by the Planning Commission.

(c) The total projected expenditure involved in setting up the factory would be known only after the finalisation of the detailed Project Report.

Orientation Course for Primary School Teachers

4960. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of Orientation Course for Art and Culture and Puppetry for Education for Secondary and Primary School teachers;

(b) the syllabus and the subjects selected for these training courses;

(c) the guidelines issued to the States by her Ministry on this programme, if any;

(d) number of teachers who have so far received training since starting of the institute and the number of SC and ST teachers got such training State-wise; and

(e) the measures taken by her ministry

and respective States to provide training to SC/ST along with the teachers from educationally backward areas of State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (e). A Statement is attached.

Statement

On the basis of the facts furnished by the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi an autonomous organisation fully financed by the Department of Culture, which conducts different short-term training courses for primary and secondary teachers in the Art and Culture, the information is as under :

(a) The aims and the objectives of the Orientation Course on the Appreciation of Arts and the course on Puppetry for Education are : (i) to provide teachers of various disciplines the opportunity to inter-act with one another so that their approach to teaching may become inter-related and less compartmentalised; (ii) to enable teachers to acqiure practical knowledge of the use of art in the service of education and offer their students a balanced education through which the intellectual, emotional and aesthetic faculties may develop ; (iii) to inculcate an appreciation of the cultural interaction between tribal, rural and urban communities of this country ; (iv) to provide teachers with an awareness on the fundamental principles underlying the development of Indian Culture, etc. etc.

(b) (i) During the Orientation Courses lectures on Philosophy, Aesthetics, Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, Literature, Dance, Music, Folk and Crafts Art sare arranged and the lecture-demonstrations on the performing arts such as dance, music and the atre are presented. To supplement this training practical work-shops on Pottery, Music, Dance, Theatre, Painting etc. are also arranged.

(ii) The training programme in Puppetry for Education is divided into three parts, namely (a) Preparation of puppets, glove, rod string and shadow and puppets made out of natural and waste materials, (b) Manipulation of puppets and (c) Preparation of educational programmes, script writing, stage crafts and other production techniques.

(c) No specific guidelines have been issued to the States by this Ministry on the programme.

(d) and (e). Upto 31.3.1983 the number of teachers who have received training in these courses is 4138. No separate statistics in respect of S.C. and S.T. teachers have been kept. All the teachers as are sponsored by the States/Union Territories are imparted training at the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training.

Manuscripts Prepared in Urdu and Kashmiri Languages

4961. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that manuscripts prepared under the scheme University level Text Books through University Grants Commission are granted subsidy for publication by the Ministry of Education ?

(b) if so, how many manuscripts have been prepared in Urdu and Kashmiri languages ; and

(e) the number of manuscripts completed in Kashmiri language and the amount of money sanctioned as subsidy for their publication ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The University Grants Commission recommends the grant of a suitable subsidy to the National Book Trust of India for the publication of manuscripts prepared under the Commission's scheme of preparation of University Level Books.

(b) and (c). So far no manuscript of any book in Urdu has been prepared, but one manuscript of a book in Kashmiri language

has been completed. The Commission has also recommended this manuscript for a publication subsidy to the National Book Trust. However no subsidy for the publication of this manuscript has so far been sanctioned.

National Waterways Scheme sent by Kerala

4962. SHRI B.K. NAIR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Government of Kerala regarding a National Waterways Scheme stretching from one end of the State to the other ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). A proposal for the improvement of West Coast Canal between Quilon and Cochin at an estimated cost of Rs. 618 lakhs had been received from the Chief Engineer (Irrigation), Government of Kerala. The scheme envisages widening and deepening of the canal and other infrastructural facilities. The hydrographic surveys and techno-economic studies are pre-requisite for consideration of the waterway for declaring it as National Waterway. The physical resources for carrying out the hydrographic survey being limited, the State Government have been requested to carry out the hydrographic survey through their Hydrographic Survey Department to hasten the proposal. The cost of such survey would be met by the Government of India.

Central Government Health Scheme Dispensary in Khyala Village, Delhi

4963. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Khyala village and Vishnu Garden do not have any Central Government Health Scheme Dispensary in their locality ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are more than 5,000 Government employees residing in that area and they have to go to Tilak Nagar for availing of such essential facilities which is more than 3 kilometres away from their residence ; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to set up a dispensary in village Khyala ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) No. As per information available, there are less than 2,000 Government employees residing in the area, which is situated within 2-3 kilometres distance from the Tilak Nagar Dispensary and covered under the Tilak Nagar Dispensary.

(c) No, in view of answer to (b) above.

Guest Rooms and Retiring Rooms Facilities for Members of Parliament

4964. SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) action being taken to provide Railways guest rooms, retiring rooms etc. at concessional rates to Members of Parliament in Madras Central ; and

(b) action being taken to provide facilities to Members of Parliament by Southern Railway administration regarding reservation on telephone/trunk calls ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(b) Railways have been instructed to entertain requests for reservation of Retiring rooms for the M.Ps. over telephone/trunk calls followed by written requisition.

National Book Trust Book on Life and Teachings of Shri Guru Ravi Dass

4965. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Book Trust has published any Book on the life and teachings of Shri Ravi Dass and also on the life and struggle for eradication of untouchability and uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by Dr. Bhim Rao Ramji Ambedkar ;

(b) if so, the names of publications and whether these are available in the market ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not publishing such a literature and when this literature will be published by the National Book Trust ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). The Trust published in 1975 a biography of Guru Ravi Dass in Hindi written by Acharya Prithvi Singh Azad. Almost all copies of this book have been sold out but a few copies may be available with the retailers. A biography of Dr. Bhim Rao Ramji Ambedkar is being written for the Trust.

(c) Does not arise.

System of Coal and Ash Handling and Cinder Picking Work in Steam Loco Shed

4966. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that system of Coal and Ash handling and Cinder picking work in Steam-loco-Sheds are being done by departmental railway employees in Southern, South-Central and Central Railways ; and

(b) if so, from what date onwards ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) and (b). The loading and unloading of coal and ash handling and cinder picking work in certain steam loco sheds on Central, Southern and South Central Railways is managed through departmental railway employees since long.

Loading and Unloading of Coal and Ash Handling Work by Contractors in Eastern, S.E., N.E. and N.F. Railways

4967. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the loading and unloading of coal and ash handling work in steam loco sheds are done by the contractor in Eastern, South Eastern, N.E. and N.R. Railways whereas the same jobs are being performed by the departmental employees of railways in Southern, South Central and Central railways ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) and (b). The work of loading and unloading of coal and ash handling in steam loco sheds on the Railways is traditionally executed through private contractors/labour contract cooperative societies except in certain steam loco sheds on Central, South Central and Southern Railways where this work is done departmentally since very long and this is being retained to avoid change of a long standing arrangement at this stage.

उत्तर रेलवे में फेरीवालों की सहकारी समितियों को फेरी के ठेके

4968. **श्रीमती उषा वर्मा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे बोर्ड की घोषित नीति तथा प्रधान मंत्री के 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अनुसार उत्तर रेलवे में फेरीवालों की सहकारी समितियों को फेरी के ठेके न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ख) ऐसी कितनी निजी पार्टियां है जिनके पास उत्तर रेलवे में कानूनी या गैर कानूनी रेलवे ठेके हैं और क्या मंत्रालय इस स्थिति से निबटने के लिए कोई उपाय करने पर विचार कर रहा है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) (क) खानपान/वेंडिंग ठेके इस मंत्रालय

द्वारा निर्धारित की गई नीति के अनुसार दिये जाते हैं।

(ख) उत्तर रेलवे पर रेलवे के ठेकों वाली पार्टियों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

ASI-Protected Temples, Churches etc.

4969. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the number of Temples, Churches, and Gurdwaras and other places of worship held under the protection of the Archaeological Survey of India, State-wise and for each category ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : The information is not readily available and is being collected.

Facilities provided by Sri Lanka to American War Vessels

4970. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that American war vessels are getting full facilities from Sri Lanka Government for the purpose of refueling and other facilities ;

(b) whether the presence of American vessels in the Indian Ocean particularly near the Indian islands and also near Shore increased during the last one year ;

(c) if so, what is the present position of the matter ; and

(d) how does this presence compare with the presence of vessels of other foreign countries in this zone.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) According to the available information, the Sri Lanka Government offers facilities to naval vessels of all countries on strictly commercial terms provided the countries concerned are not at war and the ships are not carrying nuclear weapons.

(b) and (c). The US presence in the Indian Ocean has increased steadily over the last few years. Diego Garcia, which was originally intended as a communication facility, has now been upgraded into a sophisticated naval base capable of sustaining the largest aircraft carriers as well as B-52 bombers. There has, however, been no steep rise in the number of US warships near India's islands or the Indian mainland.

(d) Both the super powers maintain a significant presence in the Indian Ocean. France and the U.K. also maintain a naval presence in this area though not on the same scale.

खाद्य सामग्री आदि में मिलावट करने के संबंध में प्रकाश में आये मामले

4971. **श्री जगपाल सिंह :**
श्री मनीराम बागड़ी :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान बड़े पैमाने पर घी, खाद्य तेल, मसालों और अन्य खाद्य सामग्रियों में मिलावट करने तथा बाजार में खुले आम नकली साबुन, पाउडर, शैम्पू तथा अन्य सामानों की बिक्री किये जाने की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान ऐसे कितने मामले प्रकाश में आये और कितने मूल्य का सामान जब्त किया गया और कितने व्यक्तियों को दंडित किया गया तथा कितने मामले न्यायालयों में विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि खाद्य सामग्रियों में मिलावट एक संगठित अवैध धन्धा है जिसे सरकार का पूर्ण संरक्षण प्राप्त है ; और

(घ) क्या इस संबंध में सरकार कोई नयी नीति तैयार करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस नयी नीति का संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) : (क) और (ग) राज्य सरकारों के नियंत्रणाधीन कार्य कर रहे खाद्य निरीक्षक घी, खाद्य तेल और दूसरे खाद्य पदार्थों के नियमित रूप से नमूने लेते हैं और उन्हें विश्लेषण के लिए राज्य प्रयोगशालाओं में भेजते हैं। यदि विश्लेषण में मिलावट पायी जाती है तो अपराधियों के खिलाफ संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम, 1954 के उपबन्धों के अधीन कार्रवाई की जाती है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट करने में कोई संगठित गिरोह काम नहीं कर रहा है।

(ख) यह सूचना राज्यों से एकत्र करनी पड़ेगी।

(घ) खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम के उपबन्धों और उसके अन्तर्गत बने नियमों की जांच बाहर क्षेत्र से प्राप्त आंकड़ों की पृष्ठ भूमि में नियमित रूप से की जाती है और केन्द्रीय खाद्य मानकीकरण परिषद की सिफारिश पर जो कि एक सांविधिक निकाय है, आवश्यक समझे जाने पर इनमें संशोधन किए जाते हैं।

Shipping companies which have withdrawn their commitments to acquire ships

4972. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some shipping companies have withdrawn their commitments to acquire vessels ;

(b) if so, the name of the companies which have cancelled the order for ships ; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Yes. Some Shipping Companies have cancelled the orders placed by them on shipyards, while some other companies have sought postponement of the delivery of their vessels from shipyards. In some cases the vessels could not be acquired by the companies because the deals could not be finalised. A list of the companies which have not acquired the ships after approval of the Government during the last three years is given below :

(1) M/s Seven Seas Transportation Ltd.
(2) M/s Garware Shipping Corporation Ltd.
(3) M/s Tolani Shipping Co. Ltd.
(4) M/s Damodar Bulk Carriers.
(5) M/s Ajanta Shipping Ltd.
(6) M/s Ballarpur Industries Ltd.
(7) M/s Bharat Steel Tubes Ltd.
(8) M/s Jalnidhi Steamships Ltd.
(9) M/s Bharuka Steel Ltd.
(10) M/s Shri Ramesh Aggarwal.
(11) M/s Universal Sea Trans. Ltd.
(12) M/s Oberoi Shipping Co.
(13) M/s Arabian Shipping Co. Ltd.
(14) M/s Jumbo (India) Shipping.
(15) M/s Besto Shipping Co. Ltd.
(16) M/s B. Ghosh and Co.
(17) M/s Western Gujarat Shipping Co.
(18) M/s Meghdoot Shipping Co. Ltd.

(c) This situation is generally attributable to the unprecedented recession in World Shipping.

Declaring Nepal as a "Zone of Peace"

4973. SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Nepal is making efforts to declare Himalayan Kingdom as Zone of Peace ;

(b) whether the latest reference in this regard was made when a banquet to French President was hosted and also recently when tne Pakistan President visited Nepal in May, 1983;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the issue cropped up at the meeting of association of South Asain Nations during the Foreign Ministers of Seven countries which met in New Delhi on August 1, 1983 ; and

(d) if so, the reaction o' the Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes Sir. Nepal is canvassing international support to declare Nepal as a Zone of Peace.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) No Sir.

(d) The question does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश के डाक्टरों को परिवार नियोजन सबंधी आपरेशन के लिए अतिरिक्त पारिश्रमिक

4974. **श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश में परिवार कल्याण विभाग के अन्तर्गत डाक्टरों को ट्यूबेकटोमी, वासेक्टोमी, तपारास्कोपीक, आपरेशन करने, लूप, कापर-टी आदि लगाने के लिये प्रत्येक मामले में उनके सामान्य वेतन के अलावा कोई अतिरिक्त पारिश्रमिक दिया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दोहरे भुगतान के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस दोहरे भुगतान के बारे में सरकार का विचार कोई जांच कराने का है जिसमें करोड़ों रुपये अन्तर्ग्रस्त हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई) : (क) और (ख) राज्य सरकारें प्रोत्साहन के तौर पर डाक्टरों को कुछ अतिरिक्त पारिश्रमिक देती हैं।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad

4975. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that functioning an academic organisation like Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad has been disrupted by inducting police force into ISM camp ;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the reaction of all the employees' associations and trade unions of Dhanbad thereto; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken into this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Following obstruction and coercion caused by a section of agitating employees, the Management of the School sought police help to restore normalcy in the campus. A small police contingent remained at the Administrative Building of the School during office hours only from 7th to 11th June, 1983, as a result of which no untoward incident took place during this period.

(b) and (c). The Government were aware of concern expressed by certain employees' associations and trade unions and their demand for immediate withdrawal of police force from the Institution Campus. As

mentioned at (a) above, the police force was withdrawn from Indian School of Mines Campus w.e.f. 12-6-1983.

Misuse of Loan Licence System in Drug Industry

4976. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that misuse of the loan licence system has now become a big factor for large-scale production of sub-standard drugs in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not doing away with it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b). Government has no information to indicate that the misuse of the loan licence system has become a big factor for large scale of production of sub-standard drugs in the country. The system of loan licensing introduced in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules in 1957 has been reviewed by the Drugs Consultative Committee and the Task Force appointed by the Government recently. The Task Force has recommended that the loan licensing system should be abolished over a period of time. This recommendation is under implementation of the Government.

औषधि नियंत्रण और पर्यवेक्षण संबंधी उपबन्धों को लागू करना

4977. **श्री तारिक अनवर** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों से यह आग्रह किया है कि वे औषधि नियंत्रण और पर्यवेक्षण संबंधी उपबंधों को सख्ती से लागू करें ताकि नकली और घटिया किस्म की औषधियों के सत्यापन को रोका जा सके;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन राज्य सरकारों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने इस दिशा में सख्त कदम उठाये हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में निवारणात्मक उपाय भी करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी कारण क्या हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) : (क) हां। सरकार घटिया और नकली औषधियों की समस्या को कारगर ढंग से हल करने के लिए समय-समय पर राज्य सरकारों से औषधि और प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियम के उपबन्धों को कड़ाई से लागू करने का आग्रह करती रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री ने सभी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को, केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण उपमंत्री ने सभी राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के स्वास्थ्य मंत्रियों को तथा अपर सचिव (स्वास्थ्य) ने सभी राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के स्वास्थ्य सचिवों को पत्र लिखे हैं। सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त टास्क फोर्स ने विभिन्न ऐसे क्षेत्र निश्चित किये हैं जिनमें राज्यों ने नकली और घटिया औषधियों के खतरे का मुकाबला करने के लिए कार्रवाई करनी है। राज्यों के स्वास्थ्य सचिवों को भी एक पत्र भेजा गया है जिसमें टास्क फोर्स द्वारा खास तौर पर की गई सिफारिसों पर विशेष ध्यान देने के लिए तथा उनके द्वारा की जाने वाली कार्यवाई के बारे में कहा गया है। नकली और मिलावटी औषधियों के विषय में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् और केन्द्रीय परिवार कल्याण परिषद् की संयुक्त बैठकों में विचार विमर्श किया गया है जिनके अध्यक्ष केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री और सदस्य राज्यों के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री हैं। इन संयुक्त बैठकों में इस परिषद् ने "इनफोर्समेंट आफ ड्रग्स एण्ड कासमेटिक एक्ट के बारे में संकल्प पारित करते हुए राज्य सरकारों से आग्रह किया था कि वे घटिया और नकली औषधियों की समस्या से निपटने के लिए औषधि नियंत्रण तंत्र को मजबूत और कारगर

बनाने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाई करें।

(ख) अब तक महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडु और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों ने अपने यहां औषधि नियंत्रण प्रशासन को मजबूत बनाने के लिए उपयुक्त कदम उठाए हैं।

(ग) और (घ) औषध और प्रशाधन सामग्री (संशोधन) अधिनियम 1982 में, जिसे पहली फरवरी, 1983 से लागू किया गया है, नकली और घटिया औषधियों की समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए अधिक कारगर उपाय करने की व्यवस्था है। नकली और घटिया औषधियों के निर्माण और बिक्री के लिए दिये जाने वाले दण्ड को काफी हद तक बढा दिया गया है तथा उसे और अधिक युक्त-संगत बना दिया गया है। ताकि ऐसे गलत कार्य रुक सकें। औषध निरीक्षकों की शक्तियां भी बढा दी गई हैं जिसके अन्तर्गत वे इस अधिनियम के उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन करने वाले संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों की तलाशी ले सकते हैं तथा ऐसे वाहनों को भी रोक सकते हैं जो ऐसी औषधियां ले जा रहे हों जिनसे इस अधिनियम के उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन होता है। संक्षिप्त विचारणों की भी व्यवस्था की गई है। केन्द्रीय औषध मानक नियंत्रण संगठन अपने क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के माध्यम से राज्य औषध नियंत्रण संगठनों के साथ निरंतर सम्पर्क बनाए रखता है और कार्यान्वयन की समस्याओं पर विचार करने के लिए समय-समय पर बैठकें आयोजित करता है ताकि देश में औषध और प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियम को समान रूप से लागू किया जा सके।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने की योजना की स्वीकृति

4978. **श्री जैनुल बशर** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में छपरा, ओडियार, जौनपुर, वाराणसी और इलाहाबाद छोटी रेल लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के संबंध में रेलवे से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) जी हां। छपरा-वाराणसी और वाराणसी-इलाहाबाद मीटर लाइन खण्डों को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए हाल ही में सर्वेक्षण भी कराये गये हैं और उनकी प्राप्त रिपोर्टों की जांच की गयी है। सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टों से पता चला है कि ये दोनों परियोजनाएं वित्तीय दृष्टि से अर्थ-क्षम नहीं होंगी, इसलिए वित्तीय संसाधनों की अत्यन्त तंगी के कारण इस सम्बन्ध में आगे कार्रवाई नहीं की गयी। औड़िहर-जौनपुर आमान-परिवर्तन के लिए सर्वेक्षण प्रगति पर है। रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर आगे कार्रवाई की जायेगी।

Purchase of Rails from Abroad

4979. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to purchase rails from abroad when IISCO's Heavy Structural Mill has all the machineries and men for production of rolled rails ; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) IISCO was supplying only 60 lbs rails for metre gauge but stopped rolling these also after 31.3.1979. Since then these rails are being imported. Discussions are being held to resume production of 60 lbs. rails by IISCO. Railways are also importing other sections of rails because of—

(i) inadequate quantity and

(ii) non-availability of wear-resistant rails indigenously.

(b) The rolling of 60 lbs. rails was stopped by IISCO because of problems in their steel melting shop for making rail steel and other rolling difficulties.

Inadequate Facilities for Public at Regional Transport Authority's Office at Tilak Marg, New Delhi

4980. SHRI GULSHER AHMED : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received representations from Civil Amenities Forum, Saket, New Delhi, during May, 1983 regarding inadequate facilities for the public at Regional Transport Authority's Office at Tilak Marg, New Delhi ; and

(b) if so, remedial action proposed in order to remove the hardships caused to the general public ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Delhi Administration had received a representation. Following steps have been taken by them :

1. More counters were opened to accept the licence for affixing photographs.

2. Arrangement for drinking water has been made for the public.

3. Shamianas were pitched for the safety from sun.

4. 5 constables had been put on duty to regulate the queue.

लोकोमोटिव डीजल आपरेटिंग साइड में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति रोकना

4981. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लोकोमोटिव डीजल आपरेटिंग साईड तथा इंटरलाकिंग साईड में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति रोक ली गई है ;

(ख) अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूत्रित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों को गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा इस संबंध में जारी किए गए आदेशों के अनुसार पद-उन्नति न देने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं जिन्हें पदोन्नति देय हो जाने के बावजूद नहीं दी गई है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) प्रश्न किस स्थान के संबंध में है इसका ब्यौरा न होने के कारण, अभीष्ट सूचना देना संभव नहीं और बहरहाल, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति रोस्टर पर आरक्षण बन्दुओं के अनुसार की जाती है। प्रवरण के समय उन्हें यथा निर्धारित स्टेंडर्ड में विभिन्न प्रकार की छूट दी जाती है। आरक्षित रिक्तियां उपयुक्त अनु० जाति/अनु० जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों से भरी जाती है और केवल तभी अन-आरक्षित की जाती है जब उपयुक्त अनु० जाति/अनु० जनजाति के उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध न हो।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Punctuality of Trains from and to Sealdah Station

4982. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the trains from and to Sealdah Station in Calcutta run in time ;

(b) what is the rate of punctuality for the last six months ; and

(c) whether electric locomotives run with the usual number of motors specified for running the E.M.U. electric coaches meant for use of the daily commuters ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) and (b). Punctuality percentage of passenger carrying trains on Sealdah Division during the last 6 months have not been satisfactory. Percentage of punctuality from January, 83 to June '83 are given below :

Month	Mail/Express	Passenger	Suburban
January	78.9	26.5	54.4
Fabruary	84.4	33.3	69.2
March	75.5	36.2	67.1
April	74.3	43.0	65.2
May	63.6	50.4	60.9
June	64.1	46.9	6[illegible].6

(c) Yes, only when motors become defective on run they are kept isolated reducing the effective number of motors till the rake can be withdrawn from service for replacement of the defective motors.

Running of more special tourist trains

4983. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to run more special tourist trains like "Taj Express" and 'Palace on Wheels' connecting the important tourist centres of the country to attract more Indian and foreign tourists—during coming tourist season i.e. October-March, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, what are the alternative arrangements which tourism department can make to accommodate more tourist by Rail journey?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) and (b). Except the 'Great Indian Rover' —a special tourist train to cater primarily to the foreign Buddhist tourists traffic no other special tourist train has been planned to be introduced during the coming tourist season. The 'Great Indian Rover' is an air-conditioned special tourist train which will work to a fixed weekly itinerary during November to March covering Gaya, Varanasi and Gorakhpur. Tourists will visit Lumbini and Khushinagar also from Gorakhpur by road.

(c) It is not feasible to introduce more number of tourist trains due to resource constraints. However, quotas have been provided in various trains for reservation of accommodation by foreign tourists. Special coaches and trains are also provided on requisition for specified itineraries by tourists subject to availability of the coaching stock and related facilities.

Clearance for sale of jewellery of former Nizam of Hyderabad

4984. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Government have given clearance for the sale of controversial and rare jewellery of the former Nizam of Hyderabad ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some jewellery has also been permitted to be exported to foreign countries ;

(c) whether 83 items of that jewellery are considered to be the world's highest priced jewellery ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for permitting sale of the jewellery ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). Government of India examined 37 items of the Nizam's jewellery trust. It has taken a decision regarding these items. The decision has been communicated to the Additional Central Government Standing Counsel with request to inform the Supreme Court where the matter is under litigation. Decision regarding other items is yet to be taken.

(c) and (d). The value of such jewellery is subject to great variations in assessment.

Use of Cars Purchased for NAM Conference

4985. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether mercedes cars purchased at the time of 'NAM' Conference are given on hire ; and

(b) if so, the hire charges so fixed and how much amount has been received on this account so far and who can hire them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Link Road to Connect Willingdon Islands with Cochin by-pass of National Highway in Kerala

4986. PROF. P.J. KURIEN :
SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to connect Willingdon Islands with the Cochin bypass of National Highway in Kerala by a link road ;

(b) if so, details thereof including its total cost ;

(c) reason for delay in clearing the project ; and

(d) when the project is expected to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Construction of a link road (about 6 km.) including a major bridge across Venduruthy Channel connecting the Cochin Byepass of National Highway No. 47 with Willingdon Island was approved in 1981 for Rs. 669 lacs and the cost was to be equally shared between the Central Government, State Government and Port Authorities. The excess, if any, was to be shared by the State Government and Port Authorities. The cost has now increased to Rs. 996 lacs. The State Government have requested that revised cost may also be shared by the Government of India. The question of sharing of excess by Government of India is being settled.

Provision of Coal Berth at Paradip Port

4987. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to provide a coal berth at Paradip in Orissa ;

(b) if so, when necessary construction work for that coal berth is expected to be started at Paradip ;

(c) the cost estimated for the construction of that coal berth ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Bridge to Link Wellingdon Island and Ernakulam

4988. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANS-

PORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to link Wellingdon Island by constructing a bridge between Wellingdon Island and Ernakulam ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and pre-estimate of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (b). Yes, Sir. Construction of a link road (about 6 km.) including a major bridge across Venduruthy Channel connecting the Cochin Byepass of National Highway No. 47 with Willingdon Island was approved for Rs. 669 lacs in 1981 and the cost was to be shared equally between the Central Government, State Government and Port Authorities. The excess, if any, was to be shared by the State Government and Port Authorities. The cost has now increased to Rs. 996 lacs. The State Government have requested that revised cost may also be shared by the Government of India. The question of sharing of excess by Government of India is being settled.

Additional Facilities at Maligaon Central Hospital

4989. SHRI BHUBANESWAR BHUYAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned in the year 1980-81 for additional facilities at Maligaon Central Hospital (North East Frontier Railway), under the works programme of Railway Board, which also included additional 50 beds, an intensive care Orthopaedic Unit, extension of Maternity Ward and additional training facilities ;

(b) if so, details indicating the utilisation of the sanctioned amount ; and

(c) reasons for the non-utilisation either of the whole or part of the sanctioned amount, as the case may be ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) An amount of Rs. 5.7 lakhs was allotted in 1980-81 Budget for the work of additional facilities at Maligaon Central Hospital, initially estimated to cost Rs. 13.31 lakhs. This, however, did not cover extension of Maternity Ward which was separately planned by the Railway in other years under its lumpsum powers, but no funds were allotted in 1980-81 for this work.

(b) and (c). Till March '81, an amount of Rs. 81,000 only could be spent for procurement of materials against the work, as the detailed plan and estimate for the work could be finalised only in December, 1980, and the tenders for the work could not be finalised before 31.3.81. The balance amount in 1980-81 was utilised for other works under the same plan head. Fresh tenders are being called by the Railway.

Enhancement of Remuneration to the Helpers in Anganwadi and Child Welfare Institutions

4990. SHRI E.K. IMBICHIBAVA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to notice of the Government that the amount of remuneration given to the helpers in the Anganwadi and Child Welfare Institutions is a paltry sum of Rs. 50/- per month ; and

(b) whether Government propose to enhance the amount of remuneration to a minimum of Rs. 100/- per month ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) The helper who is a part-time worker is paid an honorarium of Rs. 50/- per month.

(b) No, Sir.

Unsatisfactory performance of cooperative societies in Allahabad Division

4991. SHRI BALASAHEB PAWAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of cooperative societies functioning in Allahabad Division against whom punishments of warning and fines have been imposed for unsatisfactory performance of goods/parcel/cycle stand and miscellaneous articles contracts during last three years ;

(b) whether recoveries of fines imposed were made ; if so, the details thereof (i) when the fine was imposed and (ii) the dates on which it were actually recovered ;

(c) details of above contracts terminated for unsatisfactory working within last three years ;

(d) whether the Government will consider for further allotment to such societies whose contracts were terminated for unsatisfactory working ; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) and (b). Statement-I is enclosed. (See Col. 135—138.)

(c) Statement-II is enclosed.

(d) and (e). Wherever contracts are terminated for unsatisfactory working, such societies are normally not considered for award of fresh contract. The matter about awarding further contracts is examined as a fresh entrant with due formalities.

Statement-II

S. No.	Name of contract	Name of the Society	Period of contract	Date of termination
1.	Goods handling contract at Naini.	M/s Rly. Mazdoor Sangh Shram Samvida Samiti Ltd., Allahabad.	1.8.81 to 31.7.83	30.9.82
2.	Cycle Stand Car Parking Contract City Side/Allahabad.	M/s Rly. Mazdoor Sangh Shram Samvida Samiti Ltd., Allahabad.	27.3.80 to 26.3.82	2.7.80
3.	Cycle Stand contract at Kanpur.	M/s Rly. Cycle Stand Karamchari Samvida Samiti Ltd., Allahabad.	1.2.81 to 31.1.83	22.1.83

1980-81 से 1982-83 के दौरान रेल दुर्घटनाओं से मरे व्यक्तियों की संख्या तथा उन्हें अदा की गई क्षतिपूर्ति की राशि

4992. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे विभाग के प्रत्येक जोन में 1980-81 से 1982-83 और जून 1983 तक रेल दुर्घटनाओं में कितने लोगों की मृत्यु हुई ;

(ख) रेल विभाग ने ऐसे कितने मामलों में मृतकों के घरवालों को क्षतिपूर्ति अदा की ; और

Statement-I

Name of contract	Name of Societies	Period of contract	No. of warning	No. of fine imposed	Dt. on which fine imposed	Date of fine recovered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Goods Handling						
1. Goods handling contract at Naini.	M/s Rly. Mazdoor Sangh Shram Samvida Samiti Ltd., Allahabad	1.8.81 to 31.7.83	Two	Rs. 500/-	16.9.82	From the H. Bill for the month of Sep. 1982 of this contract.
2. Goods handling contract at Allahabad Goods shed.	—do—	1.8.81 to 31.7.83	Two	Rs. 300/-	16.9.82	Fine waived off by the competent authority.
Parcel Handling						
1. Parcel handling contract at Aligarh.	M/s Rly. Parcel and Goods Porter Coop. Labour Contract Society Ltd., Aligarh	1.5.81 to 30.4.83	Two	Rs. 200/-	18.8.81	Not yet effected. Recovery being made.
				Rs. 200/- Rs. 200/- Rs. 200/-	6.7.82 12.8.82 4.10.82	26.8.82 5.10.82
2. Parcel handling contract at Allahabad.	M/s Rly. Cycle Stand Karamchari Shram Samvida Sahkari Samiti Ltd., Allahabad.	1.8.81 to 31.7.83	One	—	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Misc. Articles Contract						
1. Misc. Articles contract at Allahabad.	M/s Rly. Cycle Stand Karamchari Shram Samvida Sahkari Samiti Ltd., Allahabad.	26.2.81 to 6.12.82 and 17.1.83 to 25.2.84	One	Rs. 300/- Rs. 100/- Rs. 500/- Rs. 500/- Rs. 500/- Rs. 100/-	12.6.81 18.8.81 16.10.81 30.11.81 6.6.82 14.8.82	30.12.82
Cycle Stand						
1. Cycle Stand cum-car-Parking contract Civil Line Side Allahabad.	M/s Rly. Cycle Stand Karamchari Shram Samvida Sahkari Samiti Ltd., Allahabad.	11.6.82 to 10.6.84	Several times for payment of monthly licence fee.	Rs. 200/-	1.10.82	Recovery is being made
2. Cycle Stand contract at Kanpur.	—do—	1.2.79 to 22.1.83	-do-	Rs. 300/- Rs. 250/-	2.4.82 23.8.82	—do—

(ग) क्षतिपूर्ति राशि के भुगतान संबंधी प्रणाली को अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) 1980-81 से 1982-83 और अप्रैल से जून, 1983 के दौरान गाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं में मृत व्यक्तियों की रेलवे वार स्थिति इस प्रकार है :

रेलवे	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (अप्रैल-जून)
मध्य	40	117	3	17
पूर्व	26	8	29	5
उत्तर	70	29	61	13
पूर्वोत्तर	19	279	24	2
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा	3	6	10	—
दक्षिण	48	20	15	11
दक्षिण मध्य	14	87	6	1
दक्षिण पूर्व	7	62	14	1
पश्चिम	17	50	24	10
जोड़	244	658	186	60

(ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) दुर्घटना संबंधी क्षतिपूर्ति के दावों के निपटारे में विलम्ब को कम करने के लिए अभी हाल में कुछ उपाय किये गये हैं। इसमें शामिल हैं—महाप्रबन्धकों को अधिक शक्तियों का प्रत्यायोजन, सेवानिवृत्ति, न्यायिक अधिकारियों को दावा आयुक्तों के रूप में नियुक्ति पर से रोक हटाना दावा आयुक्तों के कार्यालय के लिए तथा रेलवे के अपने ही दुर्घटना कक्ष के लिए स्वयं महाप्रबंधकों द्वारा अधिक उदार पैमाने पर पदों की मंजूरी और सृजन पर से पाबन्दी हटाना। इसके अतिरिक्त क्षतिपूर्ति के भुगतान की वर्तमान पद्धति की जांच करने तथा दुर्घटना संबंधी दावों के शीघ्र निपटारे के लिए आगे और उपाय सुझाने के लिए तीन सदस्यों की एक समिति का गठन किया गया है।

Grant to Voluntary Organisations for Training of Teachers for Non-Formal Education

4993. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether grants are given to voluntary organisations to train teachers for non-formal education; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). In the Centrally sponsored Scheme of non-formal education for elementary age-group children, there is *no* provision for training of teachers engaged by the voluntary organisations. These organisations are expected to have some infrastructure for running the non-formal education centres, as a part of their involvement on a voluntary basis.

महिलाओं की शिक्षा

4994. **श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह**: क्या **शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश में महिलाओं को शिक्षा की दृष्टि से अभी भी समान सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक और उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थाओं में पुरुष तथा महिला छात्राओं का अनुपात क्या है;

(ग) क्या महिलाओं में निरक्षरता का मुख्य कारण उन्हें समान शिक्षा सुविधायें उपलब्ध न होना है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो महिलाओं में साक्षरता की प्रतिशतता कितनी है; और

(ङ) महिलाओं को शिक्षा देने के लिए उन्हें समान सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने हेतु सरकार ने क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाजकल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल): (क) से (घ) हालांकि समान शैक्षिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं फिर भी लड़कियां/महिलाएं कुछ सामाजिक-आर्थिक घटकों, महिला अध्यापकों का अभाव, पर्याप्त परिवहन/छात्रावास सुविधाओं का अभाव, कठोर औपचारिक स्कूल पद्धति इत्यादि के कारण उनका पूर्ण उपयोग नहीं कर सकी हैं। वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान पुरुष नामांकन की अपेक्षा महिला नामांकन का अनुपात, जिसके लिए अनन्तिम आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं, इस प्रकार हैं:—

	महिला	पुरुष
प्राथमिक स्कूल (कक्षा I—V)		
	38.86	61.14
मिडिल स्कूल (VI—VIII)		
	33.65	66.35
उच्च/उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल		
	30.32	69.68
विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा		
	27.70	72.30

1981 की जनगणना के अनुसार देश में कुल मिलाकर महिला साक्षरता 24.89% है।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

New Road to Link Karachi with Nowshera in occupied Kashmir

4995. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS b pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan has invited global tenders for the construction of a new 1,600 km. highway linking Karachi with Nowshera in occupied Kashmir ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has been constructing highway in occupied Kashmir ; and

(d) if so, whether the strategic importance of these roads has been examined by Government of India and if so, with what results and the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b). According to reports, international bids have been invited by the Pakistan Government for the financing and construction of a second carriage-way on the Peshawar Karachi Road running for a length of 1540 Kms. The second carriage way link Karachi with Nowshera near Peshawar. The project is estimated to cost US dollar 650 million to 750 million.

(c) Government are also aware of construction of strategic roads in Pakistan occupied Kashmir.

(d) All development having a bearing on our security are monitored and all necessary precautionary measures taken.

Goa Archives

4996. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Goa has the oldest archives, founded four centuries ago, with a rich collection of ancient Portuguese records ;

(b) whether the archives suffers from lack of adequate space, buildings and finances ; and ;

(c) whether Government propose to extend financial assistance to the Goa archives for a museum hall and preservation and expansion of its objects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since Goa Archives are under the control of Goa Administration, Department of Culture have no information about inadequacy of space, buildings and finances in the Goa Archives.

(c) No such proposal has been received from Goa Administration.

Marketing of Sub-Standard Baby Foods

4997. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR :
SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the reports on marketing of sub-standard baby foods in India and if so the full details and the reasons why the concerned companies have not been covered by the Laws/rules and PFA rules on the subject ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that some MPs have drawn the attention of the Government to the hazards to which infants are being exposed and if so, the reasons for not taking corrective steps ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b). Attention was drawn by certain Members of Parliament about the alleged marketing of sub-standard baby foods. All the Companies manufacturing baby foods are governed by the provisions of

P.F.A. Act and rules made thereunder. The State Governments have been advised to take necessary action against those violating the provisions of the P.F.A. Act/Rules made thereunder.

Delhi Government Aided Senior Secondary Schools Charge Donations

4998. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government Aided Senior Secondary Schools in Delhi and New Delhi monthly/quarterly/half-yearly and annually charge donations, contributions from the parents of the students ; and

(b) if so, what are the decisions of Government in this regard and what further action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) As informed by the Delhi Administration, no such case has come to the notice of the Delhi Admn. However, there is no bar to collect voluntary donations by the Managing Committee of the aided schools, which should be duly accounted for and utilised for the purpose for which they are collected, after getting the approval from the competent authority under the Delhi School Education Rules, 1973.

(b) Does not arise.

पनीर के उत्पादन में वनस्पति जामन का उपयोग

4999. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पनीर के उत्पादन के लिए वनस्पति जामन के उपयोग में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) संभावित पनीर को डिब्बा बन्द करके प्रदर्शित करने के संबंध में खाद्य मानकों की केन्द्रीय समिति द्वारा क्या निर्णय लिया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) : (क) केन्द्रीय खाद्य टेक्नालाजिकल अनुसंधान संस्थान मैसूर ने सूचना दी है कि पनीर के निर्माण में फंगल रैनेट के उपयोग की विधि जारी कर दी गई है। राष्ट्रीय डेयरी अनुसंधान संस्थान, करनाल ने सूचना दी है कि माइक्रोबिडरैनेट के निर्माण पर कार्य किया जा रहा है।

(ख) संसाधित पनीर को डिब्बा बन्द करके प्रदर्शित करने का कोई अनुरोध नहीं मिला है। खाद्य मानकों की केन्द्रीय समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि पशु जामन (एनीमल-रैनेट) पनीर बनाने में एक घटक के रूप में प्रयुक्त नहीं होता, इसलिए लेबलों पर इसका उल्लेख करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Development of Ayurvedic Drug for Treatment of Rheumatoid Arthritis

5000. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA :
SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Rahul Pharma Jammu has developed an effective Ayurvedic medicine for the treatment of Rheumatoid arthritis ;

(b) if so, whether the drug has been introduced to Government hospitals, dispensaries etc. as it has no toxic effect against the available synthetic drugs ; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to export this drug as the largest selling drug Opran has been withdrawn due to its serious toxic effects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Rahul Pharma, Jammu has developed an Ayurvedic Drug in the name of S. Compound. The main ingredient of this drug is Salai Guggal (Boswellia serrate). This drug is claimed to be very effective for the treatment of Arthritis.

(b) and (c). There are many classical and patent Ayurvedic drugs for the treatment of Rheumatoid Arthritis being manufactured and marketed by various pharmaceutical concerns. Ayurvedic drugs, generally, have no toxic effect. It is for the manufacturer of the drug to take appropriate action for introduction of the drug in the Government Hospitals, dispensaries etc. and also for export of the drug as per procedure. The drug "Opren" is a brand of Benoxaprofen, a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory compound. The drug Benoxaprofen has been withdrawn from U.K. and other countries because of toxic effects of the drug on various organs. The drug Benoxaprofen has *not* been approved for marketing in India.

Allotment of Bookstalls to Unemployed Graduate on Partnership basis

5001. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to accommodate those unemployed graduate persons who have formed a partnership by allotting them bookstalls ;

(b) whether from 1973, no association/society of unemployed graduates and actual workers turned up to obtain bookstalls ; and

(c) whether the Government have received suggestions to give minimum relaxation to the partnership for holding 5 bookstalls to each member, like other individual contractor, but no action has been taken so far ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) All partnerships formed by young unemployed graduates are eligible for consideration for award of boosktall contracts.

(b) Amongst the existing allottees, there are cooperatives, associations and partnerships of unemployed graduates as also cooperatives of actual workers/vendors.

(c) The suggestion has been examined but could not be accepted. A holding of 5 bookstalls are normally considered to be adequate to give sizeable profit to an individual or a partnership firm. Moreover, as per extant policy, the zonal railways, if considered justified, can allot them additional bookstalls beyond five, with the prior approval of the Ministry of Railways.

South African-Israel Joint Nuclear Test

5002. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report in the Indian Express of July 10, 1983, captioned 'Joint N-tests by S. Africa, Israel' referring about the joint efforts made by S. Africa and Israel in developing atomic weapons ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto in the light of the grave threat to world peace presented thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government views such reports with grave concern.

पद्मपुर मंडी को रेल लाइन से जोड़ना

5003. श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि गंगानगर जिले की पदमपुर मंडी किसी रेल लाइन से जुड़ी हुई नहीं है और उस क्षेत्र के लोग इस संबंध में एक रेल लाइन की मांग कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) इस मांग पर ध्यान न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार वहां रेल लाइन बिछाने का है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) जी हां, इस विषय पर एक अभ्यावेदन हाल ही में प्राप्त हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग) धन की अत्यन्त तंगी के कारण सुझायी गयी रेल लाइन का निर्माण करने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नही है।

Capacity Utilisation of Major Ports for Handling Cargo

5004. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) Details of the steps taken for capacity utilisation of the major ports in respect of handling cargo ;

(b) which of the major ports are lacking in modern technology for cargo handling ; and

(c) details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The capacities of major ports for handling different kinds of cargoes, excepting iron ore, have been utilised during 1982-83. For better utilisation of facilities available at different major ports, cargo handled by Government agencies is allotted among ports by the Standing Committee on Rationalised Distribution of Cargo. The shortfall in exports of iron ore has been primarily due to the recession conditions in the international market. MMTC is making efforts to find buyers of iron ore.

(b) and (c). Provision of cargo handling facilities at the ports depends on the kind and quantum of cargo required to be handled. Broadly speaking, our major ports have the requisite facilities. Modernisation of port facilities is a continuous process, and replacement of facilities is done whenever required.

Reforms in Examination System

5005. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some proposals were formulated in the year 1958 in regard to examination reform by the Ministry's Central Examination unit ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals ; and

(c) the reason why no action was taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Since 1958, several committees appointed by the University Grants Commission, the Inter-University Board and the Central Advisory Board of Education have considered the question of reforms in the examination system. On the basis of the reports of these Committees, a Working Group appointed by the Ministry recommended measures like introduction of internal assessment, marking and grading and development of question banks, etc.

(b) and (c). The report of the Working Group was forwarded to State Governments for taking immediate steps to implement the recommendations with such modifications as are necessary to suit local conditions.

As far as University examinations are concerned, the University Grants Commission formulated a plan of action in 1974 for implementation by the Universities. The main emphasis in the programme was on introduction of continuous internal evaluation, development of question banks, introduction of the grading system and the semester system. The Commission had also agreed to assist the Universities in the implementation of these measures. The present position is that internal evaluation is in operation in 74 Universities ; ques-

tion banks have been developed by 21 Universities ; grading system has been introduced in 46 Universities; and the semester system has been adopted by 69 Universities. The Commission is continuing it efforts in improving the validity, objectivity and reliability of the examinations conducted by the Universities.

बांदा स्टेशन पर पूछताछ और आरक्षण के लिए कर्मचारी

5006. श्री राम नाथ दुबे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे में झांसी डिवीजन के अंतर्गत बांदा स्टेशन पर आरक्षण और पूछताछ के लिए पर्याप्त कर्मचारी मौजूद हैं, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी०ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) बांदा स्टेशन पर आरक्षण पूछताछ का काम आजकल वर्तमान कर्मचारियों द्वारा ही किया जा रहा है। बहरहाल, बांदा स्टेशन पर होने वाले यात्री यातायात की मात्रा को देखते हुए और यात्री जनता को सुविधा देने के काम के रूप में पूछताछ एवं आरक्षण लिपिक के एक पद के सृजन का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

Ministerial and Group 'D' Employees of Kendriya Vidyalayas

5007. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state whether steps have been taken to revise the pay scales of the Ministerial and Group 'D' employees of Kendriya Vidyalayas when their work load is at par with other categories of staff of Kendriya Vidyalayas as per article 49 (b) of the Education Code for Kendriya Vidyalayas, Kendriya Vadyalaya Sangathan being an autonomous body ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : According to Article 49(b) of Education Code for Kendriya Vidyalayas, the scales of pay of employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan will be as determined by the Sangathan from time to time.

The question of revision of pay scales of Ministerial and Group 'D' employees of the Sangathan has been considered by the Sangathan at length, but it could not be agreed to on the ground that their duties were not materially different and more onerous from those of their counterparts in Govt. of India.

Hassan-Mangalore line

5008. SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hassan-Mangalore line is working properly ; and

(b) if not, whether the Railway authorities have taken steps to run this Railway properly to carry goods and passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) and (b). This section is subjected to frequent interruption to traffic on account of slips and rock falls during monsoon specially on Sakleshpur to Subramanya Road Ghat Section due to unstable nature of soil of hill slopes. Several measures have been taken to stabilise the vulnerable locations, such as construction of large number of retaining walls and cut and cover tunnels in dangerous cuttings. As a result of these measures, the Ghat Section was kept open to passenger traffic during monsoon this year with suitable precautions. Based on the experience gained in the current monsoon, additional measures will be taken in the working season for stabilising those locations which have been prone to slips and falling of the boulders this year.

Unauthorised Occupation of Railway Land on Madras-Gudur Division

5009. SHRI PASALA PENCHALAIAH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway land on the upline side at K.M. 110/21-32 on Madras-Gudur Division is unauthorisedly occupied by the Railway employee in Southern Railway ;

(b) if so, what is the extent; and

(c) whether it is a fact that unauthorised occupant is creating hurdles to villagers to take their bullock carts to their fields which was used by the villagers for the past several years as passage to their fields (?)

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) Yes.

(b) 0.36 acre.

(c) No.

Reservation quota for Sangli Station

5010. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Commercial Superintendent, South Central Railway, received a representation dated 30 April, 1983 from the Chamber of Commerce, Sangli (Maharashtra) for retaining original reservation quota for 304 Mahalaxmi Express for Sangli Station ;

(b) whether the representation also made request for providing adequate reservation quota for other trains as well ;

(c) the circumstances under which the reservation quota was reduced instead of increasing it ; and

(b) the action taken by the railway authorities in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) A copy of representation dated 2.2.83 from President, Chambers of Commerce, Sangli has been received by the Ministry of Railways through Shri A.G. Kulkarni, Member of Parliament.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). With the changing timings of Sahyadri and Mahalaxmi Expresses w.e.f. 1.4.83, it became necessary to increase the number of sleeping berths by Sahyadri Express at the cost of sitting accommodation, as the over-all load of the train is limited by the platform capacity at Bombay V.T.

मोबायल बुकिंग क्लर्कों की सेवाओं को नियमित करना

5011. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका** : क्या **रेल मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंत्रालय ने उन मोबाइल बुकिंग क्लर्कों की सेवाओं को नियमित करने के लिए आदेश जारी किये हैं जो पूर्वी, मध्य, पश्चिम और दक्षिण रेलों में अनेक वर्षों से सेवारत हैं,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त आदेशों को उत्तर-पूर्वी रेलवे में कार्यान्वित न करने के क्या कारण हैं,

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार मोबाइल बुकिंग क्लर्कों की सेवाओं को नियमित करने का है जो गत पांच छः वर्षों से उत्तर पूर्व रेलवे में लगातार सेवारत हैं, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनकी सेवाओं को कब तक नियमित कर दिया जाएगा और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री(श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) से (घ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Supply of Uranium Fuel to India

5012. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the consequence of the recent Supreme Court decision in the U.S.A. empowering the President of U.S.A. to honour International obligations as far as supply of uranium fuel to India is concerned ; and

(b) what alternatives have been found so far for finding such fuel for our requirement from other countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) On the 23rd June, 1983, the US Supreme Court struck down as unconstitutional the legislative veto power of the U.S. Congress under which the Congress has been delegating authority to the President while maintaining the right to block his actions under the law. The full impact of the Court's decision on various legislations, including the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act, is not yet clear. It is understood that the U.S. Congress has begun a preliminary review of both the immediate effects of this decision and of the possible need for revisions in the existing statutes.

(b) The Government of India signed in November 1982 an agreement with France for the supply of nuclear fuel for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station in lieu of the United States of America. The initial consignment of fuel has already been received from France.

Staff and Work Load and Establishment Branch of Jaipur Division

5013. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of officials and supervisors are increasing while the number of workers are being decreased in the Jaipur Division of Western Railway ;

(b) if so, the number of officers supervisiors, number of clerks in establishments branch, the number of class III workers and the number of class IV workers separately in 1957 and in 1982 ; and

(c) the action taken to reduce the work load of personnel branch ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Extension of Service after Superannuation in Delhi Public Library

5014. SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TEWARI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the undertakings like I.I.T., Delhi and Delhi Public Library give extension to their employees and re-employments after their superannuation ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof in each case during the last six months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Librarians in the I.I.T. can be re-employed after Superannuation for a period of upto 3 years in the first instance and upto two years thereafter with the previous approval of the Visitor (President of India). No extension/re-employment is however permissible in the case of Delhi Public Library.

(b) No extension/re-employment has been granted in any of the two organisations in the last six months.

Non-Practising Allowance and Departmental Promotions to Jr. Officers in I.S.M.

5015. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the junior officers in Indian System of Medicines are not given Non-Practising Allowance and departmental promotions ;

(b) the criteria for sanctioning Non- Practising Allowance for higher officers having same qualifications when Junior officers are not getting Non-Practising Allowance in I.S.M. division ;

(c) the sanctioned amount allotted to Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine ; and

(d) the output of research work done by the Council, its different units in terms of laying down the standard of compound formulations and single drugs and also for clinical trials and the cultivation of the medicinal plants and different regional research institutes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). Non-Practising Allowance is attached to such medical posts in the Councils and institutions under the I.S.M. Division of this Ministry which satisfy the following criteria ;

(i) the post is a clinical one ;

(ii) the post is a wholetime post ;

(iii) there is ample scope for private practice ; and

(iv) it is necessary to prohibit private practice in public interest.

The Non-Practising Allowance is attached to the posts on the basis of the aforesaid guidelines and not one the basis of the qualifications only.

Departmental promotions are made in accordance with the provisions of the approved Recruitment Rules for various posts.

(c) During the Sixth Five Year Plan period, an amount of Rs. 340.00 lakhs has been allocated for the Cental Council for Research in Unani Medicine. During the current year 1983-84, the following provisions under Plan and Non-Plan have been made :

Plan	—Rs. 92.12 lakhs
Non-Plan	—Rs. 15.96 lakhs

(d) The Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi through its various regional research institutes, research units etc. carries out research work which is broadly classified as (i) Clinical Research, (ii) Drug standardisation Research, (iii) Survey of medicinal plants, (iv) Literary Research and (v) Research Scheme of screening contraceptive agents. Standardisation of single and compound formulations has been taken up with a view to finalise standards of single and compound drugs to be included in the official Unani Pharmacopoeia of India. So far, the standards of 27 compound drugs have been finalised. Work on other 41 drugs is in progress. Besides Unani documentation of 66 drugs, scientific documentation of 42 drugs, pharmacognosy of 70 drugs and Chemistry of 56 drugs, have been completed. Monographs on 10 drugs have already been prepared and sent to Pharmacopoeial Laboratory of Indian Medicine, Ghaziabad. Under the Survey of Medicinal Plants programme different regions have been surveyed with a view to survey and collect the Unani Medicine Plants. Collection of folklore claims is also included in this programme. So far, 75 survey tours have been undertaken in different forest regions for collection of medicinal plants, folklore claims and preparation of herbarium sheets. Besides, cultivation of medicinal plants has also been undertaken by the Survey Units.

Leaking out of Information Re : Indo-Pak War

5016. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI :
SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an article in the Indian Express dated 7 July, 1983 mentioning that the Prime

Minister on November 9, 1979 in Kanpur had stated that Dr. Henry Kissinger had told her that a member of her Cabinet had leaked out information about a possible attack by India on Pakistan in 1971 ;

(b) if yes, did Government find out the name of the concerned Cabinet Minister, if not the reasons thereof ;

(c) what action did she take in this regard ; and

(d) complete facts in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir. Dr. Henry Kissinger has not spoken to the P.M. on this subject nor has she said so. She may have referred to Dr. Kissinger's statement in his book "The White House Years", which does not appear to refer specifically to a Cabinet source.

(b) No enquiry has been made.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

आयुर्वेदिक दवाइयों की खरीद तथा स्वर्ण-युक्त दवाइयों पर खर्च की गई धनराशि

5017. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सी० एच० एस० के लिए आयुर्वेदिक दवाइयां खरीदने हेतु कोई पंजीकृत फर्में हैं और यदि हां, तो ऐसी फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या सभी पंजीकृत प्रतिष्ठानों की दवाइयां खरीदी जा रही हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) आवंटित धनराशि में से स्वर्णयुक्त दवाइयां और पेटेन्ट दवाइयों की खरीद पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है तथा वर्ष 1980 से 1983 तक की अवधि के दौरान की गई खरीद का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या आयुर्वेदिक पुस्तकाओं में उल्लिखित सस्ती दवाइयों की खपत तुलनात्मक रूप से कम नहीं हो रही हैं और यदि हां, तो उनकी उपेक्षा के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) : (क) हां। पंजीकृत फर्मों की एक सूची दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) आयुर्वेदिक दवाइयां केवल उन्हीं फर्मों से खरीदी जाती हैं जिनके साथ रेट कन्ट्रेक्ट तय किए गये हों।

(ग) अपेक्षित सूचना नीचे दी गई है—

(i) दवाईयां खरीदने के लिए आबंटित धन-राशि—

1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
30,50,000	45,76,000	56,00,000

(ii) स्वर्ण युक्त दवाइयों पर खर्च की गई राशि—

1980-81	11,16,388,23
1981-82	15,53,287,42
1982-83	19,09,355,28

(घ) अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुसार विभिन्न आयुर्वेदिक औषद्यालयों/यूनिटों द्वारा की गई मांग के आधार पर दवाई की खपत का निर्णय लिया जाता है।

विवरण

वर्ष 1983-84 के लिए फर्मों के नाम और पते

1. मैसर्स राम फार्मेसी, 111-ए/303, अशोक नगर, कानपुर (उ० प्र०)
2. कुलीशन फार्मा, ई० 118 ईस्ट मोती बाग, सराय रोहल्ला, दिल्ली
3. मैसर्स अमर कैमीकल्स वर्क्स, सी० 2 इंडस्ट्रीयल स्टेट, मुजफ्फरनगर (उ० प्र०)
4. मैसर्स भारत आयुर्वेद फार्मेसी, अकाली मार्किट, अमृतसर
5. स्वास्थ्य ट्र्जा ड्रग्स फार्मा, कटरा मोती राम, लौह गढ़ गेट, अमृतसर
6. मैसर्स अत्रिया आयुर्वेदिक फार्मेसी, धोगी रारा-बड़ौत, जिला, मेरठ
7. मैसर्स देश रक्षा औषधालय, कंखत, हरिद्वार (उ० प्र०)
8. मैसर्स यूनिवर्सल आयुर्वेद, 545, सी शांति नगर, महाराष्ट्र
9. मैसर्स श्री कमल आयुर्वेदिक फार्मेसी, ज्वालापुर, हरिद्वार, यू० पी०
10. मैसर्स नव शक्ति आयुर्वेविद्यालय प्रा० लिमिटेड, मुसवाला, महाराष्ट्र
11. योगी मैसर्स योगी फार्मेसी, लक्सर रोड, डा० कुरकुल कांगडी, हरिद्वार, उ० प्र०
12. मैसर्स कोयपरेटीव ड्रग्स फैक्टरी, उद्योग नगर, रानीकोट, उ० प्र०
13. मैसर्स मैक्सो लैबोरेटरी प्रा० लिमिटेड, श्री विसावल बिल्डिंग कमलानगर
14. मैसर्स भौसाज भवन, खारी बावली दिल्ली
15. मैसर्स आर० के० फार्मेसी जालन्धर कैन्ट, पंजाब
16. मैसर्स भारत आयुर्वेदिक फार्मेसी कटरा शेर सिंह, अमृतसर
17. मैसर्स चांद औषधालय, 16/39 सिविल लाइन्स कानपुर, उ० प्र०
18. मैसर्स आयुर्वेद भेषज शाला पूना, कार्वी रोड पूना
19. मैसर्स राजवैद्य सितल प्रसाद एंड संस, 1331 चांदनी चौक, दिल्ली-6
20. मैसर्स कश्मीर आयुर्वेदिक वर्क्स, गली नं० 2, पुतली घर, अमृतसर
21. मैसर्स जीवन आयुर्वेद भवन, डब्ल्यू० जैड०/1093-बी, बसाई दारापुर नई दिल्ली
22. मैसर्स इन्डियन मैडिसन इन्डस्ट्रीज डुबागुन्डा निवास, विजयवाड़ा
23. मैसर्स महेश फार्मेसी, फतहगढ़ रोड, अमृतसर, पंजाब
24. मैसर्स झंडू फार्मेस्युटिकल वर्क्स लिमिटेड, गोखले रोड, साउस दादर, बम्बई
25. मैसर्स जन कल्याण आयुर्वेदिक फार्मेसी, ई-7, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, हरिद्वार यू० पी०
26. मैसर्स श्री धनवन्तरी, लेबोरेटरीज, 244-चितरंजन एवेन्यू, कलकत्ता-6
27. मैसर्स अशोक फार्मेसी, 21 कोटला स्ट्रीट, मेरठ शहर, उ०प्र०
28. मैसर्स श्री धन्वन्तरी आयुर्वेदिक फार्मेसी, 277-ईस्ट मोहन नगर, अमृतसर
29. मैसर्स हिमालय, रिसर्ज लेबोरेटरीज़ लिंक रोड, जम्मू
30. मैसर्स डोगरा कायाकल्प सदन, डोगरा बिल्डिंग, जालन्धर, पंजाब
31. मैसर्स शिवालिक ड्रग्स कनखल, हरिद्वार, उ० प्र०
32. मैसर्स पटियाला आयुर्वेदिक फार्मेसी, सिरहिन्द, पंजाब
33. मैसर्स चड्ढा ट्रेडर्स (रजि०) 3416/17 हरि मंदिर मार्ग, पहाड़ गंज, नई दिल्ली

34. मैसर्स हरियाणा फार्मेसी (रजि०) झज्झर हरियाणा

35. मैसर्स हिमाचल ड्रग्स फार्मा, बाजार गंधनवाल, अमृतसर, पंजाब

36. मैसर्स पटलाड महल आरोग्य मण्डल फार्मेसी, पुनारनावासु, संत राम रोड, नाडियाड़-387001

37. मैसर्स अफाली, फार्मेस्युटिकल लिमिटेड, ए-3, ए-जेड, इन्डस्ट्रीयल स्टेट, गनपतराय, कदम मार्ग, बम्बई

38. हार बो० मेडि० प्रा० लिमिटेड, 68, हम चन्द्र, नस्कर रोड कलकत्ता

39. मैसर्स हिमालय ड्रग्स कम्पनी, शिवनगर डा० ए० बी० रोड, बम्बई

40. मैसर्स अलासिन, रोड नं० 1, प्लाट नं० 2/1 उधाना, उद्योगनगर सूरत, गुजरात

41. मैसर्स चर्क फार्मास्युटीकल, एवरग्रीन इंडस्ट्रील स्टेट, डा० ई० मौसम रोड बम्बई

42. मैसर्स बसौदरा मेडिकोज, 378/5 गोविन्दपुरी, कालका जी, नई दिल्ली

43. मैसर्स टी० टी० के० प्रा० लिमिटेड, 66 चर्च रोड, मद्रास-4

44. मैसर्स उन्नी फार्मा इन्डिया 24/13 आनन्द भवन, शक्तिनगर, दिल्ली-7

45. मैसर्स उन्क्सो लेबोरेटरी इन्डस्ट्रीयल एरिया, शालीमार दिल्ली

46. मैसर्स हिम्ओन पयोर वर्क्स प्रा० लिमिटेड, 4/27, ए० अशोक नगर गाजियाबाद

47. मैसर्स श्री जगदम्बा आयुर्वेदिक फार्मेसी, ई, 65-66, इन्डस्ट्रीयल एरिया हरिद्वार

48. मैसर्स अश्वनि फार्मास्युटिल, रामशाला लेन, शामली, उत्तर प्रदेश

49. मैसर्स हरबल प्रा० लिमिटेड, बी० एम० दास रोड, पूरा, बिहार

50. मैसर्स जी० फार्मा० 52/आर० एस० बी० न्योगी गार्डन लैन, बड़ा नगर, कलकत्ता

51. मैसर्स श्री शंकर आयुर्वेदिक फार्मेसी, सुरंगपार दौलत खाना, अहमदाबाद

52. मैसर्स प्रदीप फार्मा, आजाद रोड, बरथाना, इटावा, उ० प्र०

53. मैसर्स आयुर्वेद स्तु संस्थान, रेलवे सरकुलर रोड गोरखपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश

54. मैसर्स गुजरात आयुर्वेद, विकास मंडल, फार्मेसी, आयुर्वेद भवन, आयुर्वेद भवन मार्ग, अहमदाबाद

55. मैसर्स श्री कृष्णा फार्मेसी, प्रा० लिमिटेड, हाल बाजार, अमृतसर

56. मैसर्स असम आयुर्वेदिक प्रोडक्टस, असम स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज डवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन, इंडस्ट्रीयल स्टेट, गोहाटी-21

57. मैसर्स एसिस लेबोरेटरी 118/117 कौशलपुरी, कानपुर

58. मैसर्स अरावली, कैमीकल्स प्रा० लिमिटेड, 228-लिन्डकिंग रोड बान्द्रा पश्चिम बम्बई

59. मैसर्स ए० वी० एम० डा० यू० जी० एस० 110/121 जवाहर नगर, कानपुर

60. मैसर्स विकास फार्मेसी योला, 3367 नामदेव रोड, योला जिला नासिक

61. मैसर्स लौटस आयुर्वेदिक फार्मेसी (रजि०) कटरा कर्ण सिह, अमृतसर

62. मैसर्स देवेन्द्र आयुर्वेदिक आश्रम, सी-7 इन्डस्ट्रीयल स्टेट, मुजफ्फरनगर

63. मैसर्स सागर फार्मास्युटिकल, 25 कृष्ट मैन नार्थन रेलवे कालोनी, बंगलौर

64. मैसर्स यमुना फार्मेसी, यमुनानगर, हरियाणा

65. मैसर्स श्री गोपाल आयुर्वेदिक, 14 असगर मिनिस्ट्री लेन, कलकत्ता

66. मैसर्स विवेक रेमिडिज़ 124-ए, मलिकपुर माडल टाऊन, दिल्ली-9

67. मैसर्स एशियन रिसर्ज प्रोडक्टस, 35, रविन्द्र सारणी, कलकत्ता

68. मैसर्स मुदग्ल आयुर्वेद भवन, नया चांदी मंदिर, पुलखुआ (उ० प्र०)

Central Advisory Education to boost Women's Education

5018. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the decisions taken to boost women's education by the Central Advisory Board of ucation which met in June, 1983 ; and

(b) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The CABE at its sessions held in June, 1983, passed 20 Resolutions. Of these one was devoted exclusively to Women's education which inter-alia recommended :

(i) Special inputs for education of girls/women under the Adult Education Programme ;

(ii) enhanced Central financial assistance for non-formal education organised exclusively for girls ;

(iii) construction of working women's hostels/residential quarters in rural areas to provide safe residential accommodation to women employees in Health/Welfare/Rural Development/Education sector ; and

(iv) institution of awards for increasing enrolment of girls.

The other resolutions covered all sections of the population, including women. The full text of the Resolutions is available in a printed booklet titled "The Central Advisory Board of Education,—39th Session—June 6 and 7, 1983, Addresses and Resolutions", copies of which are available in Parliament Library.

(b) The recommendations of CABE have been brought to the notice of all the concerned agencies and State Governments.

Additional Sleeper Coach to Bombay-Delhi Rajdhani Express

5019. SHRI A.T. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the persistent demand for an additional Air Conditioned 2-tier sleeper coach to Bombay-Delhi Rajdhani Express ;

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) Yes.

(b) There is a proposal to provide an additional Air Conditioned 2-tier sleeper coach on 151/152 Bombay-New Delhi Rajdhani Express and the same would be provided when additional special Type of Air Conditioned 2-tier Coaches, fit to run on Rajdhani Express, become available.

U.G.C. Funds for Teachers to undergo Fellowships

5020. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether University Grants Commission has been sanctioning funds for fellowships to teachers ;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned by U.G.C. in last three years for teachers' fellowships, University-wise and year-wise ; and

(c) the details of teachers from various universities who have availed of fellowships under this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Teacher Fellowships are awarded to college teachers under the Scheme of assistance to colleges either in the form of basic grants or as part of development grants. Grants under these Schemes are sanctioned to the Colleges directly. Besides, University Departments which are recognised as Centres of Advanced Study and Departments receiving Special Assistance have at their disposal 5 fellowships each to be awarded to University and College teachers for advanced study and research. While the precise details of the fellowships awarded by individual Universities and Colleges are not available, the details of the total grants sanctioned under the Scheme to various Universities and Colleges during the last three years are as follows :

Year	Amount Paid (Rs.) Universities	Amount Paid (Rs.) Colleges	No. of Universities	No. of Colleges
1980-81	61,26,028	83,56,396	74	550
1981-82	77,79,316	1,68,08,018	66	705
1982-83	27,90,672	88,74,680	48	459

1982 के दौरान केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों में रोजगार के लिए विकलांग लोगों से प्राप्त आवेदन पत्र

5021. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या **समाज कल्याण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1982 के दौरान विकलांग लोगों द्वारा विभिन्न केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों में रोजगार पाने के लिए भेजे गए आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या कितनी है तथा इनमें से कुल कितने लोगों को रोजगार मुहैया किया गया ;

(ख) क्या ये आंकड़े निर्धारित लक्ष्यों के अनुरूप है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) : (क) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों /विभागों में विभिन्न पदों पर भर्तियां रोजगार कार्यालयों, कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग द्वारा नामांकन तथा खुले विज्ञापनों के माध्यम से की जाती हैं। 1982 के दौरान रोजगार कार्यालयों ने 1457 विकलांग व्यक्तियों को केन्द्रीय सरकार के उपक्रमों में रोजगार पर लगाया। भर्ती के अन्य माध्यमों के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) कोई नियत लक्ष्य नहीं है क्योंकि भर्ती भावी रिक्तियों की संख्या पर निर्भर करती है।

Setting up of railway workshop at Patiala

5022. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHRMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) progress made so far to set up massive railway workshop at Patiala ;

(b) total amount spent so far ; and

(e) by what time it will start production ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) Land required for the Diesel Component Works, Patiala has been fully acquired. Detailed planning for workshop and residential areas has been finalised. Infra-structural works have been progressed satisfactorily. Finalising specifications and tendering for machinery have also been progressed with 20% to 47% work having been completed.

(b) An expenditure of approximately Rs. 9.6 crores has already been incurred.

(c) Production is expected to begin in 1985-86.

Distortion of Indian News by Pak Press

5023. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the continued distortion of the news from India in the Pakistan Press ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have taken careful note of such propaganda which cannot be regarded as conducive to the building up of a favourable atmosphere for improvement of bilateral relations. It is also contrary to the Simla Agreement which commits both countries "to take all steps within their power to prevent hostile propaganda directed against each other". This was also discussed at the Indo-Pak Joint Commission meeting held in Islamabad in June 1983.

Laundry Soap and Toilet Soap

5024. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that any ambiguity in the respective definitions of Laundry Soap and Toilet Soap are potentially dangerous for human health ;

(b) whether many soaps which have the chemical composition of Laundry Soap are being passed on as Toilet Soaps and the consuming public is being duped to use such soaps on their skin ;

(c) whether Lifebuoy is not one such soap and if so, the action taken in the matter ; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take for checking such unscrupulous manufacturers like Hindustan Lever Limited, a subsidiary of Unilever PLC, U.K. from exploiting the consumers in this manner ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Toilet Soaps were not controlled as 'cosmetics' under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, which has a definition of the term 'cosmetic'. Cosmetics were brought under control of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act in 1962 and upto 1982 the definition of the term 'cosmetic' did not include toilet soaps. As such toilet soaps were not controlled under this Act. As a result of the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 1982, which came into force from 1st February, 1983, toilet soaps are now cosmetics and a licence for their manufacture is necessary.

(b) The laundary soaps are, however, not considered as cosmetics and there is no control over the laundry soaps under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. Government has no information in regard to the general question as to whether many soaps which have chemical composition of laundry soaps are being passed on as toilet soaps and the consuming public is being duped to use such soaps on their skin. Toilet soaps have also been brought under control under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act recently and the toilet soap manufacturers have to obtain the manufacturing licences from the State Drugs Controllers. The Indian Standards Institutions has laid down specifications for Toilet Soap and Janata Toilet soap.

(c) and (d). Shri Inderjit Gupta, Member, Lok Sabha had written to the Union Minis-

ter of Health and Family Welfare stating, *inter-alia,* that M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay are manufacturing and marketing 'Lifebuoy Soap' which is a laundry soap and it is being passed on to the consumer by this company as a soap meant for body wash with the help of the addition of a little red colour and a little odour and that the matter may be investigated as the use of lifebuoy soap is likely to have the deliterious effects on the health of human beings. The Commissioner, Food and Drug Administration, Maharashtra, Bombay, who is the Licensing Authority under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules for licensing the manufacture of cosmetics including toilet soaps and for exercising control over the manufacture of such items, has informed that lifebuoy soap has a higher fatty matter and lesser proportion of silicate as compared to the laundry soap 'Sunlight' of this company. Further lifebuoy soap complies with Grade III specifications for Toilet soaps as finalised by the Indian Standards Institution in April, 1983.

दिल्ली के स्कूलों में दाखिला

5025. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया** : क्या **शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विद्यार्थी दिल्ली में स्कूलों में दाखिला प्राप्त करने में बड़ी कठिनाईयों का सामना कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या प्राथमिक स्कूलों से लेकर कालेजों तक दाखिला, विद्यार्थियों और अभिभावकों दोनों के लिए एक विकट समस्या बन गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी०के० थुंगन) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठाता।

"दी इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ पेपर टेकनालोजी" जिला सहारनपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश का बजट

5026. **श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा** : क्या **शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) "दि इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ पेपर टेक्नालोजी" जिला सहारनपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश का कुल वार्षिक बजट कितना है और इसे कब स्थापित किया गया ; और

(ख) इसका वार्षिक बजट कुल कितनी धनराशि का है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) :

(क) वर्ष 1964-65 में जब कागज प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान सहारनपुर की स्थापना की गई थी, तब उसका कुल वार्षिक बजट 20.44 लाख रु० का था जिसमें अनावर्ती भाग 18.45 लाख रु० और आवर्ती भाग 1.99 लाख रु० का था।

(ख) वर्ष 1983-84 के लिए संस्थान का वार्षिक योजनागत बजट 20.40 लाख रु० और योजनेत्तर बजट 17.44 लाख रु० का है। ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

विवरण

योजनागत

क. लुगदी और कागज प्रौद्योगिकी में 4-वर्षीय बी०ई० डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम

अनावर्ती

(i)	फर्नीचर व उपस्कर	5.50 लाख रु०
(ii)	भवन व सड़क	1.86 लाख रु०
(iii)	अन्य	1.00 लाख रु०
	आवर्ती	
(i)	वेतन व भत्ते	6.65 लाख रु०
(ii)	फुटकर	2.59 लाख रु०
	कुल	17.60 लाख रु०—(1)

ख. लुगदी और कागज तथा संसाधन उपकरण में दो वर्षीय डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम

	(क) अनावर्ती	
(i)	उपस्कर	2.00 लाख रु०
	(ख) आवर्ती	
(i)	वेतन व भत्ते	0.50 लाख रु०
(ii)	फुटकर	0.30 लाख रु०
	कुल	2.80 लाख रु०—(2)
	(1) और (2) का कुल योग	20.40 लाख रु०

योजनेत्तर

सभी पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए :

1.	अनुरक्षण व मरम्मत	3.46 लाख रु०
2.	वेतन व भत्ते	11.38 लाख रु०
3.	फुटकर	2.60 लाख रु०
	कुल	17.44 लाख रु०

Interest shown in Indian Traditional Medicinal Methods by China and USSR

5027. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the people's Republic of China and USSR have shown any interest in ancient and traditional medical methods of India like Ayurveda ;

(b) if so, details thereabout and Government's reaction thereon ;

(c) whether Baidyanath Ayurveda Bhavan has sought to establish any contact with the USSR and People's Republic of China for promoting cooperation in the field of Ayurveda ; and

(d) if so, details thereabout and Government's reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). The People's Republic of China has shown interest in information and material in the area of traditional medicine. It has been conveyed to the Chinese side that the Government is agreeable to the proposal.

(c) This Ministry has no information in the matter.

(d) Does not arise.

Boycott of Chemists and Druggists for Sale of Psychtropic Drugs

5028. SHRI ANANTHA RAMALU MALLU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any case has come to the notice of Government regarding boycotting by the chemists and druggists all over the country so far the question of sale of psychtropic drugs is concerned ;

(b) if so, the reasons behind it ; and

(c) the action taken to ensure the availability of these drugs to the consumers at reasonable price ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c). Government is aware that while in some States Chemists have boycotted the sale of Schedule X drugs, there is no general boycott of sale of psychotropic drugs by Chemists and Druggists all over the country. Instructions have been issued to the State Drug Control Authorities to make available these psychotropic drugs through Super Bazars, Sahkari Bhandars, Cooperative Stores, hospitals, dispensaries etc.

Repair jobs given by I.W.T. Patna to a firm owned by Mr. Dilip Roy of Calcutta

5029. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether barring one or two cases of repair jobs all have been given by IWT, Patna to firm owned by Mr. Dilip Roy of Calcutta ;

(b) whether Mr. Dilip Roy is managing two/three firms in different names and styles only for securing repairs job from IWT Patna ;

(c) whether his office is situated in same building where office of Dredger operation of IWT, Patna is situated ;

(d) whether no income tax has been deducted from bills paid to Shri Dilip Roy and his firm in different names from 1977-78 to 1982-83 ; and

(e) if so, whether Government would spell out the action taken proposed against the erring persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) A statement indicating the details of repair works given by IWT Directorate, Patna to

various firms during the last 5 years from 1978-79 to 1980-83 is attached.

(b) Shri Dilip Kumar Roy has partnership in two firms namely M/s. A.C. Roy and Co., Calcutta and M/s. R.D. Enterprise, Calcutta.

(c) No.

(d) Income tax at the rate of 2% on the labour cost only has been deducted from the bills of M/s. R.D. Enterprise and M/s. A.C. Roy and Co. for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83.

(e) An enquiry has been ordered with a view to finding whether any irregularities were committed by the Regional Office of the IWT Dte. Patna in awarding jobs for repairs of vessels to various firms.

Statement

Year	Name of the party	Brief details of work
	1	2
1978-79	(i) Mokameh Railway dock	(i) Dry docking and general repairs of PT Bhagirathi.
	(ii) M/s. A.C. Roy and Co., Calcutta.	(i) Procurement of stern gear parts and repairs and replacement of stern gear parts of Farakka IV.
(ii) 1979-80	(i) Mokameh Railway dock	(i) Dry docking and general repairs of P.T. Ganga (ii) Dry docking and repairs of Survekshak.
	(ii) M/s. Texo India, Calcutta.	(i) Beaching repairs of tug Varanasi.
	(iii) M/s. R.D. Enterprises, Calcutta.	(i) Beaching repairs of tug Patna.
1980-81	(i) M/s. R.D. Enterprises, Calcutta.	(i) Docking and general survey repairs of dredger Buxar.
	(ii) M/s. Tools and Accessories Salkia Howrah.	(i) Repairs of floating pontoon of dredger Buxar by beaching at site.
	(i) M/s. R.D. Enterprises, Calcutta.	(i) Repairs/replacement of stern gear and general repairs of deck and superstructure of Farakka V. by beaching at Monghyr.
1981-82	NIL	NIL
1982-83	(i) M/s. Corporated Engineers Enterprises, Calcutta.	(i) Repairs of S.L. Ghoghra.
	(ii) M/s. A.C. Roy and Co. Calcutta.	(i) Annual Survey and repairs of dredger Buxar.

1	2
	(ii) Repairs of P.T. Ganga by beaching at Monghyr.
(iii) M/s. R.D. Enterprises, Calcutta.	(i) Repairs and replacement of parts of Farakka IV by beaching at Monghyr. (ii) Floating repairs of 200 tonne deck loading barge. (iii) General repairs of 100 tonne deck loading barge.

Repair job of vessels entrusted to M/s. A.C. Roy and Company

5030. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. A.C. Roy and Co. or any other firms owned by him in different names and styles have no work-shop worth the name or any arrangement for docking then vessels in Monghyr (Bihar) ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in almost all repairs job given to the aforesaid firms some sort of docking was necessary for under-water repairs of the vessels ; and

(c) if so, how under-water repairs was actually carried out by the firm without docking facility and why such jobs were not entrusted to the Railways docking yard at Mokameh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). M/s. A.C. Roy and Co. have no docking facilities in Monghyr. No information is readily available as to whether Shri A.C. Roy owns other firms in different names and styles. M/s. A.C. Roy and Co. and R.D. Enterprises who were entrusted with certain repair jobs by the IWT, Patna make arrangements for beaching of vessels and not docking of vessels in Monghyr. In all cases of repair jobs given to these firms docking was not considered necessary since only repairs and replacements of propeller shafts and general repairs of deck and superstructure in floating condition was considered necessary. Repairs and replacement of stern gear parts are carried out by beaching in a suitable river bed by lifting the stern portion of the vessel by putting load on the front peak of the vessel and then pulling it towards the shore.

All cases of repairs/renewal of stern gear parts were carried out at Monghyr due to non-availability of railways floating dock at Mokameh.

Reversion of Senior Teachers of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

5031. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of senior teachers have been reverted to GTT in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands ;

(b) if so, details thereof and the reasons for their reversion ; and

(c) whether Government propose to restore their position as senior teachers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be

laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Pay Scale of Projector Operator/Cinema Operator in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

5032. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the pay scale of Projector Operator/Cinema Operator in the Directorate of Education, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, is higher than the Cinema Operator working in the Directorate of Agricultural Publicity Unit, Industries Department, Medical Department, Animal Husbandry Department ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the pay scale of Projector Operator/Cinema Operator working with Field Publicity Unit, Government of India and Anthropological Survey of India is higher than those working with the Andaman and Nicobar Administration ;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to consider upward revision of the pay scales of projector operator/cinema operators working with Andaman and Nicobar Administration at par with those working in the Field Publicity Unit ; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Alleged Illegal Appointments in Calcutta Dock Labour Board

5033. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated/cumulative loss of Calcutta Dock Labour Board upto 31 March, 1984 and the actual upto 31 July, 1983 ;

(b) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news item published in 'Port News' dated 26 June, 1983 captioned 'Illegal Appointments in Calcutta Dock Labour Board Alleged' ;

(c) whether a number of employee are sent to Calcutta Port Trust from Dock Labour Board as they were found to be surplus/over staffed ;

(d) if so, number of such officials who have already gone to Calcutta Port Trust, category-wise ;

(e) whether Dock Labour Board has made further recruitments after their surplus/over staff was sent ;

(f) if so, how many of such persons were recruited and for what purpose ;

(g) whether Government propose to institute a high-power enquiry into the working of Calcutta Dock Labour Board ; and

(h) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The estimated accumulated revenue deficit upto 31.3.1984 is Rs. 838.37 lakhs and estimated accumulated revenue deficit upto 31.7.1983 is Rs. 776.87 lakhs.

(b) A copy of the news item published in 'Port News' dated the 26th June, 1983 has been obtained by this Ministry and the alleged irregular appointments referred to therein are without any basis.

(c) and (d). As an economy measure 109 Lower Division Clerks, 20 peons and 25 workers have been sent to the Calcutta Port Trust, on deputation.

(e) and (f). In terms of Calcutta Dock Labour Board's decision, ten promotions were made to the post of Inspectors, out of which 50% were from the channel of promo-

tion and 50% from departmental candidates not in the channel of promotion. In addition, the dependents of ten workers who died in accidents were appointed.

(g) and (h). No high-power enquiry is proposed to be instituted into the working of Calcutta Dock Labour Board as there is no need for such an enquiry.

Committee to Examine the Service Conditions of Employees Working Under Andaman and Nicobar Administration

5034. SHRI MANORANJAN BRAKTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has appointed a Committee to examine the serivce conditions of Masters, Sarengs Engine Drivers, Laskers, Greasers, Oilman, Topas etc., afloat employees working under Andaman and Nicobar Administration who are low paid considering their counterparts in the Port Trust Organisations ;

(b) if so, particulars of the Members of the said Committee and its terms of reference ; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) It has been decided to appoint a Committee of officers to examine the service conditions of the employees of the Marine and Shipping Department in the Andaman and Nicobar Administration.

(b) The above Committee's composition will be :

1. Addl. Secretary, Ministry of Shipping and Transport — Chairman
2. Joint Secretary and Financial Adviser, Minisry of Shipping and Transport — Member
3. Joint Secretary (incharge of Union Territories Division) Ministry of Home Affairs — Member
4. Chief Secretary, A and N Administration, Port Blair — Member

The terms of reference of the Committee will be as under :

(i) to examine the pay-scales and service conditions of the employees of the Marine and Shipping Department in the Andaman and Nicobar Administration and make suitable recommendations for consideration by the Fourth Pay Commission.

(ii) to examine the need for delegating administrative and financial powers to the Andaman and Nicobar Administration in respect of matters within the purview of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport and make suitable recommendations.

(c) Does not arise.

Indians in Gulf Jails

5035. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that still there are many Indians in Gulf jails ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for their imprisonment ;

(c) the names of the countries in which they are lying in prison and what is the number of the prisoners in different countries, country-wise ; and

(d) what steps are being taken by the Government to get them released ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir. There are some Indian prisoners in the Gulf countries.

(b) The reasons for their imprisonment are varied : smuggling of contraband drugs,

traffic accident, murder, theft, alcoholic offences, rape, adultery, embezzlement, forgery, illegal entry etc.

(c) According to the latest information available with our Missions in the Gulf countries the number of Indian prisoners, countrywise, is : (1) BAHRAIN—3, (2) KUWAIT—95, (3) OMAN—35 (4) QATAR —22, (5) SAUDI ARABIA—79 and (6) UNITED ARAB EMIRATES—450.

(d) Our Missions in the Gulf countries get in touch with the concerned authorities wherever possible, see that the trials are fairly conducted, and assist in securing early release.

Ships being built in Indian Shipyards

5036. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what are the particulars of the ships at present being built in Indian shipyards, their DWT and estimated cost ; and

(b) particulars of the organisations for whom these ships are being built and by when they will be ready and delivered to the parties concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

University Status to Jamia Millia

5037. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of main obstacles in the way of awarding a full fledged and formal university status to Jamia Millia of Delhi ;

(b) how many students are there in the technical, vocational and commercial graduation courses of this institution ; and

(c) the funds provided to this institution during the last three years by the University Grants Commission or Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The Jamia Millia Islamia was declared as an institution 'deemed to be a university' in 1962 in terms of Section 3 of the UGC Act and all the provisions of the Act apply to Jamia Millia as if it were a university including the right to confer its own degrees. There is no proposal under the consideration of Government for declaring it as a full-fledged university.

(b) A statement giving the number of students on roll in the various courses is attached.

(c) The grants paid to Jamia during the last three years under Plan and Non-Plan are given below :

(Rupees in lakh)

Year		Non-Plan	Plan	Total
1		2	3	4
1980-81	UGC	73.54	28.77	102.31
	Government	18.27	5.00	23.27
1981-82	UGC	81.91	17.12 0,13*	99.03

1		2	3	4
	Government	20.73	10.00	30.73
1982-83	UGC	100.95	89.54 0.32*	190.49
	Government	26.05	10.00	36.05

*By adjustment

Statement

Students on Roll in the Jamia Millia Islamia
(1982-83) (Course-wise)

Faculty	Course	Enrolment
1	2	3
Arts :	B.A. (Pass)	172
	B.A. (Hons)	285
	M.A.	217
	Ph.D.	160
	Diploma/Certificate Courses in Modern Modern Arabic/Urdu	113
	Total	947
Science :	B.Sc. (Pass)	78
	B.Sc. (Hons)	228
	Total :	306
Education :	B.Ed.	156
	M.Ed.	20
	M.Phil.	4
	Diploma in Basic Training	107
	Total :	287

1	2	3
Engineering/ Technology	B. E.	167
	Diploma in Civil & Rural Engineering	195
	Other Professional Courses (Diploma/ Certificate level) in Refrigeration/ Airconditioning, Electrical/Radio/ TV Draftsmen	154
	Total :	516
Fine Arts	B.A. (Hons.) Art & Art Edn.	48
Social Work	B.A (Hons)	28
	M.A.	36
	Total :	64
	GRAND TOTAL :	2168

Research Work in Kashmiri Language

5038. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI :
PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) names of the institutions in the country and abroad where Kashmiri language is being taught and research work is being done on this language ;

(b) whether any financial and other help is being rendered for the development and propagation of Kashmiri language, in an outside ; and

(c) measures taken by Government to promote Kashmiri language and literature since the adoption of Constitution ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATICN AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) According to available information, Kashmiri is taught as additional/optional subject in classes IX and X and as elective subject in classes XI and XII in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. M.A. programme in Kashmiri and diploma in spoken/literary Kashmiri are being conducted by the University of Kashmir. Moscow University, USSR and University of Illinois U.S.A. also offer facilities for study and Research in Kashmiri.

(b) Under the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for promotion of Indian languages, financial assistance is given for the development of all Indian Languages including Kashmiri. The Government also gives awards on Kashmiri Books for Neo-literates. Kashmiri is also recognised by Sahitya Akademi for purposes of Akademi Awards.

(c) The Government has set up Northern Regional Language Centre, Patiala where in-service training is imparted to teachers of Kashmiri language also. 195 teachers have so far been trained. The Centre has brought out Kashmiri Phonetic Reader, Hindi-Kashmiri common Vocabulary and intensive course in Kashmiri and Common Vocabulary teaching material. The Centre has also established 36 Books Corners (mini libraries) in Kashmiri language in schools where the ex-teacher trainees are currently teaching.

The University of Kashmir has prepared manuscripts for 13 basic books. The trilingual dictionary (Hindi, Kashmiri, English/ Kashmiri, Hindi, English) is under preparation at the University.

Revenue earnings from Taj Express in its tri-weekly run upto Gwalior

5039. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment of the revenue earnings from the Taj Express in its present tri-weekly run upto Gwalior has been made ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) The revenue earnings of the railways are neither assessed nor compiled train-wise.

(b) Does not arise.

Long distance trains being delayed on Agra Cantt.-Mathura-Delhi section

5040. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the long distance trains are held up or detained en-route on the Agra Cantt.-Mathura-Delhi section resulting in late arrival at New Delhi, Delhi and Hazrat Nizamuddin stations ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for these trains being delayed on this Section, when they mostly leave Agra Cantt. in time ; and

(c) what steps he proposes to take to eliminate such late running causing considerable inconvenience to the travelling public ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) to (c). Detention does occur sometimes on account of alarm chain pulling, signal failures, speed restrictions, out of path running on Itarsi-Agra section because of indiscriminate alarm chain pulling resulting in clash with commuter trains etc. Day-to-day watch is kept on such detentions at Divisional, Zonal and Railway Board's level and avoidable detentions are enquired into and staff responsible taken up.

मलेरिया के उपचार हेतु औषधि का विकास

5041. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आस्ट्रेलिया के कुछ वैज्ञानिकों ने मलेरिया के कारगर इलाज हेतु कोई औषधि विकसित की है जैसा कि 19 जुलाई, 1983 के "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या इन वैज्ञानिकों ने इसका परीक्षण करने हेतु अन्य देशों से भी सहयोग मांगा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई) : (क) सरकार ने समाचार पत्र की यह रिपोर्ट देखी है कि आस्ट्रेलियाई वैज्ञानिकों के एक दल ने मलेरिया के लिए प्रभावकारी वैक्सीन तैयार करने में सफलता पाई है।

(ख) इस दल ने भारत से कोई सहयोग नहीं मांगा है। इसने दूसरे देशों से सहयोग मांगा है या नहीं, यह पता नहीं है।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Railway Boundary for Closing Entrance from Mayapuri Side

5042. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6160 on 7 April, 1983 regarding encroachment of railway land across Delhi Cantonment Railway Station and state :

(a) whether a pucca wall along the railway boundary to close the entrance from Mayapuri side has since been constructed ;

(b) if not, reasons therefor ; and

(c) the reason for keeping the railway crossing closed near the Delhi Cantonment Railway Station ; and steps taken to keep it open when there is no railway traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) A pucca wall has been constructed along the railway boundary for part of the length by Delhi Development Authority. The remaining portion of wall is expected to be completed by the Railway in current financial year.

(b) Does not arise

(c) The level crossing No. 12B, near Delhi Cantonment has been replaced by a Road Over Bridge and closed for public use. Only a passage near Delhi Cantonment Station meant for Army traffic going to Goods Platforms has been provided.

Allocation of More Funds for 20-Point Programme

5043. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government propose to allot more funds in order to implement the proposed 20-Point Programme in the Ministry of Social Welfare ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : Yes, Sir.

Extension of Tinsukia Mail upto Dibrugarh

5044. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing Tinsukia Mail which was earlier running upto Gauhati as Gauhati Mail was originally proposed to run up to Dibrugarh as Dibrugarh Mail when it was introduced between New Delhi and Assam with a transhipment at New Bongaigaon ;

(b) whether Government propose to estend the existing Tinsukia Mail upto Dibrugarh as originally planned which is a popular demand; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Apart from operational constraints, extension of this train is not justified as this would run very close to 3Up/ 4 Dn. Assam Mail on the section.

फर्रुखाबाद और दिल्ली के बीच एक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाना

5045. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फर्रुखाबाद की जनता के प्रतिनिधि कई वर्ष से फर्रुखाबाद और दिल्ली के बीच बड़ी लाइन की एक सीधी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाने की मांग करते रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या 1976 में तत्कालीन रेल मंत्री ने अपने वक्तव्य में यह आश्वासन दिया था कि फर्रुखाबाद और दिल्ली के बीच एक तेज गति वाली (एक्सप्रेस) गाड़ी शीघ्र चलाई जायेगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो फर्रुखाबाद और दिल्ली के बीच एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी०ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) यह मंत्रालय ऐसे किसी आश्वासन से अवगत नहीं है ।

(ग) डिब्बों, गाजियाबाद-साहिबाबाद खण्ड पर लाइन क्षमता और दिल्ली में टर्मिनल सुविधाओं जैसे संसाधनों की कमी के कारण, इस प्रकार की कोई गाड़ी चलाना व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया गया है ।

Amount Paid for Repairs of Vessels by I.W.T. Patna to M/s. A.C. Roy and Co. and M/s R.D. Enterprises

5046. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount actually paid to M/s A.C. Roy and Co., and M/s R.D. Enterprises on account of repairs of vessels of the I.W.T. Patna during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ; and

(b) total amount of income tax deductions realised from the firms on account of the aforesaid payments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The details of amount paid for repairs of vessels of I.W.T. Directorate, Patna to M/s A.C. Roy and Company and M/s R.D. Enterprises and details of income tax deducted at source are given in the statement attached.

Statement

Year	Firm to which work order was given	Total amount paid (in rupees)	Amount of income tax deducted at source
1	2	3	4
1980-81	M/s R.D. Enterprises, Calcutta.	2,53,907-32	Income tax was not deducted.
1981-82	-do-	2,16,995-21	An amount of Rs. 5889/- deducted at 2% of estimated labour cost only.

1	2	3	4
1982-83	-do-	1,27,466-04	An amount of Rs. 3112/- deducted at 2% on labour cost only.
1982-83	M/s A.C. Roy and Co., Calcutta.	1,98,427-00	An amount of Rs. 1490/- deducted @ 2% on labour cost only.

Closure of District Engineer Construction Office, Dhanbad

5047. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether District Engineer Construction Office, Dhanbad is being closed because of no work on hand ;

(b) details regarding construction works relating to Dania-Kedla Private Railway siding, bridges, culverts, and yards at Dania Station and Kedla-Washery to serve the Kedla Washery ;

(c) target date fixed to complete these construction works and the reasons for non-completion within the target date ; and

(d) action taken by Government to expedite the installation and functioning of this Washery ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) All works under District Engineer, Dhanbad are at completion stage and the present work load is in-adequate to maintain a District Office.

(b) Proposed siding will have 12 Kms. track length, 33 no. culverts and 2 yards.

(c) No target date has yet been fixed as Central Coal Fields Ltd. have not yet handed over the land.

(d) Central Coal Fields Ltd. has been urged to expedite handing over of land.

Provision of Catch Siding in Grand Chord Section of Dhanbad

5048. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether to eliminate the accidents between Gujhandih and Gurpa in Grand Chord Section of the Dhanbad Division Eastern Railway the provision of a Catch Siding was approved by the competent authority and accordingly the World Bank financed for the same ; and

(b) if so, the details of the approval by competent authority, sanction of fund by the World Bank and the reason for delay to execute the plans and programme for the provision of the Catch Siding ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) and (b). Yes, a proposal was included in Railway Budget 82-83 at an approx. cost of Rs. 43.2 lakhs for provision of a Catch Siding at Yadugram Block Hut for controlling runaway trains on Gurpa-Gujhandih Ghat section. The work is not to be financed by the World Bank. The

work has however not been progressed so far, as on reconsideration of the proposal, the Railway is anticipating operational difficulties in working of the proposed Catch Siding. Other possible alternatives are being evaluated by the Railway.

Soviet Art Exhibition in India

5049. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Soviet Union is proposing to hold a big Art Exhibition in India, as reported in the "Statesman" dated 21 May, 1983 ;

(b) if so, whether any Indian delegation visited Soviet Union in this respect ;

(c) whether India will also hold an exhibition, in the Soviet Union on reciprocal basis ; and

(d) when the exhibitions are expected to be opened in the two countries, the place of the Exhibition, details of exhibits and financial involvement, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (d). An Indian delegation visited Moscow to discuss and finalise the Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme for the years 1983 and 1984. The Cultural Exchange Programme inter alia, provides for holding of art exhibitions in India and U.S.S.R. The exhibitions in India will be held at the National Museum and the National Gallery of Modern Art and the timing of the exhibitions will be finalised in consultation with the Soviet side. The time and venue of the Indian Exhibitions in U.S.S.R. is still to be decided by the Soviet side. Under the Cultural Exchange Programme, the sending side meets expenditure on transport of exhibits, including insurance. The receiving side meets expenditure in setting up the exhibition, publicity, catalogue and brochures etc. These are normal terms and until details of exhibits are settled, the exact financial involvement cannot be stated.

Indian Libraries in Foreign Countries

5050. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that our country is maintaining libraries in foreign countries also ;

(b) if so, the country-wise number of such libraries abroad maintained by External Affairs Ministry ;

(c) what is the criteria adopted for keeping certain types of books in these libraries ;

(d) what is the criteria adopted for purchasing of books for these libraries and whether the needed books are purchased in India or in respective countries ; and

(e) the amount being spent annually for purchasing the books ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Nearly all our Missions and Posts abroad have libraries attached to them. The details are given in the attached statement. In addition, the Indian Council of Cultural Relations runs cultural centres in Suva, Trinidad and Georgetown, which have libraries.

(c) and (d). Books supplied to the libraries of our Missions/Posts' fall into the following categories :

(i) Reference Books ;

(ii) Books of general interest on Indian history, politics, economics, art and culture ;

(iii) Books about the country or region in which the library is situated.

The bulk of the book requirement of our Mission's/Post libraries abroad are supplied by the External Publicity Division by purchases in India. However, Heads of Missions/Posts are entitled to buy some useful books locally within certain financial limits.

(e) The expenditure of the XP Division, Ministry of External Affairs for purchase of books for 1982-83 was Rs. 8,41,538.14.

Statement

Country-wise number of libraries abroad maintained by the External Publicity Division: Ministry of External Affairs

Afghanistan	3	Ghana	1
Algeria	1	Greece	1
Argentina	1	Guinea	1
Austria	1	Guyana	1
Australia	2	Hungary	1
Bahrain	1	Hong Kong	1
Bangladesh	3	Indonesia	2
Belgium	1	Iran	3
Bhutan	1	Iraq	2
Brazil	1	Ireland	1
Bulgaria	1	Italy	1
Burma	1	Ivory Coast	1
Canada	3	Jamaica	1
Chile	1	Japan	2
China	1	Jordan	1
Colombia	1	Kampuchea	1
Cuba	1	Kenya	2
Cyprus	1	Korea-North	1
Czechoslovakia	1	Korea-South	1
Denmark	1	Kuwait	1
Egypt	1	Laos	1
Ethiopia	1	Lebanon	1
Fiji	1	Libya	1
Finland	1	Malagasy	1
France	1	Malawi	1
G.D.R.	1	Malaysia	1
F.R.G.	4	Maldives	1

Mauritius	1	Switzerland	2
Mexico	1	Syria	1
Mongolia	1	Tanzania	2
Morocco	1	Thailand	2
Mozambique	1	Trinidad	1
Nepal	1	Tunisia	1
Netherlands	1	Turkey	1
Norway	1	Uganda	1
New Zealand	1	U.A.E.	2
Nigeria	1	United Kingdom	4
Oman	2	U.S.A.	4
Pakistan	2	U.S.S.R	2
Panama	1	Venuzuela	1
Peru	1	Vietnam	1
Philippines	1	Yeman-North	1
Poland	1	Yeman-South	1
Portugal	1	Yugoslavia	1
Qatra	1	Zaire	1
Rumania	1	Zambia	1
Saudi Arabia	1		
Senegal	1	Zimbabwe	1
Seychelles	1		
Singapore	1		
Somalia	1		
Spain	1		
Sri Lanka	2		
Sudan	1		
Surinam	1		
Sweden	1		

Opening of Railway Division at Chandigarh/Ambala

5051. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to open new railway Division either at Chandigarh or Ambala ;

(b) if so, the likely date by which it would be opened ; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which a decision would be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) Yes. The Government have decided to set up a Divisional Headquarter at Ambala.

(b) Due to paucity of funds and difficulties/delay in getting suitable land, no likely date for opening of Ambala Division can be indicated.

(c) Does not arise.

Central Schools in University Campuses

5052. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any universities have demanded the opening of Central Schools at their campuses in view of the multilingual and multi-regional number of the staff employed by them ;

(b) if so, the names thereof and the likely date by which the schools would be sanctioned at their campuses ; and

(c) whether Government would take a decision to provide at least one Central School at each university campus as a matter of policy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). During the last one year, requests for opening new Kendriya Vidayalayas (Central Schools) were received from the Universities of Kanpur, Rajasthan and Maharishi Dayanand (Rohtak). All of them have been advised to sponsor proposals in the prescribed manner. As and when formal proposals, complete in all respects, are received from them, these will be examined on merit along with other similar proposals.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

Sahitya Academy Recognition to Modern Indian Literary Languages

5053. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sahitya Academy, New Delhi has framed any guideline for the recognition to modern Indian literary languages ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of languages which come for recognition are pending before the Academy ; and

(c) the likely date by which recognition would be given to them and the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following guidelines have been laid down by the Sahitya Akademi for recognition to languages :

(i) Whether structurally a language is an independent language or is part of a system of a given language.

(ii) Whether it has had a continuous literary tradition and history.

(iii) Whether a sufficiently large number of people use it today as a vehicle of literary and cultural expression.

(iv) Whether it is recognized by the State concerned and/or by some Universities as a medium of instruction and/ or as a separate subject of study.

(v) The number of people using the speech and the current literature that is being produced e.g. fiction, essays, other literature, journals etc.

The recognition of Khasi Language is under consideration of the Sahitya Akademi by the Expert Committee. The Akademi also proposes to consider the question of recognition of the following languages :

1. Awadhi
2. Magahi
3. Bhojpuri
4. Ladakhi

(c) No date has been fixed by which the question of recognition is to be decided.

District Headquarters without Central Schools

5054. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the district headquarters State-wise which are without any Central School ; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to provide Central Schools, at all District Headquarters in a phased manner, so as to cover the entire country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). It is not the policy of the Government to open Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) specifically at District Headquarters. Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened at places where there is a concentration of employees of the Central Government including defence employees or of the public sector undertakings/institutions of higher learning. Whether such places are at District Headquarters or not, is immaterial.

In view of the above, no survey has been carried out to identify District Headquarters without Kendriya Vidyalayas.

Setting up of Homoeopathic Medical College in 1983-84

5055. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration for the establishment of some Homoeopathic Medical Colleges in the country during 1983-84 ;

(b) whether any Homoeopathic Medical College is proposed to be opened in Orissa during the current financial year or during the Sixth Five Year Plan ; and

(c) if so, at what place and the details regarding the amount which has been sanctioned by the Central Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). No.

(c) Does not arise.

Eligibility of Dependent Parents of C.G.H.S. Beneficiaries for Purpose of Benefits

5056. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any norms like, monthly income of father, have been laid down to determine the eligibility of 'dependent parents' of beneficiaries of C.G.H.S. for purposes of benefits of medical attendance under scheme ;

(b) if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the 'fathers' or 'mothers' who are pensioners of State Government are permitted to be treated as dependent of a serving Central Government employee for the purposes of availing themselves of the C.G.H.S. benefits and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether to prevent any misuse of C.G.H.S. benefits, Government will consider the desirability of issuing comprehensive instructions on the subject and if not, reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) Such parents should be wholly/mainly dependent upon a Government servant and should normally reside with the Government servant concerned and their total monthly income should not exceed the pay plus dearness pay (where applicable) of the Government servant, subject to the maximum income of the parents not exceeding Rs. 350/- p.m.

(c) 'Mothers' and 'fathers' irrespective of their previous status are treated as dependents of the Government servant for purpose of C.G.H.S. benefits if they satisfy the norms enumerated in part (b) above and if they are not covered under any other scheme, because of the fact of their being the parents of the Government servant.

(d) To prevent any misuse of C.G.H.S. benefits, a certificate is obtained from the Government Servant that the parents normally reside with him/her and their income do not exceed Rs. 350/- per month.

Central and State Social Welfare Boards

5057. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any rules have been framed for the constitution of Central Social Welfare Board and State Social Welfare Boards ?

(b) whether it is a fact that generally members of such Boards are drawn from high up and the elite ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the rural bodies have remained completely unrepresented on these Boards ; and

(d) if so, reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Articles of Association of the Central Social Welfare Board, under which these Boards are constituted do not envisage nomination of any particular body or organisation on these Boards.

Representation of SC/ST persons in I and II Category of Services

5058. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANS-

PORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has no representation for SC/ST persons in I and II category ; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that no reservation has been provided in service rules framed in public sector Undertakings under the administrative control of his Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Railway Fare from Udaipur to Ahmedabad

5059. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that double railway fare is charged from passengers between Udaipur and Ahmedabad ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the time by which this will be reduced to single fare ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) and (b). Passenger fares on the Udaipur-Himmatnagar section are being levied on the actual distance inflated by 50% since the opening of the line for traffic in 1966, as the line was not found to be remunerative on the basis of normal rates and fares.

(c) The question of abolition/modification of inflation in the distance for charge on this section for passenger traffic is under examination.

Capacities of Coaches/Engines Production Units

5060. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) installed annual capacity of each unit to produce passenger coaches, diesel engines and electric engines ;

(b) capacity utilisation of each unit as at present ;

(c) demand and supply position of passenger coaches, diesel engines and electric engines as at present ; and

(d) targets of capacity utilisation of each unit during each of the coming three years ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) The installed annual production capacity of the various coach and locomotive manufacturing units is as under :

Coaches (including EMUs)

I.C.F.	—	750
B.E.M.L.	—	300
JESSOPS	—	252
Railway Workshops	—	100

Locomotives :

C.L.W. (Electric Locos)	—	60
(Diesel Locos)	—	35
D.L.W. (Diesel Locos)	—	140

(b) The capacity utilisation of coach and

locomotive manufacturing units during 1982-83 was :

I.C.F.	—	100%
B.E.M.L.	—	100%
*JESSOPS	—	38%
Railway Workshops	—	100%

(*However, orders by Railways were placed for 100% utilisation of installed capacity).

Locos :

C.L.W.	—	89%
D.L.W.	—	92%

(c) Based on the funds made available, the procurement of 6286 coaches (including EMUs) and 780 diesel/electric locomotives was planned during the VIth Plan period. During the first three year period 1980-83, 3139 coaches (including EMUs) and 609 diesel/electric locomotives have been procured from these units for the Railway's use. (In addition, they produced 32 coaches for export and 84 locomotives for Public Sector Undertakings).

(d) The targets fixed for capacity utilisation of each coach/locomotive manufacturing unit for 1983-84 are as under :

Coaches :

I.C.F.	—	800
B.E.M.L.	—	325
JESSOPS	—	172 (including 72 EMUs)

Locomotives (including orders for Public Sector Units)

C.L.W.	—	93
D.L.W.	—	127

Targets for 1984-85, 1985-86 will be finalised based on forecast of availability of funds in due course.

Requirement/availability and average break up of passenger coaches

5061. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the requirement-availability position of passenger coaches at present and what is the average break-up of the cycle of 24 hours of the movement of a passenger coach in hours and minutes under (1) run time in train (2) terminal lie over at both ends, and (3) periodic overhauling, sick idling and spare ;

(b) zone-wise names of mail, express and passenger train rakes whose terminal lie-over at one end is 8 or more hours ; and

(c) whether it is possible to reduce this terminal lie over so as to reduce passenger crowding in coaches and congestion at platforms and in yards and also to provide more hours of passenger services and increase railway revenue ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) Statistics indicating percentage of time for which passenger coaches remain idle on 'Zonal Railways' is not being maintained. Productivity of passenger coaches is however, assessed on the basis of vehicle km. per vehicle day. The utilisation of passenger carrying vehicles, in terms of vehicle km. per vehicle days, during 1982-83 (Upto Dec. 82) was 338 on BG and 187 on MG.

(b) Such information is not being maintained.

(c) With a view to improve the utilisation of coaches railways are integrating rake links and utilising the lie-over of rakes wherever feasible.

Allopathic drugs going off the list every year

5062. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH

AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of allopathic drugs go off the list every year on account of their side effects which are even deadlier than the diseases they are meant to cure ;

(b) if so, whether there exists any mechanism in his Ministry to monitor information on all such drugs not only through international drug agencies but other local sources also ;

(c) which are the principal drugs which have recently been taken off the list and whether it is a continuing process ; and

(d) if so, whether such information is made public also apart from being published in the important Medical Journals to prevent their use by the public ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Allopathic drugs which are used in medical practice may have side-effects. These side-effects which come to light after the drug has been in use for some time could be of a minor or serious nature. If the side effects are of a serious nature so that the risk as a result of administration of the drug outweighs the benefit, action to withdraw the drug from the market is taken.

(b) There is at present no mechanism at national level for monitoring Adverse Drug Reactions. The information regarding Adverse Drug Reaction is received mainly through the World Health Organisation and other regulatory agencies from developed countries where the system of monitoring Adverse Drugs Reaction has substantially been developed. Whenever information regarding Adverse Drug Reaction is received and if the drug is marketed in the country, the Drugs Controller (India) consults medical experts in the country including the Indian Council of Medical Research seeking their advice regarding the course of action to be taken by the Government in the light of the action taken by other regulatory authorities.

(c) and (d). The World Health Organisation have reported withdrawal of 20 drugs by certain countries. Out of these, 8 drugs were not at all approved for being marketed in India and action to withdraw 8 drugs from the Indian Market had already been taken in consultation with the experts. In respect of the remaining 4 drugs, a decision was taken to permit the marketing of these drugs in the country subject to a cautionary statement and contra-indications being given on the label/package insert in some cases. The names of the drugs in respect of which action has been taken to stop manufacture and sale are as under :

1. Nialamide and its preparations.
2. Practolol and its preparations.
3. Preparations containing Borax/Boric Acid for use in children.
4. Fixed dose combinations of Oestrogens and Progestins excluding preparations intended for use as oral contraceptives only.
5. Amidopyrine and its preparations.
6. Phenacetin and its preparations.
7. Methapyrilene, its salts and preparations thereof.
8. Tetracycline liquid oral dosage preparations.

Information regarding withdrawal of any existing drug due to its reported toxicity etc. is forwarded to the State Drug Controllers and various agencies like Manufacturers' Associations, Associations of Chemists and Druggists, Indian Medical Association etc.

Coal siding projects

5063. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways' proposed coal siding projects have been stalled due to a controversy between the coal companies and the Railways over the creation of additional line at the sidings to retain the sick wagons ;

(b) whether the coal companies have also not agreed to the electrification of the siding routes asked for by the Railways ; and

(c) if so, how Government propose to resolve this controversy which will seriously affect the movements of coal from the pit heads ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Functioning of Ayurvedic Dispensaries under CGHS and Policy to Transfer Medical Officers Incharge

5064. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the places in the country, apart from the Delhi, where Central Government Health Scheme is running Ayurvedic Dispensaries ;

(b) whether no such dispensary has been opened in Calcutta and if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Medical Officers-in-charge of these dispensaries can be transferred from one place to another and what is their stay at one place, if any, fixed presently ;

(d) the number of Ayurvedic Medical Officers who have never moved out of Delhi so far and those who had earlier finished one term in a dispensary and were re-posted there after some time instead of being transferred somewhere else ; and

(e) whether Government propose to draw up a policy or rotational transfer of such Medical Officers also on the lines of Central Government Health Scheme Allopaths to avoid their developing vested interests ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE : (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Bombay, Calcutta, Patna, Madras, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Pune, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Meerut, Kanpur, Allahabad and Lucknow.

(b) There is already an Ayurvedic Unit in Calcutta.

(c) In the matter of transfer of CGHS doctors including the Ayurvedic Physicians, the general policy and principles of the Government are followed. Postings and transfers are done keeping in view of the exigencies of the situation and the requirements of public interest.

(d) there are 29 Ayurvedic Medical Officers who have not moved out of Delhi so far. One Ayurvedic Medical Officer had earlier finished one term in a dispensary and was reported there.

(e) Government has accepted the Estimates Committee's Recommendations of transferring Medical Officers in all the disciplines after a tenure of 4 years in a particular dispensary.

Electrification of Delhi Amritsar Main Line

5065. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any time-bound programme for the electrification of the main line route from Delhi to Amritsar has been formulated ;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof ; and

(c) how long will it take to complete the work ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) and (b). A ten year perspective Plan for Railway Electrification has been formulated for the period 1980-81 to 1989-90, according to which the Delhi-Ambala-Jullundur City Section is envisaged to be taken up in the VIIth Plan, depending on the availability of adequate funds.

(c) It is expected that the works will take

about four years to complete from the date they are taken up, subject to availability of adequate funds.

Amount spent in renovation of Guest House by Calcutta Port Trust

5066. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Guest House cost 27 lakhs', appearing in the 'Hindustan Times', New Delhi dated 3 August, 1983 ;

(b) if so, the circumstances under which the Calcutta Port Trust has allegedly spent Rs. 27 lakhs to renovate its guest house, which is owned by somebody else ; and

(c) whether responsibility has been fixed for lapses, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The Ministry is aware of the news item.

(b) The building in which the guest house is located has been under the Port's possession since 1948 on monthly hire basis and on lease from the State Government since .969. A proposal to transfer the building to the Port Trust is under active consideration and the Government of West Bengal is understood to have agreed to the proposal in principle. As the Building was in a bad state of disrepair for which criticism came from several quarters, the need to renovate is was felt for quite some time. The need was felt to expand the scope of work including construction of additional rooms particularly in view of increased visits by Officers of other ports/Government Officers etc. and the port's decision to hold its official functions, conferences etc. for which, otherwise, hiring of very costly hotel accommodation would have been necessary. Hence the work of renovation and expansion of the port Guest House was completed within an estimated cost of about Rs. 25.00 Lakhs. The Guest House has been used a good number of times since renovation for such purposes.

(c) The question of fixing responsibility does not arise as there has been no lapse in this case.

रेल सेवा आयोग, इलाहाबाद और मुजफ्फरपुर द्वारा रोजगार के लिए विज्ञापन प्रकाशित किया जाना

5067. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेल सेवा आयोग, इलाहाबाद और मुजफ्फरपुर द्वारा 1 जनवरी, 1978 से जुलाई 1983 तक अलग-अलग कितने रोजगार विज्ञापन प्रकाशित कराये गये और परीक्षायें आयोजित की गई और उनमें से कितनी परीक्षाओं के परिणाम घोषित किये गये हैं; और

(ख) घोषित परीक्षा परिणामों का तिथिवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Construction of Nhava Sheva Port

5068. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction work of Nhava Sheva Port has been started ; and

(b) the name of the company which has been awarded the contract of constructing the port ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

News Item Captioned Overworked Dehumanised Doctors

5069. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-

DAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Overworked' dehumanised doctors' appearing in the Hindustan Times, New Delhi dated the 27 June, 1983 ;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto so far as and bringing out the callousness and negligence of the doctors towards the patients in the Central Government Hospitals in the Capital ;

(c) whether Government have considered the expediency of empowering the Indian Medical Council to take up cases of neglect/lapses on the part of medical staff pointed out to them by the patients or their relatives and punish the erring Doctors for unethical practices by striking off their names just as is the practice in UK where GMC is empowered to take such action ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARY (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) In general doctors in Central Government Hospitals in Delhi pay due attention to the patients. Instances of callousness or negligence are investigated whenever these are noticed and appropriate remedial measures taken. In addition the Directorate General of Health Services has set up Patients' Complaint Inquiry Committee for making on the spot inquiry and suggesting necessary action if required.

(c) and (d). Under the provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, the Council is empowered to prescribe standards of professional contact and etiquette and code of ethics for medical practitioners. In pursuance of these provisions, the Council has prescribed a Code of Medical Ethics under which provisions exists for disciplinary action against any Registered Medical Practitioner, who violates the Code prescribed for the purpose.

दुधारू पशुओं को इलाहाबाद से कलकत्ता भेजना

5070. **श्री बी० डी० सिंह** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस तथ्य की जानकारी है कि स्थानीय रेल अधिकारियों की मिलीभगत से दुधारू गायों को रेल द्वारा इलाहाबाद से कलकत्ता स्थित बूचड़खाने भेजा जा रहा है :

(ख) यदि हां, तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है : और

(ग) सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) से (ग) रेल द्वारा गायों और उनके बछड़ों को बुकिंग पर कोई पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है। लेकिन, रेल द्वारा किसी गाय अथवा सांड़ अथवा बैल को बुकिंग के लिए स्वीकार करने से पहले किसी प्राधिकृत अधिकारी द्वारा जारी किया गया परमिट मांगा जाता है। हाल ही में यह नोटिस में आया है कि इलाहाबाद से इस प्रकार के मवेशियों को जाली परमिटों पर बुकिंग की गयी है। संबधित कर्मचारियों को निलम्बित कर दिया गया है और जांच की जा रही है।

Bhargava Commission

5071. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bhargava Commission which was appointed to inquire into the reports of organised racketeering in the entrance examinations for MBBS, MD and MS conducted by Delhi University last year has in its Report indicated certain senior officials of Delhi University and recommended that the Deputy Registrar (Medical Science) be divested of his charges ; and

(b) if so, the main findings of the Report and action taken or proposed to be taken

against the delinquent officers and set matters for future examinations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The Commission has observed that the evidence does not justify a positive conclusion about the involvement of the Deputy Registrar (Science). It, however held that he is under a strong suspicion and recommended that he should be transferred so as to have no connection at all with the Examination Branch in the University in any subject.

(b) The Commission made certain suggestions for improvements in the procedure for setting of question papers, conduct of examinations and evaluation of scripts for future tests to be held for admission to MBBS and Post Graduate degree and diploma Courses. The findings/recommendations of the Commission are yet to be considered by the Executive Council and Academic Council.

Introduction of a Superfast Train between Gauhati and Dibrugarh

5072. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the huge traffic potential between Upper Assam and Gauhati bothways and because of long time taken by the existing train services, the passengers prefer to travel by road at a considerable higher cost ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce a superfast train between Gauhati and Dibrugarh covering the distance in approximately 12 hours' time ; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) Passengers prefer to travel by road between Dibrugarh and Gauhati because the journey time by road is six hours less than by rail.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal at present to introduce Superfast train between Dibrugarh and Gauhati and the existing trains cannot be accelerated because of speed limits on various sub-sections.

Representations of Ayurvedic Physicians of Delhi Re : Promotion Avenues and Better Pay Scales

5073. SHRI SWAMI INDERVESH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ayurvedic physicians of Delhi had represented for increasing their promotional Avenues and better pay-scales in September/October, 1982 ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in regard thereto and if no action has been taken, by what time, the decision will be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b). The Ayurvedic Physicians of Delhi had made a representation in this respect to the Government in August 1982. All such matters relating to pay and allowances, conditions of service etc. would be examined by the Fourth Central Pay Commission which has recently been set up.

Urdu as Medium of Education in Unani Medicines

5074. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that only Urdu is allowed as medium of education for studies in Unani medicines in A and U Tibbia College Delhi and Hamdard Tibbia College Delhi since their affiliation to Delhi University while prior to their affiliation to Delhi University Urdu/Hindi was medium of education for Unani medicine in these colleges ; and

(b) action proposed to be taken to reintroduce Hindi as medium of education in the above two colleges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Before affiliation to the University of Delhi, the medium of education for studies in Unani Medicines in A and U Tibbia College, Delhi was Urdu/Hindi. In the Hamdard Tibbia College, Delhi Urdu/Hindi was medium for a different courses, namely B.I.M.S. After their affiliation to the University of Delhi on academic consideration, Urdu was prescribed as the medium of examination for Bachelor of Unani Medicine and Surgery Course.

(b) It has been reported by the Delhi Administration that the Academic Council of the University of Delhi has been urged to translate and publish reference and next books and classical literature of Unani Medicine into Hindi in order to re-introduce Hindi as medium of instruction.

Three Ambulances in Unusable Conditions

5075. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a photograph published in the Times of India dated 19 June, 1983, showing three ambulances of Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, New Delhi in unusable conditions ; and

(b) if so, action taken to set things right ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b). Yes. Normally two out of the six ambulances of Dr. R.M.L. Hospital are kept under maintenance check-up by rotation and also for attending to repairs, if any. In this particular incident, another vehicle suddenly developed suspension problem and the same was being attended by the Maintenance Workshop. However, it is always ensured that a minimum of three ambulances are kept roadworthy at any given point of time. A Repair and Maintenance Unit has also been set up in the Hospital to solve the problem of repairs/maintenance of ambulances.

Leave Reserve Guards

5076. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that for want of definite orders to utilize leave reserve guards as Special and Grade different policy is being adopted in different Divisions to give weightage of Senior 'A' Grade Guards to officiate in Special 'A' Grade against casualties ; and

(b) whether the local arrangement for leave reserve against casualty is made from the senior most Guard Grade (A) including reserve quota for SC/ST Guards grade (A) in Allahabad Division, to work as Special 'A' grade Guard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) Orders exist for provision of leave reserve for Guard Grade 'A' and Guards in Special Grade 'A'.

(b) Yes. In Allahabad Division casualties for less than 21 days in the category of Special 'A' Grade Guards are met by utilising Leave Reserve Guards and over 21 days are met by putting senior most Guards Grade 'A'.

Due regard to SC/ST reserve quota for officiating arrangements is given as per extant rules.

साक्षात्कार बोर्डों के गठन संबंधी नियमों में संशोधन

5077. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री अनन्त रामुलू मल्लू :
श्री अशफाक हुसैन :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेल प्रशासन ने तृतीय

और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पदों पर नियुक्ति हेतु उम्मीदवारों की साक्षात्कार परीक्षा लेने के लिए समय-समय पर नियुक्त किए जाने वाले साक्षात्कार बोर्डों के गठन से संबंधित नियमों में संशोधन करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है और इसे कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) समितियों का गठन कम से कम 3 सदस्यों का होता है जिनमें से एक अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन-जातियों का तथा एक अन्य अल्पसंख्यक वर्गों का होता है। ये आदेश सभी भावी भर्तियों के लिए रेल मंत्रालय के 1-6-1983 के पत्र के जारी होने की तारीख से लागू हैं।

न्यू मंगलौर पोर्टयार्ड साइडिंग में बड़ी रेल लाइन

5078. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दक्षिण रेलवे में न्यू मंगलौर पोर्टयार्ड साइडिंग में बड़ी रेल लाइन के निर्माण का प्रथम चरण 1976 में आरम्भ किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या साइडिंग निर्माण कार्य के आरम्भ होने से पूर्व पोर्ट प्राधिकारियों व अनुरक्षण प्रभारों के भुगतान के संबंध में कोई करार नहीं किया था और क्या 7.4 लाख रुपये भूमि का किराया भी अब तक वसूल नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी०ए० गनी खां चौधरी) :

(क) न्यू मैंगलूर पत्तन साइडिंग चरण-1 1-10-76 से यातायात के लिए खोल दिया गया था।

(ख) 3-6-82 को मैंगलूर पत्तन प्राधिकारियों के साथ औपचारिक करार को अंतिम रूप दे दिया गया है। इसमें भूमि के किराये का कोई भुगतान शामिल नहीं है। अनुरक्षण प्रभार के 7.39 लाख रुपये के बिल का भुगतान किया जा चुका है। और मैंगलूर पत्तन प्राधिकारियों पर कोई राशि बकाया नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Display at Private Nursing Home Re : Availability of Emergency Services

5079. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to require all private nursing homes to display clearly and boldly whether Emergency services are available with them so that the public rush the patients to hospitals and not to clinics ;

(b) if so, what does the Government propose to do in the matter ;

(c) whether it is a fact that except in two private hospitals in Delhi, no major hospital has a record committee which goes into the case histories and death records of patients an internal check to keep the doctors in their fit, as it is callousness rather than professional negligence or incompetence which upset a patient or his relative ; and

(d) if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b). Delhi Administration have reported that under the provision of Delhi Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1953 no such provision exists and that no such proposal is under their consideration.

(c) and (d). No. All the major hospitals in Delhi have committees under various names which review the death cases e.g. Mortality Review Committees in Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi ; Mortality Committee in Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, New Delhi ; Death

Committee in Lady Harding Medical College and Smt. S.K. Hospital, New Delhi and Case/Death Review Committee in major hospitals under Delhi Administration.

Award of Tender for Handling Contract for Sabarmati Transhipment Point

5080. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any tenders were invited for awarding the handling contract for Sabarmati Transhipment Point for a three years period viz. from 1 January, 1983 to 31 December, 1983 ;

(b if not, the reasons therefor and the circumstances in which the work was given on the basis of a single tender for Rs. 1.35 crores by negotiations ;

(c) the manner in which this contract was awarded for the earlier period and to whom and at what terms and amount ;

(d) whether while renewing the contract next time fresh tender will be invited or again the negotiable tender system will be adopted ; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) No.

(b) Since this was a vulnerable and sensitive transhipment point and any upset in its working would have had serious repercussions, the contractors had to be very experienced and reliable with sound financial status. The performance of this agency had been consistently high and their record of service had always been very well appreciated and had also adjusted their organisation to suit the requirements of the Railway in spite of heavy spurts in traffic. The Railway Administration, therefore, decided to extend the contract of this firm for a further period of 3 years.

(c) The handling contract at this Tranhipment Point was awarded to M/s. Universal Goods Handling Co., Ahmedabad for a period of 3 years from 15.3.75 to 15.3.78 through invitation of open tenders at an estimated value of Rs. 47.97 lakhs at +121% above the fixed schedule of rates.

(d) and (e). The decision will be taken on merits based on the circumstances obtaining at that time.

Proposal for Construction of Durgapur-Calcutta Expressway

5081. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Miniter of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for construction of Durgapur-Calcutta Expressway has been discussed and considered at the appropriate level ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal ;

(c) whether the project has got the necessary approval and sanction of his Ministry ; and

(d) if so, by what time it will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The proposal for construction of Calcutta-Durgapur Expressway upto Palsit has been discussed and considered at appropriate level.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). This work has been included in the 6th Five Year Plan and a provision has been made for Rs. 225 lakhs. The project estimate is being processed for necessary financial clearance. The work is proposed to be completed in a phased manner according to the availability of resources.

Statement

Salient Features of the Expressway

(a) Length of existing NH2 between Calcutta and Palsit	83.0 Kms.
(b) Length of 4-lane expressway following new alignment upto Palsit	64.5 Kms.
(c) Land width	91.2 mts.
(d) Width of carriageway	7.0 mts. wide on both sides of 5.5 mts. wide Central verge.
(e) Roadway width	30.5 mts.
(f) Hard shoulders	1.0 mt. wide on either side.
(g) Flanks	4.5 mts. wide on either side.

Expenditure incurred on construction of Ring Road between Dhaula Kuan and Safdarjung Hospital

5082. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Ring Road from Dhaula Kuan down to Safdarjung Hospital was constructed on the eve of IX Asian Games and Non-Aligned Meet but large furrowings had appeared at number of places which were removed at additional expenditure ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons that the same very road is being reconstructed ; and

(c) how much expenditure was incurred on its construction on the eve of Asian Games and N.A.M., who constructed it, how much expenditure was incurred on rectifying the furrows and how much money has been spent on reconstruction in May/June, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). It is a fact that the Delhi Administration, took up the strengthening of pavement of this road on the eve of 'Non-aligned meet'. It is, however, not a fact that large number of furrowings had taken place. Only slips had taken place which were repaired by the same contractor without any additional payment.

The road is not being reconstructed. As per the provision of the contract, in the first phase 5 c.m. thick bituminous macadam was laid and in second phase, over the layer of bituminous macadam, 4 c.m. thick dense asphaltic concrete is being laid. Rs. 40,96,728/- were spent on the development of the road on the eve of 'Non-aligned meet'. Shri P.C. Nangia, contractor, executed the work. Rs. 30,40,519/- have been spent on the second phase of laying asphaltic dense concrete in May/June, 1983.

Maintenance of track in Sealdah Division

5083. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work of maintaining track in Sealdah Division has been given to private contractors ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Persons acting as Ticket Collectors/Ticket Examiners in Sealdah

5084. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state : (a) whether the persons not connected with the Railways in any way act as Ticket Collectors/Ticket Examiners in Sealdah Station ; and

(b) if so, the full details thereof and the rationale and criteria for their appointment ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) and (b). No. However, to combat ticketless travel on Indian Railways including Sealdah Division, the services of a limited number of volunteers of Social Voluntary Organisations of repute, Bharat Scouts and Guides, and Wards of Railway employees are being utilised by the Railways. The volunteers only assist the ticket checking party in apprehending and containing ticketless travellers and are not authorised to collect railway dues or issue receipts.

Memorandum re : grievances of travelling public in Sealdah

5085. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister of Railways received any memorandum listing the grievances of the travelling public in Sealdah Station ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to redress the grievances of the passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) and (b). Representations and suggestions for improving passenger services continue to be received from time to time. Also it was pointed out in the Informal Consultative Committee meeting for Eastern Railway held on 7th May, 1983 that services on the Sealdah Division were erratic and irregular on account of which commuters passing through Sealdah were facing great difficulties.

All possible measures are being taken to improve suburban services on the Sealdah Division. Some of the measures which have been initiated are listed below :

(a) Intensive drive for preventing ticketless travelling, theft of equipment etc.;

(b) Replenishment of old motor coaches by new ones ;

(c) Liaison with State Governments and Electricity Board for uninterrupted traction power supply.

Out-of-turn allotment of Rakes

5086. SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) number of out-of-turn allotment of rakes made to private parties during 1982-83 by the Railways ;

(b) what is the break-up by the Railway, zonal-wise ;

(c) the number mentioned in part (a) sanctioned by special direction of the Railway Minister or Minister of State for Railways ; and

(d) the particulars of parties so allotted with the number of rakes allotted ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) Only four out-of-turn rakes were ordered for allotment to private parties during 1982-83 by the Railways.

(b) These rakes were ordered by the Railway Board for allotment and loading—

one from South Eastern and three from Eastern Railways.

(c) These four rakes were sanctioned by the Minister of State for Railways (three) and Minister for Railways (one).

(d) One coal rake was allotted to M/s Amruta Mills Limited, Ahmedabad in April, 1982. Three coal rakes were allotted for M/s Coronation Fuel, Ludhiana in August, 1982.

Construction of National Highways

5087. SHRI VAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked for the construction of National Highways in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) the details of work to be completed during the period ; and

(c) the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Rs. 660 crores.

(b) and (c). At the beginning of Sixth Plan, 1501 National Highway works were in progress. Further, 1502 works have been sanctioned during Sixth Plan upto March 1983. Out of these works, 1767 works have already been completed. The remaining 1236 works are at various stages of progress, out of which 1010 works are expected to be completed during the Sixth Plan Period depending upon the availability of resources.

कलाकृतियों की सुरक्षा

5088. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 25 मई, 1983 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में चमक दमक कलाकृतियों को खा रही हैं शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) कलाकृतियों को खराब होने से बचाने तथा पर्यटकों को उनकी ओर आकर्षित करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या ठोस कदम उठाए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि कोई कदम नहीं उठाए गए हैं ; तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) समाचार-पत्र में उल्लिखित कलाकृतियां राष्ट्रीय आधुनिक कला वीथी से सम्बन्धित हैं। इस वीथी में एक केन्द्रीय वातानुकूलित विंग, वातानुकूलित भण्डार कक्ष है तथा संस्था में रखी गई कलाकृतियों की पूरी निगरानी के लिए सुव्यवस्थित भण्डार कक्ष व प्रकाश की व्यवस्था है। अधिक क्षेत्र को सम्मिलित करने तथा कलाकृतियों के और अधिक बेहतर परिरक्षण के लिए विद्यमान वातानुकूलन में प्रसार करने का प्रस्ताव है। वीथी काफी प्रसिद्ध है और पर्यटकों के आकर्षण का एक महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्र है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 24 पर सीतापुर उप-मार्ग

5089. श्री रामलाल राही :
श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार

क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 24 पर प्रस्तावित सीतापुर उप-मार्ग का निर्माण सदर बाजार के पास भीड़-भाड़ भरी प्लाई वुड फैक्टरी से होकर गुजरेगा ;

(ख) क्या इस उप-मार्ग के लिए सम्बद्ध रक्षा सेना फार्म से भूमि अधिगृहीत करना अभी तक सम्भव नहीं हो सका है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस उप-मार्ग का सदर-बाजार के पास प्लाई वुड फैक्टरी के पूर्व में एक किलोमीटर दूर से निर्माण करने के प्रबन्ध करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस उप-मार्ग के निर्माण में विलम्ब के कारण क्या हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) रक्षा प्राधिकारी अपेक्षित भूमि देने के लिए सहमत हैं। अब यह भूमि अधिग्रहीत कर ली गई है।

(ग) बाईपास के मार्ग को बदलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(घ) अब तक इस बाईपास के निर्माण का कार्य शुरू नहीं हुआ है क्योंकि पूरी भूमि अधिग्रहीत नहीं की गई थी। अब भूमि अधिग्रहीत कर ली गई है, इसलिए धन की उपलब्धता और अन्य कार्यों की तुलना में इस कार्य की प्राथमिकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस बाईपास के निर्माण के बारे में विचार किया जायेगा।

Construction of Trivandrum By-Pass

5090. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the present position of the construction of the proposed bye- pass at Trivandrum for National Highway No. 47 ; and

(b) details thereof and the time of its completion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). It is proposed to construct a combined byepass of about 43 kms around Trivandrum and Neyyattinkara. This will be constructed in two stages. The estimate for land acquisition for the first stage of the project from Kazhakuttam to Thiruvallom (length 20.5 kms) has already been sanctioned and acquisition of land is in progress. For the second stage from Thiruvallom to Parassala (length 22.50 kms), investigations are going on for finalising the alignment.

As the development of the byepass is still in the preliminary stage, it is not possible to forecast, at this stage, the traget for the completion of the project.

Languages Taught in Schools/Colleges which are not included in the Eighth Schedule

5091. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state which of the languages not mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution are taught at the primary, secondary, degree and P.G. levels and are recognised by Sahitya Academy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Number of Delegations Exchanged between India and Pakistan

5092. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state details of delegations in cultural, sports, education, trade, commerce, industry and labour exchanged between India and Pakistan from 1 February, 1980 to 15 July, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : Details of delegations in cultural, sports, education, trade, commerce, industry and labour exchanged between India and Pakistan from 1 February, 1980 to 15 July, 1983 are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Details of Important Delegations in Cultural, Sports, Education, Trade, Commerce, Industry and Labour exchanged between India and Pakistan from 1st February, 1980—15th July, 1983.

Exchange of visits in 1980

(i) Jagjit Singh and Chitra, the Gazal singers Visited Pakistan.

(ii) A delegation of Urdu teachers from different Indian Universities, led by Prof. Mohd. Hassan of J.N.U. visited Pakistan.

(iii) Begum Noon, Adviser on Tourism visited India.

Exchange of visits in 1981

(i) Visit of ICCR-sponsored 3-member Gujarati writers' delegation to Karachi in March/April.

(ii) The Gazal singer, Shanti Hiranand and the famous Sitarist Amjed Ali Khan visited Pakistan.

(iii) Visit of Secretary, ICCR to Pakistan in August.

(iv) Dr. G. Allanna, the prominent Sindhi poet in English visited India at the invitation of ICCR.

(v) Several prominent Pakistanis participated in the Rotary International Conference of Goodwill for South Asia held in New Delhi in December.

(vi) Pakistani Qawwals, Sabri Brothers visited India.

(vii) Indian Hockey Team visited Karachi to participate in the Annual PIA Championship Trophy in January.

(viii) Indo-Pak Hockey matches (Senior Teams)—Two matches in India : 21-24 : November ; Two matches in Pakistan : 25 November - 1st December.

(ix) South Asia Inter-School Association Basket Ball Tournament in Delhi. 14 member Pakistani Basketball team participated in December.

(x) Pakistan's Commerce Secretary visited New Delhi in December in connection with Pakistan's participation in India International Trade Fair, 1981.

Exchange of visits in 1982

(i) Visit of Dr. Gopichand Narang, Urdu scholar from Jamia Millia, Delhi to Pakistan.

(ii) Shanti Hiranand's visit to Pakistan in August.

(iii) India's Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Shri N.K.P. Salve visited Pakistan in his capacity of the President, B.C.C.I.

(iv) Prominent Pak Urdu poets participated in Indo-Pak Mushairas held in Ambala in March.

(v) Pakistani Qawwals, Sabri Brothers visited India.

(vi) Visit of Pakistani artists Sadiquain to India under ICCR sponsorship.

(vii) Pakistan's Minister of Tourism and Culture, Mohd. Arbab visited India in November in the context of Asain Games.

(viii) Dr. Basarat Jazbi, Adviser to the Pakistan President on Health visited India on four occasions during the last two years and had extensive discussions with his Indian counterpart to promote cooperation in the medical field.

(ix) Pakistan's Minister of Industries, Elahi Bax Soomro visited India in November on way back from Nepal.

(x) Pak singer Gulam Ali's visit to India, 1982-83.

(xi) Pakistan participated in the World Cup Hockey Tournament held in Bombay in January.

(xii) Indo-Pak Junior Hockey team matches—Three matches in India—February. Three matches in Pakistan—March.

(xiii) A 30-member Indian Contingent participated in Pakistan National Games in Peshawar in April.

(xiv) Indo-Pak Cricket test in Pakistan in October.

(xv) India Men's and Women's Table Tennis team visited Pakistan in December.

(xvi) A 22-member delegation of PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry visited Pakistan from 6-16 November.

(xvii) A 10-member delegation of Tanners Association from India visited Pakistan from December 11 to 19.

Exchange of visits in 1983

(i) Indo-Pak Mushaira in Karachi in June.

(ii) Prominent Pak Urdu poets participated in Indo-Pak Mushairas held in Ambala in March.

(iii) 3-member Pakistani Film Industry Delegation's visit to India in January.

(iv) Pakistan delegation's visit to Punjabi Film Festival, Chandigarh in April.

(v) Indo-Pak Kabaddi Tournament in Lahore in April.

(vi) An inter-Ministerial delegation led by F.M. for first meeting of the Indo-Pak Joint Commission visited Islamabad from 1—4 June.

(vii) A trade and industry delegation of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) visited Pakistan from 18—24 February.

Railwaymen organisations on various railway zones

5093. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the organisations of railwaymen of all categories in various railway zones ;

(b) the names of the organisations recognised on all India basis, zonal basis and each category basis on various Railway zones as on 1 January, 1983 ; and

(c) facilities available to such organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

(a) to (c). On the Indian Railways, at the apex, there are two federations namely the All India Railwaymen's Federation and the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen and these have been given the negotiating facilities with the Railway Board on All India basis. Two composite non categorywise unions are recognised on each Zonal Railway. Each of these unions is usually affiliated to either of the Federations referred to above. A list of unions which have been accorded recognition on each Zone is attached at Annexure.

Recognition is granted subject to certain conditions which, inter alia, include the requirement that the organisation is not sectonal. In other words, no categorywise union is recognised.

Recognition confers on the concerned trade union, negotiating facility with the Railway Administration at appropriate tiers. Among other facilities are railway passes for office bearers, office accommodation, telephones, special casual leave.

Information in regard to categorywise sectional unions which are not recognised by the administration is not available.

Annexure

Railway	Names of the Unions Affiliated to A.I.R.F.	Names of the Unions Affiliated to N.F.I.R.
1. Central	National Railway Mazdoor Union	Central Railway Mazdoor Sangh
2. Eastern	Eastern Railwaymen's Union	Eastern Railwaymen's Congress
3. Northern	Northern Railwaymen's Union	Uttariya Railway Mazdoor Union
4. North Eastern	N.E. Railway Mazdoor Union	N.E. Railway Employees Union
5. Northeast Frontier	N.F. Railway Mazdoor Union	N.F. Railway Employees Union
6. Southern	*Southern Railways Mazdoor Union	Southern Railway Employees Sangh
7. South Eastern	S.E. Railwaymen's Mazdoor Union	S.E. Railwaymen's Congress
8. South Central	S.C. Railway Mazdoor Union	S.C. Railway Employees Sangh
9. Western	Western Railway Employees Union	Western Railway Mazdoor Sangh

*Since disaffiliated.

Subjects discussed at South Asian Conference

5094. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at the recently held seven South Asian Countries Foreign Ministers' Conference besides discussion on regional co-operation some other subjects were also discussed ; if so, details thereof ;

(b) whether there was no agreement on defence of South Asian region ;

(c) whether the question of Sri Lanka turmoil was discussed separately with the Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka ; and

(d) if so, outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Besides discussion on regional cooperation at the recent South Asian Foreign Ministers' Conference a general exchange of views on matters of mutual interest also took place.

(b) The question of defence of South Asian region was not discussed at the SARC Meeting.

(c) and (d). The Sri Lankan Foreign

Minister discussed the situation in Sri Lanka with our Prime Minister and Foreign Minister. The Sri Lankan Foreign Minister's attention was drawn to the fact that in the ethnic violence in Sri Lanka, Indian nationals, including the Indian High Commission officials, and their houses were attacked. It was made clear to the visiting Foreign Minister that although the problem was an internal matter of Sri Lanka, because of the close historic and personal ties between India and Sri Lanka the sufferings of the Tamil community in Sri Lanka was a matter of great concern and anguish for the people all over India and particularly in the State of Tamil Nadu. Our views were also explained to some of the other Foreign Ministers who attended the Conference.

The Sri Lankan Foreign Minister informed us that the Sri Lankan law enforcement agencies were re-establishing their control and would be able to assure the safety of all segments of the population.

Enquiry into the Causes of Loss to D.T.C.

5095. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation has been sustaining loss over crores of rupees for the past ten years ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have made any effort to assess these losses through an enquiry committee or propose to do in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since the losses incurred by Delhi Transport Corporation are mainly due to static low fare structure and rising cost of inputs coupled with grant of various instalments of Dearness Allowance and other benefits to its employees which are kept at par with Central Government rates, the question of any Enquiry Committee assessing the losses does not arise.

Scales of P.G.T. Teachers in Delhi

5096. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many Government and aided schools in Delhi have been up-graded on the basis of 10+2 system ;

(b) whether the post-graduate teachers who have been conducting the 12th class since the gradation of the schools have been demanding grades equivalent to the lecturers in University ;

(c) if so, whether Government have considered these demands of P.G.T.'s for up-gradation ; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The demand for the revision of scales of pay of teachers, including the Post Graduate Teachers, under the Delhi Administration, other Union Territories and organisations on Central scales of pay is under consideration of the Government.

Cultural Scholarships Meritorious and Poor Students

5097. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether rich students from Nepal are selected for cultural scholarships to the exclusion of poorer and meritorious students, causing anguish among the deserving students ; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Under the General Cultural Scholarships Scheme, applications for the award of scholarships from Nepal are invited through the Indian Embassy in Kathmandu. These applications are screened and recommended by the Ministry of External Affairs. Inter-Ministerial Selection Committee constituted for this purpose selects scholars on Merit-cum-eligibility.

(b) Does not arise.

Number af Trains running between Loharu and Delhi and Jaipur and Delhi

5098. SHRI BHIM SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) number of mail, express, passenger and goods up and down trains running per day between Loharu Railway Station and Delhi Railway Station of Northern Railway ;

(b) number of mail, express, passenger and goods Up and Dn trains running per day in between Jaipur Railway Station and Delhi Railway Station of Western Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) On Loharu-Delhi section of Northern Railway 3 pairs of Mail/Express and 1 pair of passenger trains run daily. On an average 3 goods trains run on Sadulpuri-Loharu-Rewari section in each direction.

(b) Between Jaipur and Delhi 5 pairs of Mail/Express and 1 pair of passenger trains are run daily. On an average in the Down direction 5 goods trains run on Jaipur-Bandikui section and 3.4 trains on Bandikui-Rewari section (from Jaipur side) while in the Up direction 3.7 goods trains run on Rewari-Bandikui section and 5.3 on Bandikui-Jaipur section (from Rewari side). On Rewari-Delhi Sarai Rohilla section about 10 goods trains run each way daily.

Preference to Passenger Traffic over Goods Traffic

5099. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have recently decided to accord preference to passenger traffic over goods traffic ;

(b) if so, whether this approach has adversely affected the economy of the country ; and

(c) if so, whether imbalance between passenger and goods traffic would be removed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Oil Jetty at Haldia Port

5100. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Detailed Project Report for construction of another Oil Jetty at Haldia Port has since been received and investment decision taken ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) when the construction work will start and when it will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Not yet.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Running of Passenger Trains on Howrah-Bargachiya Section of Howrah-Amta Line

5101. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to run passenger trains on Howrah-Bargachiya section of the Howrah-Amta line ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) to (c). The construction work is in progress. The running of passenger trains will be considered after its completion.

Loco Running Staff

5102. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Loco Running Staff are being punished for claiming relief after 10 hours duty from signing on ; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) No staff is punished merely for claiming relief.

(b) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीय आयुर्वेदिक संस्थान, जयपुर में गंभीर अनियमिततायें

5103. **श्री विश्वनाथ शर्मा** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय आयुर्वेद संस्थान जयपुर में पिछले सात वर्षों से कोई नियमित निदेशक नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या इस संस्थान में गम्भीर अनियमितताओं का उल्लेख करने वाली कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में कोई जांच की है ; और

(घ) उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई) : (क) राष्ट्रीय आयुर्वेद संस्थान, जयपुर की स्थापना फरवरी, 1976 को हुई थी। तब से, इस संस्थान के निदेशक के पद पर या तो प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आए अधिकारी रहे हैं या फिर ऐसे अधिकारी रहे हैं जिन्होंने अपने पदभार के साथ-साथ इस पद का कार्यभार भी संभाला है। इस समय वरिष्ठ अध्यापक इस पद पर कार्यरत हैं जो संस्थान में कार्य-चिकित्सा के प्रोफेसर भी हैं।

(ख) से (घ) इस संस्थान के काम काज के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं इनकी जांच करवाई गई है और वे निराधार पाई गई हैं।

Allowing break journey to passengers undertaking journey in reserved special trains

5104. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether holders of single journey tickets for more than 400 Kms. are allowed to break journey at any station en route at rate of one day for every 200 Kms. whereas passengers undertaking journey in reserved carriages and special trains especially for pilgrimages, are deprived of this facility by charging fare on point to point basis ;

(b) whether under this policy any party undertaking journey for even 8000 kms or more not given benefit of telescopic rate if so, reasons therefor ;

(c) whether this policy is affecting domestic tourists including Government servants on LTC and foreign tourists ;

(d) whether Government propose to reconsider and take remedial measures ; and

(e) if so, when these orders are likely to be issued ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) to (e). While in the case of single

journey tickets passengers are permitted to break journey at the rate of one day for every 200 Kms. subject to the condition that the first break of journey is allowed only after a distance of 400 Kms. is covered, there is no such restriction in respect of reserved carriages and special trains where the haltage at stations enroute is arranged as per the requirements of the parties. Based on the recommendations of the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee, the rates and other charges leviable in case of reserved carriages and special trains have been revised with effect from 1.6.1981. While telescopic benefit is allowed in respect of single journey tickets, charges for reserved carriages and special trains are computed on point-to-point basis. No change in these revised rules is contemplated.

News item captioned "Commission Agents of Culture in ICCR"

5105. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :
SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Commission Agents of Culture in ICCR' appearing on page 24 of the Caravan of July 1, 1983 wherein leakage of funds and wide-spread corruption in ICCR have been reported in details ;

(b) if so, whether any high level inquiry has been conducted into the matter and if so, the findings of the inquiry and the names of the persons punished ; and

(c) in case no inquiry has been conducted, the reasons therefor, and when such an inquiry will now be conducted by the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is being enquired into and appropriate action will be taken on the basis of the findings of the inquiry.

Allotment of more funds for Inter-State Roads of Kerala

5106. SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) funds allotted to the inter-state roads of Cochin-Madurai and Erumely-Chalakayam (Road to Sabarimala) during the current financial year ;

(b) total estimated costs for the above roads ;

(c) considering the low mileage of National Highways and his density of population and more rainfall in Kerala, whether Government proposes to allot more funds for these Highways to complete the work at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). Improvement to Cochin-Madurai road has been approved under the Central Aid Programme of State Roads of Inter-State or economic importance for loan assistance of Rs. 100 lakhs. As regards the Erumely-Chalakayam road, the State Government have forwarded an estimate of Rs. 98.00 lakhs for being financed as under :

	Rs. in lakhs
(1) Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve	25.00
(2) State Plan resources	73.00
Total :	98.00

Required funds would be released against both these works as soon as estimates have been sanctioned by the competent authority, as the case may be, within the available resources and keeping in view the requirements of all the States. The Government of India will always give fullest consideration to Kerala's requirements.

'भारत और लोग' सीरीज के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास प्रकाशन

5107. **श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव :** क्या **शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास द्वारा "भारत देश और लोग" सीरीज के अंतर्गत कितनी पांडुलिपियां अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में लिखवाई गई हैं तथा उनके लेखकों का विवरण क्या है और उनमें से अब तक कितनों का प्रकाशन हुआ है ;

(ख) इस सीरीज के अन्तर्गत "बिहार का भूगोल" की पांडुलिपि कब तैयार करवायी गई और उस पर विशेषज्ञों की राय क्या है ;

(ग) विद्वान लेखक से तैयार करवाने के बाद हिन्दी पांडुलिपि को प्रकाशित न करने के क्या कारण हैं और सरकार का विचार भविष्य में ऐसी स्थिति को न आने देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ; और

(घ) हिन्दी प्रकाशन को आदर देने हेतु "बिहार का भूगोल" को तुरन्त प्रकाशित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) : (क) राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास द्वारा "भारत देश और लोग" (इण्डिया-दी लैण्ड एण्ड दि पीपल) नामक श्रृंखला के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित पुस्तकों की सूची लेखकों के नामों सहित संलग्न है।

(ख) "बिहार का भूगोल" (ज्योग्राफी आफ बिहार) की पांडुलिपि तैयार करवाई गई थी और लेखक से 1976 में प्राप्त हो गई। पांडुलिपि पुनरीक्षण के लिए भेजी गई थी और पुनरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां लेखक को जुलाई 1976 में पांडुलिपि संशोधित करने के लिए भेज दी गई थी। जब संशोधित पांडुलिपि मई 1977 में प्राप्त हुई तो यह देखा गया कि लेखक ने यह पुस्तक उसी नाम से पहले ही बिहार ग्रन्थ अकादमी के माध्यम से हिन्दी में प्रकाशित कर दी थी।

(ग) न्यास को प्राप्त हिन्दी सहित सभी पांडुलिपियां पुनरीक्षण करने के बाद स्वीकार कर ली जाती हैं और उनके प्रकाशन के लिए सिफारिश की जाती है

(घ) अब न्यास ने प्रकाशन के लिए "बिहार का भूगोल" की एक नई पांडुलिपि हिन्दी में लिखवाई है।

विवरण

हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित पुस्तकों का ब्यौरा

क्रम संख्या	शीर्षक	लेखक	भाषाएं
	1	2	3
1.	असमीज लिटरेचर	हेम बरूआ	अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी
2.	फ्लोवरिंग ट्रीज	एम०एस० रन्धावा	अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी
3.	स्नेक्स आफ इंडिया	पी०जे० देवरस	अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी

1	2	3
4. मिनरल्स आफ इंडिया	मेहर डी०एन० वाडिया	अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी
5. लैण्ड एण्ड सोइल	एस०पी० रायचौधरी	अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी
6. डोमेस्टिक एनिमल्स	हरबंस सिंह	अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी
7. कोमन बर्ड्स	एच० सन्तापाऊ	अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी
8. वेजीटेबल्स	बी० चौधरी	अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी
9. फोरेस्ट्स एण्ड फोरेस्ट्री	के०पी० सगरिया	अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी
10. गार्डन फ्लावर्स	विष्णु स्वरूप	अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी
11. कॉमन बर्ड्स	सलीम अली और लाइक फुटेहेली	अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी
12. फिजिकल ज्योग्राफी आफ इंडिया	बी०एस० पिचामुतू	अंग्रेजी,
13. इकोनोमिक जियोग्राफी आफ इंडिया	वी०एस० गनानाथन	अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी
14. पापुलेशन	एस०एन० अग्रवाल	अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी
15. जिओग्राफी आफ राजस्थान	बी०सी० मिश्र	अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी
16. निकोबार आइजलैण्ड	के०के० माथुर	अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी
17. मेडिसिनल प्लान्ट्स	एस०के० जैन	अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी
18. जिओग्राफी आफ इंडिया वेस्ट बंगाल	एस०सी० बोस	अंग्रेजी
19. जिओलाजी आफ इंडिया	एस०के०डे०	अंग्रेजी
20. राजस्थान	धर्मपाल	अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी
21. दी मानसून्स	पी०के० दास	अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी
22. फ्रूट्स	रणजीत सिंह	अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी
23. कॉइन्स	परमेश्वरीलाल गुप्त	अंग्रेजी
24. इंडिया-ए जनरल सर्वे	जार्ज कुरियन	अंग्रेजी
25. प्लान्ट डिजिज	आर०एस० माथुर	अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी

1	2	3
26. असम	एस० बरकटकी	अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी
27. टेम्पल्स आफ नार्थ इंडिया	कृष्ण देव	अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी
28. ट्राइस आफ असम	एस०बरकटकी	अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी
29. इनसेक्ट्स पेस्ट्स आफ क्रोप्स	एस० प्रधान	अंग्रेजी
30. फिशेज	एम० चंडी	अंग्रेजी
31. इंडियन पैंटिग्स	सी० सिवाराममूर्ति	अंग्रेजी
32. इंडियन फोक आर्ट्स एण्ड क्राफ्ट्स	जसलीन धमीजा	अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी
33. जिओग्राफी आफ असम	एच०पी० दास	अंग्रेजी
34. जिओग्राफी आफ गुजरात	आर०के० दिक्षित	अंग्रेजी
35. इंडियन पार्लियामेंट	एन०एन० मल्या	अंग्रेजी
36. मेडिकल जिओग्राफी इंडिया	आर०पी० मिश्रा	अंग्रेजी
37. रीवर्स आफ इंडिया (विज्ञान)	एस०डी० मिश्र	अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी
38. इनसेक्ट्स	एम०एस० मनी	अंग्रेजी
39. जिओग्राफी आफ जम्मू एण्ड काश्मीर	ए०एन० रैना	अंग्रेजी
40. ट्राइबल लाइफ इन इंडिया	एन०के० बोस	अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी
41. इन्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट	एन०आर० कुलकरणी	अंग्रेजी
42. इंडियन थिएटर	आदयारंगाचार्य	अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी
43. जिओग्राफी आफ उड़ीसा	बी०एन० सिन्हा	अंग्रेजी
44. जिओग्राफी आफ महाराष्ट्र	सी०डी० देशपांडे	अंग्रेजी
45. जिओग्राफी आफ उत्तर प्रदेश	ए०आर० तिवारी	अंग्रेजी
46. अंडमान द्वीप समूह	एस०सी० चतुर्वेदी	हिन्दी
47. जिओग्राफी आफ हिमालयाज	एस०सी० बोस	अंग्रेजी
48. टेम्पल्स आफ साउथ इण्डिया	के०आर० श्रीनिवासन	अंग्रेजी

1	2	3
49. केरल	कृष्ण चैतन्य	अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी
50. सम इण्डियन ट्राइब्ज	एन०के० बोस	अंग्रेजी
51. नागालैण्ड	प्रकाश सिंह	अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी
52. मैसूर	एन०एस० रामचन्द्रैयाह	अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी
53. हिन्द महासागर	जे०पी चतुर्वेदी	हिन्दी
54. मास कोम्युनिकेशन	आर०के० चटर्जी	अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी
55. जिओग्राफी आफ कर्नाटक	आर०पी० मिश्र	अंग्रेजी
56. इण्डियन रेलवेज	एम०ए० राव	अंग्रेजी
57. दी प्रैस	एम० चलपतिराव	अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी
58. दी पास्ट एण्ड प्रेजुडिस	रोमिला थापर	अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी
59. दी कोम्युनिकेशन्स रिवोलुशन	नारायण मेनन	अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी
60. युअर फूड एण्ड यू	के०टी० आचया	अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी
61. हरियाणा	डी०सी० वर्मा	अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी
62. ब्रोडकास्टिंग एण्ड दी पीपल	मेहरा मसानी	अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी
63. स्पाइसिस एण्ड कोण्डिमेन्ट्स	जे०एस० पृथ्वी	अंग्रेजी
64. मैथमेटिक्स फार दी सोशल साइनसेज	गिफ्ट एण्ड रानी सिरोमनी	अंग्रेजी
65. वेस्ट बंगाल	सचिन्द्र लाल घोष	अंग्रेजी
66. जम्मू एण्ड काश्मीर	सोमनाथ धर	अंग्रेजी
67. उत्तर प्रदेश	एम०डी० माथुर	अंग्रेजी
68. दी विजयानगर इम्पायर	डोमिनगोज पेज एण्ड फरनाओ न्यूनिज	अंग्रेजी
69. म्यूजिकल इन्सट्रुमेन्ट्स	बी०सी० देव	अंग्रेजी
70. दी परसिस	पिलो नानावती	अंग्रेजी

1	2	3
71. गार्डन्स लियाक	फुतचल्ली	अंग्रेजी
72. दी बंगाली थिएटर	किरोन्मय राहा	अंग्रेजी
73. हिमाचल प्रदेश	एच०के० मिट्टू	अंग्रेजी
74. दी नेशनल कल्चर आफ इंडिया	आबिद हुसेन	अंग्रेजी
75. आंध्र प्रदेश	ए० रमेश चौधरी	अंग्रेजी
76. ए गाइड टू कथाकुली	ए०एन० बौलेण्ड	अंग्रेजी
77. ट्रेडिशनल इंडियन थिएटर	कपिला वात्स्यायन	अंग्रेजी
78. ओर्चिड्स आफ इंडिया	ए०एस० राव	अंग्रेजी
79. जिओग्राफी आफ मणिपुर	आर०पी० सिंह	अंग्रेजी
80. बिहार आर०सी०	आर०सी० प्रसाद	अंग्रेजी
81. इण्डिया	अलब रूनी (एडिटेड बाई क्यू अहमद)	अंग्रेजी

Increase in Scholarship of J.R.F.

5108. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in 1980 the amount of scholarship granted to Junior Research Fellow was increased by U.G.C. from Rs. 400/- to Rs. 600/- ;

(b) whether consequent upon the decision by UGC, CSIR also increased the amount of scholarship ; and

(c) whether the decision not taken by CSIR in the grant of JRF will also be followed by University Grants Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The decision was taken by the UGC in consultation with CSIR and similar other fellowship awarding agencies.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the University Grants Commission.

गर्भ निरोधक गोलियों का पशुओं तथा पक्षियों पर परीक्षण

5109. **श्री एन० ई० होरो** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गर्भ निरोधक गोलियों का कुछ पशुओं और पक्षियों पर परीक्षण किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई) : (क) और (ख) खाई जाने वाली गर्भरोधक गोलियों का उपयोग लगभग दो दशकों से हो रहा है और ये अनेक देशों के राष्ट्रीय परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रमों का अंग बन चुकी हैं। आरम्भ में जब गर्भरोधक गोलियों का विकास किया जा रहा था उस समय उनकी विषाक्तता जानने के लिए पशुओं पर अध्ययन किए गए थे। भारत में जब पहली बार ये गर्भरोधक गोलियां आरम्भ की गई तब अन्य देशों द्वारा किए गए अध्ययनों से उनकी विषाक्तता संबंधी जानकारी और मनुष्यों पर इसके इस्तेमाल की प्रभावकारिता संबंधी जानकारी पहले से ही उपलब्ध थी। इसलिए खाई जाने वाली गर्भरोधक गोलियों का भारत में कोई प्रयोगात्मक अध्ययन नहीं किया गया। पशुओं की विभिन्न प्रजातियों पर किए गए अध्ययन संबंधी साहित्य से पर्याप्त सामग्री उपलब्ध है। जिससे यह पता चलता है कि ये गोलियां प्रजनन नियमन की एक प्रभावकारी और सुरक्षित विधि हैं।

News Item Captioned "The Medicine C.G.H.S. Supplies"

5110. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been invited to a press report which appeared in the 'Indian Express' dated the 23 May, 1983 under the heading 'The medicines C.G.H.S. supplies' wherein it has been reported that C.G.H.S. purchased 100 batches of drugs from unregistered and new suppliers ;

(b) If so, the full facts thereof ; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). These purchases were made by D.G.S. and D. against indents placed by C.G.H.S. It has now been decided that no purchases from unregistered firms will be made either by D.G.S. and D. or by C.G.H.S.

Sex Clinics working without Licence in the Capital

5111. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that sex clinics are required to obtain licences ;

(b) if so, whether some cases of mushroom growth of sex clinics in the Capital have come to the notice of Government ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether any action has been taken against the clinics which are functioning without obtaining licences ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c). It is presumed that the reference is to the cases of medical practitioners who offer effective treatment in regard to sex related problems. Such practice would be valid if the medical practitioner is registered with respective Board/Council, like the Board of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine, Board of Homoeopathic System of Medicine and the Indian Medical Council and conform to regulations regarding the professional conduct and etiquette relevant to the respective system. While Government are aware of a few instances of such practice through advertisements appearing in newspapers, there is no statistically reliable data in the matter.

(d) Does not arise.

"इंस्टीट्यूट आफ पेपर टेक्नालोजी" सहारनपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में प्रशिक्षण हेतु उपलब्ध स्थान

5112. श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) "इन्स्टीच्यूट आफ पेपर टेक्नोलोजी जिला सहारनपुर उत्तर प्रदेश में छात्रों के प्रशिक्षण हेतु उपलब्ध स्थानों की अधिकतम संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) 1980 से 1983 के वर्षों के दौरान कितने प्रशिक्षणार्थी प्रशिक्षित हुए ;

(ग) क्या उन छात्रों की संख्या, जिनको प्रशिक्षण दिया गया वहां उपलब्ध स्थानों की तुलना में कम हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कम संख्या में प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को प्रशिक्षण देने के क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में क्या ब्यौरा है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) और (ख) विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) और (घ) दाखिल छात्रों की संख्या, विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों में संस्वीकृत दाखिला क्षमता के अनुसार है। तथापि, छात्रों द्वारा बीच में पढ़ाई छोड़ देने और कुछ छात्रों का अन्य विषयों में स्थानान्तरण हो जाने के कारण, उत्तीर्ण छात्रों की संख्या अपेक्षाकृत कम है।

विवरण

(क) लुगदी और कागज में चार वर्षीय डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम :

	दाखिला क्षमता	पास होकर निकलने वाले छात्र	कैफियत
1980-81	20	शून्य (चार वर्षी डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम 1978-79 में आरम्भ किया गया था इसलिए 1980-81 में कोई छात्र पास होकर नहीं निकला)	
1981-82	20	15	वर्ष 1978-79, 1979-80 और 1980-81 के दौरान 20 दाखिला क्षमता की अपेक्षा उत्तीर्ण होने वाले छात्र क्रमशः 15, 11 और 15 हैं।
1982-83	30	11	
1983-84	30	15	

(ख) लुगदी, कागज और प्रक्रिया यान्त्रिकीकरण में दो वर्षीय पाठ्यक्रम :

	दाखिला क्षमता	पास होकर निकलने वालों की संख्या	कैफियत
1980-81	40	65	वर्ष 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 और 1981-82 के दौरान 60, 50, 40 और 30 की दाखिला क्षमता की अपेक्षा पास होकर निकलने वालों की संख्या क्रमश: 65, 38, 41 और 27 है।
1981-82	30	38	
1982-83	30	41	
1983-84	30	27	

(ग) लुगदी और कागज के द्विवर्षीय प्रमाण पत्र पाठ्यक्रम :

	दाखिला क्षमता	पास होकर निकलने वालों की संख्या	कैफियत
1980-81	20	35	60 की दाखिला क्षमता की अपेक्षा पास करके निकलने वालों की संख्या 35 है। वर्ष 1981-82 से पाठ्यक्रम समाप्त कर दिया गया था।

New birth control device of surgical nature

5113. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether our scientists have made any research regarding the new birth control device of a surgical nature ; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). The I.C.M.R. has investigated Tubal Occlusion by Mark IV Filshie Clips which are said to cause minimum tubal damage. Preliminary data from multicentre study indicates that this technique is not suitable for the national programme.

Dropouts at Primary and Higher Secondary Levels

5114. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND

CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a heavy drop-out both at primary and higher secondary levels and this is causing a paradoxical situation where the country needs more technical hands and yet there are a very large number of people who remain unemployed ;

(b) whether Government have under their consideration any scheme whereby at least those who cannot do well in education can be given some technical training so that they can be gainfully utilised in agriculture, industry, or small scale industry ; and

(c) if so, whether Government have any plans in this regard and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c). There is no scheme to give technical training to school drop-outs for their employment in agriculture, industry or small scale industry. However, regular training courses are being conducted under the Craftsmen Training Scheme and Apprenticeship Training Scheme of the Ministry of Labour for various trades, e.g. Brick layer, Carpenter, Welder, etc. for which the minimum qualifications range from Class V to Matriculation.

Vocationalisation at the +2 stage has been envisaged as an integral part of the 10+2 system of school education to make education more employment oriented. An All India Board of Vocational Education under the auspices of the All India Council of Technical Education has been recently constituted to evolve a coordinated plan on All India basis for vocational education at the +2 stage. Socially Useful Productive Work (SUPW) has been included as an integral part of the syllabus up to class 10 to provide work experience to all students.

पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में चिकित्सा सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता में असन्तुलन

5115. **श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के अन्य भागों में उपलब्ध चिकित्सा सुविधाओं की तुलना में विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में उपलब्ध चिकित्सा सुविधायें अपर्याप्त हैं ;

(ख) क्या वहां अपर्याप्त चिकित्सा सुविधाओं के कारण प्रतिविर्ष अनेक व्यक्ति मर जाते हैं तथा वहां रहने वाले लोगों के पास इलाज के लिए दूर मैदानी-क्षेत्रों में जाने हेतु पर्याप्त साधन नहीं हैं;

(ग) क्या मैदानी क्षेत्रों से डाक्टर इन क्षेत्रों में जाने के इच्छुक नहीं हैं तथा वहां कई अस्पतालों में डाक्टर नहीं होते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इन समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए तथा चिकित्सा सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता में असन्तुलन को समाप्त करने की दृष्टि से सरकार का विचार पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए एक पृथक सेवा-संवर्ग के गठन करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई) : (क) से (घ) जन स्वास्थ्य राज्य-सूची का विषय है, इसलिए स्वास्थ्य की पर्याप्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना राज्य सरकारों का कार्य है। राज्य सरकारें राज्यीय सेक्टर की योजनाओं और न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अधीन स्वास्थ्य की सुविधाएं प्रदान कर रही हैं और ये सुविधाएं मलेरिया, फाइलेरिया, क्षय रोग, कुष्ठ रोग, दृष्टिहीनता नियंत्रण, आदि जैसे राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों के जरिये भी दी जा रही हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि राज्य में चिकित्सा और स्वास्थ्य सेवा (सामान्य ग्रेड) का एक नया "पर्वत-उप-संवर्ग" बनाया गया है और इसके बारे में आदेश 16-3-1981 को जारी किए गए थे। रिक्त पदों को भरने की कार्रवाई उत्तर प्रदेश लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा की जा रही है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना में जोन कार्यालय खोलना

5116. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना में जोनों का निर्माण करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप डिस्पेंसरियों के कर्मचारियों को क्या सुविधाएं दी गई हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कर्मचारियों का जोनल कार्यालयों में जाने में बहुत समय बर्बाद होता है और फिर भी निर्माण भवन के मुख्यालय में काम होता है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) : (क) से (ग) केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना, दिल्ली ही जोनों में विभक्त है। औषधालयों के सुचारू रूप से काम करने तथा इनकी निकटता से निगरानी रखने के प्रयोजन से केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना दिल्ली के अन्तर्गत 76 औषधालयों को तीन जोनों में विभक्त कर दिया गया है, अर्थात

(i) केन्द्रीय जोन

(ii) दक्षिणी जोन

(iii) उत्तरी जोन

स्थापना संबंधी मामलों, वेतन वितरण आदि से संबंधित अधिकांश कार्यों का विकेन्द्रीकरण कर दिया गया है। अन्तर-जोनल स्थानान्तरण, अनुशासनिक कार्यवाही, आवास का आबंटन आदि जैसे कतिपय मदों का विकेन्द्रीकरण नहीं किया जा सकता है। इसलिए जिन कर्मचारियों की अन्तर जोनल स्थानान्तरण, आवास की अलाटमेंट आदि की समस्यायें होती हैं उन्हें कभी-कभी निर्माण भवन आना पड़ता है।

Training Institutes regarding Leprosy State-wise

5117. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of Training Institutes with regard to leprosy, functioning in the country State-wise ;

(b) the procedure adopted for admission in these institutions ; and

(c) whether Government proposed to open more such institutions in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) A list of Leprosy Training Centres in India is Annexed as statement.

(b) Basically training in Leprosy is inservice training. Candidates sponsored by Government and Voluntary Organisations are normally selected according to the number of seats available and the needs of the programme, provided the candidates fulfil the minimum requirements and are committed to work in leprosy after the training. Selection is done on the basis of merit.

(c) Yes.

Statement

List of Leprosy Training Centres in India

Andhra Pradesh

1. Govt. Leprosy Hospital and Training Centre,
   Akkarampalli, Tirupati District Chittor.

2. Govt. Leprosy Clinic and Training Centre,
   Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad.

3. Govt. Leprosy Control Project,
   Pogiri, Distt. Srikakulam.

4. Govt. Leprosy Training Centre,
   Rajamandry, Distt. East Godavari.

5. Leprosy Training Centre,
   Philadelephia Leprosy Hospital,
   Salur, Distt. Srikakulam.

6. Leprosy Training Centre, Hanomkonda, Distt. Warangal.

7. Leprosy Training Centre, Chilakalapalli, Distt. Srikakulam.

Assam

1. Leprosy Training Centre, Boko, Distt. Kamroop.

Bihar

1. Leprosy Research and Training Institute, Brambe, Distt. Ranchi.

2. Leprosy Training Centre, Rajendra Sevashram, Anugrahnagar, Mairwa, Distt. Siwan.

3. Leprosy Training Centre, Damien Foundation, Dhanbad.

Gujarat

1. Leprosy Training Centre, Vadodara.

Karnataka

1. Leprosy Training Centre, Kollegal, Distt. Mysore.

2. Leprosy Training Centre, Gulbarga.

3. Leprosy Training Centre, Central Leprosium, Magdi Road, Bangalore.

4. Leprosy Training Centre, Hubli, Distt. Dharwar.

Kerala

1. Leprosy Training Centre, Nooranad, Distt. Alleppey.

Madhya Pradesh

1. Regional Leprosy Training and Research Institute, Raipur.

2 Leprosy Training Centre, Sehore.

Maharashtra

1. Leprosy Training Centre, Vairag, Distt. Solapur.

2. Leprosy Training Centre, Nagpur.

3. Leprosy Training Centre, Jalgaon.

4. Leprosy Training Centre, Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation, P.O. Hindinagar, Wardha.

5. Leprosy Training Centre, Richardson Leprosy Hospital, Miraj, Distt. Sangli.

6. Leprosy Training Centre, Nanded.

7. Lep. Training Centre, Pune, Maharashtra.

Tamil Nadu

1. Govt. Leprosy Treatment and Study Centre, Tirukoilur, Distt. South Arcot.

2. Leprosy Training Centre, Hemerijckx Leprosy Centre, Polambakkam, Distt. Chingleput.

3. Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Chingleput.

4. Leprosy Training Centre, St. Thomas Hospital and Leprosy Centre, Chettaputtu, Distt. North Arcot.

5. Leprosy Training Centre, Schieffelu Leprosy Research and Trg. Centre, Karigiri, Distt. North Arcot.

6. Christian Medical College and Hospital, P.B.No. 3, Vellore-4.

Orissa

1. Regional Leprosy Training Institute, Aska, Distt. Ganjam.

2. Leprosy Training Centre, Berhampur, Gangam.

Uttar Pradesh

1. Leprosy Training Centre, Barabanki.

2. Leprosy Training Centre, B.H.U., Varanasi.

3. Leprosy Training Centre, Central JAIMA Institute for Leprosy, Tajganj, Agra.

4. Leprosy Training Centre, Dehradun.

West Bengal

1. Leprosy Training Centre, Bankura.

2. Leprosy Training Centre, School of Tropical Medicine, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

3. Leprosy Training Centre, Purulia Leprosy Home and Hospital, P.O. Box. 9, Purulia.

4. Leprosy Training Centre, Ramrajatala, Howrah.

Opening of Hospitals in States and Location in Orissa

5118. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of hospitals under State and Central Government ;

(b) whether the Central Government have some schemes to open more hospitals in different States ; and

(c) if so, the number and locations of the places in the State of Orissa where hospitals are going to be opened ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) According to the latest information available, the number of Hospitals under the Central and State Governments is as follows :

1.	Allopathic	3454
2.	Ayurvedic	258
3.	Unani	18
4.	Siddha	105
5.	Homoeopathy	44
6.	Naturopathy	5
	TOTAL	3884

(b) and (c). This Ministry has no proposal to open any Hospital under its administrative control in any State. Opening of any Hospital in a State for public is primarily the concern of the State Government.

पटना स्टेशन प्लेटफार्म पर अधिक भीड़भाड़ का होना

5119. श्री राम विलास पासवास : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गांधी सेतु (गंगा पुल) के निर्माण के बाद पटना जंक्शन के रेलवे प्लेटफार्म पर अधिक भीड़भाड़ रहने लगी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां भीड़भाड़ को कम करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) पटना जंक्शन पर कुछ प्लेटफार्मों को

लम्बा करने की रेलवे की योजना है ताकि वहां 21 बोगी की लम्बी गाड़ियां ठहर सकें। रेलवे ने पटना क्षेत्र में लाइन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए 9.52 लाख रुपये की लागत पर एक सर्वेक्षण भी अनुमोदित किया है। इसमें पटना में कोचिंग सुविधाओं की समीक्षा भी शामिल होगी।

पटना-टाटा एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी तथा पटना-मोकामा यात्री गाड़ी के डिब्बों की संख्या में कमी करना

5120. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना-टाटा एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी तथा पटना मोकामा यात्री गाड़ी में डिब्बों की संख्या कम हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) यह सत्य नहीं है। कभी-कभार जब डिब्बे खराब हो जाते हैं तो अपेक्षित बोगियों में कमी आ जाती है परन्तु बाद में उन्हें पूरा कर दिया जाता है।

Alleged Racket in Recruitment of Khalasis in Southern Railway

5121. SHRI B.D. SINGH :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press report appearing in the Indian Express on 14 July, 1983 re. recruitment of Khalasis in the railway engineering workshop in Arakkonam ;

(b) whether agents have been demanding huge amount for offering job of khalasis ;

(c) whether the constitution of the selection commitee was contrary to the established procedure ;

(d) whether there has been alterations in the interview marks of the candidates and an unusual hurry in the despatch of appointment letters and the medical check up ;

(e) whether the General Manager of the Southern Railway transferred the Deputy Chief Engineer, and reverted the Assistant Production Engineer and the Assistant Works Manager who were members of the selection committee ; and

(f) if so, whether any enquiry has been made by Government in the matter, if so, the result therof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) In a few cases, unauthorised alterations of the interview marks were only detected. Corrective action has been taken thereon.

(e) and (f). The matter was investigated by the Vigilance Organisation of the Southern Railway. On the basis of the investigation report, appropriate action has been taken against the concerned officers resulting in transfer of one and reversion of two others. Disciplinary action against a fourth officer is in progress.

सीतापुर स्टेशन के योमसन गंज गोदाम घर के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के कथित आरोप

5122. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके सामने उत्तरी रेलवे के शाहजहांपुर-सीतापुर ब्रांच लाइन पर सीतापुर के

थोमसन गंज गोदाम घर के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के अनेक मामले प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ कराई गई जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ; और

(ग) उनके खिलाफ तथ्य परक साक्ष्य होने के बावजूद अब तक कोई कार्यवाही न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) दो शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं जिनमें सीतापुर में थामसनगंज माल कार्यालय के कर्मचारियों पर भ्रष्टाचार का आरोप लगाया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) एक शिकायत की जांच किये जाने पर आरोप सिद्ध न हो सका। दूसरी शिकायत की जांच की जा रही है।

"अयोग्य घोषित होने के बाद भी डाक्टरों की प्रेक्टिस जारी" शीर्षक से समाचार

5123. **श्री जगपाल सिंह :**
श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 15 जुलाई, 1983 के नवभारत टाइम्स में 'अयोग्य घोषित होने के बाद भी डाक्टरों की प्रैक्टिस जारी' शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1982 और 1983 में ऐसे कितने डाक्टर राज्यवार अयोग्य घोषित किये गये जिनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) कितने डाक्टरों को सजा के योग्य ठहराया गया (पीनलाइज) तथा उनमें से कितनों को दण्ड दिया गया और न्यायालयों में अभी भी कितने मामले लम्बित हैं, कितने डाक्टरों को छोड़ दिया गया है और पुलिस द्वारा कितने मामले दबा दिये गये; और

(घ) लम्बित तथा दबाये गये मामलों को तुरन्त निपटाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई ठोस कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई) : (क) हां।

(ख) से (घ) भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद ने बतलाया है कि 1982 में पंजाब के 4 तथा पश्चिम बंगाल के 2 डाक्टरों के नाम संबंधित राज्य चिकित्सा परिषदों द्वारा हटा दिए गए थे। भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद के पास वर्ष 1983 की सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

दिल्ली प्रशासन ने बतलाया है कि 15 जुलाई, 1983 के नवभारत टाइम्स में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार कुछ व्यक्तियों द्वारा की जा रही कथित अवैध तथा अनधिकृत प्रैक्टिस संबंधी शिकायत की दिल्ली प्रशासन के औषध नियंत्रण संगठन द्वारा जांच-पड़ताल की गई थी। यह बतलाया गया है कि इन कथित परिसरों में एलोपैथिक औषधियां नहीं रखी हुई थीं इसलिए ऐसा कुछ भी नहीं पाया गया जिससे औषध एवं प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियमों का उल्लंघन होता हो।

अवैध तथा अनधिकृत प्रैक्टिस के खिलाफ कार्यवाही मौजूदा कानूनों के उपबन्धों के अनुसार की जा रही है।

Machine went out of order in AIIMS during Catheterization-cum-Angio Operations

5124. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times the Machine went out of order in All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi during the Catheterization-cum-Angio Operations and the patients were taken out half tested/operated since 1 January, 1983 to 30 June, 1983 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Institute has not appointed Mechanics to look after the Cath Machine and every time they have to summon Mechanics from the Market ;

(c) how the patients who were affected by failure of the machine were compensated ; and

(d) the reasons why the second stand-by machine has not been installed in the Institute to meet such emergency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (d). The All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi have reported that the Catheterization-cum-Angio Operations machine went out of order ten times during the period January-June, 1983. This machine is a highly sophisticated and costly piece of equipment and its maintenance and repair can be carried out only by highly trained Electronic Engineers with special factory training and cannot be left in the hands of a mechanic or even an untrained engineer. The Institute has a standard rate contract with the suppliers whose engineers undertake preventive check-up and repaid as and when required. The Institute has further reported that the suppliers had provided satisfactory service and the down-time of the equipment is very small keeping in view the problems of fluctuating voltages and sudden interruption of electric supply.

In case the treatment of any patient cannot be completed due to failure of the machine, such patients are provided treatment subsequently out of turn.

Admission of S.T. in Technical Education

5125. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the percentage of reservation in admission for S.T. in the Technical Education in Union Territories was enhanced recently from 5 per cent to 7½ per cent ;

(b) if so, reasons for non-implementation of the said instruction in the Directorate of Training and Technical Education, Delhi Administration ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the provision of reservation for SC/ST is not being implemented by the said Directorate in the nomination/admission to seats for Delhi students in outside-Delhi institutions as is evident from their circular dated 19th July, 1983 (without any mention of reservation) to various institutions instead of general notification through press ; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to ensure justice to the SC/ST people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The increased percentage reservation has been implemented for admission to Degree Courses in Engineering, Pharmacy and Fine Arts after approval by the Academic Council of Delhi University. However, this increase could not be implemented for admission to Diploma Courses in Polytechnics as the Executive Council of Delhi is still to take a decision in the matter.

(c) The Ministry of Education and Culture do reserve some seats in Engineering and Technology for Delhi students, for the courses which are not available in Delhi, in various institutions in India. Normally, one or two such seats are available in any one institution. However, all institutions have been advised to reserve atleast 15 per cent seats for Scheduled Caste and 7½ per cent for Scheduled Tribe candidates on an overall basis.

(d) Does not arise.

Merit Promotion Scheme in Aligarh Muslim University

5126. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Aligarh Muslim University proposed any merit promotion scheme ;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme ; and

(c) whether the same has been accepted and notified ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the University Grants Commission had formulated a scheme of Merit Promotion for teachers in Universities. According to this Scheme, upto one-third of Lecturers and Readers in any University department could be promoted to the next higher grades of Readers and Professors respectively after an assessment of their merit. This scheme has been sent in November, 1982 to all Universities by the University Grants Commission for consideration and implementation.

(c) The Aligarh Muslim University has decided in principle to implement the scheme. The University has brought the details of the scheme to the notice of all teachers.

Scarcity of Water in Lady Hardinge Medical College etc.

5127. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported scarcity of water in the Lady Hardinge Medical College, Sucheta Kripalani and Kalawati Saran hospitals and their students and residents doctors' hostels in Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether this problem is there for the last two years and their complaints are not headed to ; and

(c) if so, the details and what steps are proposed to be taken to solve the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c). The Lady Hardinge Medical College and Smt. Sucheta Kripalani Hospital was taken over by the Govt. of India in February, 1978. Over the years the staff and student strength of the Institution has expanded considerably. Many new buildings and residential units have come up. The water supply in the Campus has not kept pace with the expansion of the institution. This problem became acute in the recent past due to some defects having developed in the water supply lines. Immediate steps have already been taken to tide over this problem. As a short-term measure, the water supply is being augmented throu h water tankers. In the meantime, the work regarding removal of defects in the water supply lines has already been taken up. Besides, a new overhead water tank has been built to get over this problem.

Indian Investment in Nepal

5128. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Nepal has shown keen interest in the Indian investment ;

(b) if so, whether Government is planning to have some programme with the Nepal Government in this regard ;

(c) if so, what are the measures being taken to strengthen the Indian investment in Nepal ; and

(d) the projects on which investments are likely to be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). India has examined in detail the scope of Indian investments in Nepal. For this purpose meetings between officials of the two Governments have been held at various levels, besides visits by representatives of industry and commerce to Nepal to study the facilities and possibilities of investments in that country. Following the visit of the Prime Minister of Nepal to India in February, 1983 an Indo-Nepal Joint Commission has been agreed to be established which would, inter alia, also discuss industrial cooperation among the two countries. The most important project presently under consideration for investment is a cement manufacturing plant involving an estimated investment of Rs. 106 crores.

पटना और कलकत्ता के बीच अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाया जाना

5129. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि लोगों को कलकत्ता से पटना तक स्थान आरक्षित कराने के लिए महीनों प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार पटना जंक्शन से कलकत्ता तक एक अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाने का प्रबन्ध करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए०बी०ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) पटना स्टेशन पर सदैव हावड़ा तक यात्रा के इच्छुक यात्रियों की बहुत बड़ी प्रतीक्षा-सूची होती है।

(ख) फिलहाल नहीं।

(ग) डिब्बों तथा खंडीय क्षमता की अत्यन्त कमी और टर्मिनल कठिनाइयों के कारण, कोई नई गाड़ी चलाना व्यावहारिक नहीं है।

Establishment of Railway High School, at Dhanbad

5130. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that to remove the discontentment of Railwaymen, Railway High School has of late, been sanctioned at Dhanbad ; and

(b) if so, the reason for not establishing the said school at Dhanbad by shifting the RPF Training Centre to Bhuli ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Confirmation of SC/ST Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

5131. SHRI R.R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 3766 on 15 December, 1980 regarding confirmation of SC/ST Teachers in the services of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and state :

(a) whether very few of such teachers who were in position till December, 1982 in different categories of posts were offered employment at the time of their initial recruitment against the permanent reserved vacancies readily available at every stage in view of inadequate representation of SC/ST or against temporary general vacancies ;

(b) if not, against permanent reserved vacancies, the reasons therefor and remedial action taken so far ;

(c) the number of teachers in different categories who have successfully completed two years probationary period ; but not confirmed so far ; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken to rectify the position and fix up responsibility therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (d).

All direct recruits are initially appointed in a temporary capacity. Confirmations of eligible persons are made, as and when permanent posts become available, in the order of seniority, which is based on an individual's position in the select panel. No reservation is made for SCs/STs in the matter of confirmation.

Since confirmation is not automatic on completion of 2 years' probation, information about teachers who have successfully completed probation but have not yet been confirmed, has not been compiled.

Persons made blind by quacks in Distt. Khargone, Madhya Pradesh

5132. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appeared in the Current dated 23 July, 1983 wherein it has been stated that a blinding camp was held in Gurdia village of Khargone Distt. of Madhya Pradesh and a number of persons have been made blind by quacks ; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Yes.

(b) Civil Surgeon of Dewas has informed that on 22.4.83 the police station Khategaon reported that Dr. Dhramvir a private person operated 3 blind cases namely Shri Gyarsilal, Smt. Ganga Bai and Smt. Renu Bai of village Gurdia. These cases were examined by Eye Surgeon at District Hospital Dewas. After investigation by the police Dr. Dhramvir was arrested on 20th May 1983 and the case put up in court.

Wall on Indo-Bangladesh Border

5133. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a group of Bangladesh army is understood to have been given source that the army officers are getting active support in their bid to challenge India's right to construct a wall across the Assam-Bangladesh border from certain pan-Islamic and fundamentalist political parties ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Indian Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b). The Government of India are not aware of any such bid, so the question of our reaction does not arise.

सी०जी०एच० एस० के लिए औषधियों की खरीद और प्रचलित पद्धति का पालन न करने के कारण

5134. श्री बीजू पटनायक :
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :
डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत दो वर्षों के दौरान सी० जी० एच० एस० ने कुछ औषधियां खरीदी थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका कुल मूल्य क्या था ;

(ग) इन औषधियों को खदीदने के लिए प्रचलित पद्धति क्या है ; और

(घ) इस मामले में उक्त पद्धति का पालन न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) : (क) हां।

(ख) यह सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

1980-81	1981-82
2,66,20,000/-रुपये	3,54,50,471.74 रुपये

(ग) जैसा कि सामान्य वित्तीय नियमों में व्यवस्था की गई है, पंजीकृत फर्मों से ही दवाइयां खरीदी जाती हैं। वैसे, जब कभी आवश्यकता होती है, आपाती दवाइयां सुपर बाजार से खरीदी जाती हैं।

(घ) उपर्युक्त (ग) को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Regular analysis of baby food

5135. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :
SHRI T.S. NEGI :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government's attention has been drawn that there is no regular analysis of Baby foods made in the country either by the ISI or the Public Health Laboratories even though about 40,000 MT are being marketed annually ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : ISI carries out regular analysis of baby foods bearing ISI certification mark. The Public Health Laboratories also make random checks of baby foods.

स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों का परिचयात्मक इतिहास

5136. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के संगठनों की ओर से स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों का परिचयात्मक इतिहास लिखने की मांग बार-बार उठ रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इसके विषय में कोई योजना तैयार की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) विभिन्न स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी संघों की मांगों के उत्तर में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए अलग-अलग "स्वतंत्रता सैनानियों का परिचय" संकलित करने की परियोजना के लिए अनुमति दे दी है। यह केन्द्रीय सरकार की "भारत के स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन का इतिहास" तथा "भारतीय शहीदों का परिचय" नामक मुख्य परियोजना की एक अनुपूरक परियोजना है।

(ख) और (ग) तदनुसार, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा छठे दशक के अन्त में राज्य सरकारों को यह परियोजना शुरू करने की सलाह दी गई थी। पंजाब कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश, दिल्ली आदि जैसे कई राज्यों ने "स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों का परिचय" के कुछ खण्ड प्रकाशित कर दिए हैं। सभी स्रोतों से स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के नाम, जन्म स्थान तथा तारीख, व्यवसाय तथा जिस कार्रवाई में उन्होंने भाग लिया अथवा अपने देश भक्ति के कार्यकलापों के कारण उन पर किसी न्यायालय में मुकदमा चला था, यही मूल आंकड़े हैं जो अभी तक प्रकाशित किए गए प्रत्येक "परिचय" में दिए गए हैं।

Concession given under Copyright Act

5137. SHRI SATYA NARAYAN JATIYA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the special concession given under Section 62(2) of the Copyright Act 1963 and really meant for authors of works of art for filing

suit for infringement of Copyright in the District Court where they are residing is being misused by large monopoly houses like Hindustan Lever Limited to harass small parties in Mofussil areas by filing frivolous trade marks suits in guise of Copy Right infringement ;

(b) if so, the steps Govt. are taking to protect small manufacturers and traders against such coercive tactics ; and

(c) whether Govt. would consider amending section 62(2) of the Copyright Act to restrict its benefits to author by substituting the words 'author' and 'authors' in place of the words 'person' and 'persons' ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). Copyright law is governed by the Copyright Act, 1957 and Section 62(2) of the Act relates to jurisdiction of Court over matters arising from rights of "owners of copyright". As copyright is a proprietary right, the author who is vested with the first ownership of copyright, can assign or licence his rights to any other person or persons as provided in Sections 18 and 30 of the Act. In that event the assignee or licensee acquires that right and in case of infringement of his right, is entitled to institute necessary proceedings in a court of law having jurisdiction.

(c) Does not arise.

Projects in Nepal taken up by Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation

5137.-A. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the newly-constituted Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation have decided to take up turnkey projects in Nepal and in other Asian Countries ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the agreement, if arrived in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). The objectives of the newly constituted Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation include the undertaking of turnkey projects in India and other countries. Ministry of External Affairs will be providing assistance to the Government of Nepal under the ITEC Programme for the expansion of Bir Hospital and for the supply of equipment to the Police Hospital, Kathmandu. It is proposed to utilise the services of the Corporation for undertaking these works.

डीजल से चलने वाले वाहनों का कम उपयोग

5137. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पेट्रोल का प्रयोग करने वाले मोटर-वाहनों और इन्जनों की तुलना में डीजल से चलने वाले मोटर-वाहन और इन्जन अधिक धुआं छोड़ते हैं ;

(ख) क्या वाहनों में डीजल का प्रयोग करने के प्रति लोगों का अत्यधिक झुकाव है, क्योंकि यह पेट्रोल से सस्ता होता है जिससे भविष्य में वातावरण में धुआं से प्रदूषण होने का खतरा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई उपाय किए हैं कि लोग डीजल से चलने वाले वाहनों का कम उपयोग करें ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस दिशा में कोई प्रयास कर रही है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अन्सारी) : (क) यदि उचित और समय पर रिंग बदलने का कार्य नहीं किया जाता तो डीजल चलित गाड़ियां पेट्रोल चलित गाड़ियों की अपेक्षा अधिक धुआं छोड़ती हैं।

(ख) मूल्य में अन्तर के कारण, पैट्रोल की तुलना में लोग यद्यपि डीजल के इस्तेमाल को

तरजीह देते हैं, फिर भी कोई व्यक्ति उस समय तक ऐसा नहीं कर सकता जब तक कि पैट्रोल चलित गाड़ी को डीजल चलित गाड़ी के रूप में परिवर्तित नहीं कर लिया जाता। कहीं-कहीं ऐसा भी हुआ है कि गाड़ी के मालिकों ने अपनी पैट्रोल चलित कारों में इन्जन बदल कर डीजल से चलने वाली कारें बना ली।

(ग) और (घ) ऊर्जा नीति सम्बन्धी मसलों पर जिसमें डीजल के इस्तेमाल करने की नीति भी शामिल है, ऊर्जा सलाहकारी बोर्ड अब ध्यान दे रहा है।

Statement correcting the reply to Unstarred Question No. 1926 dated the 4th March, 1982 re. the Fellowship holders in Jawaharlal University

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : In reply to parts (a) and (b) of Unstarred Question No. 1926 answered on March 4, 1982, a statement was laid on the Table of the Sabha containing the names of 408 Fellowship Holders of Jawaharlal Nehru University who, according to the statement, had not completed their M.Phil/Ph.D. programmes.

During the latter half of December, 1982, the Jawaharlal Nehru University informed the Ministry that some error had crept in while compiling the statement.

According to the University, each School was asked to compile the information required in reply to the question. Unfortunately, the form in which different Schools compiled the information was not uniform. In consequence, in the statements prepared by some Schools, information about only those Fellowship holders who left the University without completing any programme was given ; in some other statements, however, the names of all those who left the University without completing their Ph.D. programme, although they have taken their M.Phil. degrees, were given. This inconsistency in the compilation of information was not noticed while replying the Question. Further, according to the University the statements supplied by them in reply to the Question contained some omissions because some Schools did not indicate the names of those who were awarded short-term *ad hoc* Fellowships. Thus, after excluding the number of those who have taken their M.Phil. and including those who were given short-term *ad hoc* Fellowships, the total number of Fellowship holders, who left the University without completing any programme of study in 332, against 408 mentioned in the table placed on the Table on March 4, 1982.

A revised statement giving the details of 332 Fellowship holders who left the Jawaharlal Nehru University without completing any programme as required in parts (a) and (b) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1926 answered on March 4, 1982 is now laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6980/83]

As the error in the original statement came to notice after lapse of some months and further verification of the details took more time, it has not been possible to correct the statement earlier.

12.35 hrs

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, one of our national leaders in the oldest Gandhian, the Frontier Gandhi, I learn, has been arrested and he has been unwell for a long time. I would like the Government to take special steps, what all steps can be taken, to ensure that he is properly looked after since he is ill, that his health is safeguarded.

AN HON. MEMBER : He should be released.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार (पाटन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में 30 लाख पशु...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको जब परमीशन दूं, तब बोलिये।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, प्रो० रंगा ने जो बात कही है, उसी बात को कहने के लिए मैं खड़ा होना चाहता था। मैं उनकी बातों की ताईद करता हूं। उनको हम दूसरा गांधी (फ्रान्टीयर गांधी) मानते हैं। हम उनकी मदद न कर सकें, लेकिन उनके लिए हमारे मन में जो आदर और श्रद्धा है उसको देखते हुए मैं अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि हम पाकिस्तान सरकार से अपील करें कि इतने वृद्ध और संसार के सबसे ज्यादा जेल काटनेवाले महापुरुष खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां को छोड़ दिया जाय।

MR. SPEAKER : I think, the whole House is agreed on this.

फारन मिनिस्टर यहां हैं। यह तो हमारे लिए एक नेशनल इन्स्टीच्यूशन वाली बात है। उन्होंने हमारे देश के लिए बहुत कुछ किया है। उनकी सेवाओं को हम कभी भूल नहीं सकते।

The Foreign Minister is here.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is held in high esteem in our country and naturally we are concerned at the fact that, in this poor state of his health, at this advanced age, he is still put in jail. I do not want to say anything which may be construed as interference in the internal affairs of Pakistan, but I can only express the hope that the authorities in Pakistan will allow him to function as a free citizen and the long chapter of prisons becoming the permanent home of this veteran fighter for freedom will end soon.

We have been watching with uneasiness and distress the recent happenings in Pakistan and the sufferings of people who have been demanding the restoration of democracy in that country. As a nation, we are committed to democracy.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, I congratulate the External Affairs Minister for being vocal in supporting the democratic movement in Pakistan.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Show the same concern in West Bengal also.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, I would like to draw your attention to this matter. Most probably you are going to join this Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul. It is in South Korea where 48,000 American soldiers are there. Many many States are protesting and some political parties also have protested. I would request you personally to reconsider this and not join that Conference.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : स्पीकर साहब, मैंने एक क्वेश्चन डाला था — बगदाद कान्फ्रेंस के बारे में···

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot discuss these things....

श्री रशीद मसूद : उस पर हमारा एक एडिटर सस्पैंड किया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरे पास आकर बतला दीजिए।

I will look into it.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : The Indian fishermen.....

MR. SPEAKER : I have said that I will get the facts.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : I will finish in two sentences. The Indian fishermen have the right to fish in the territorial waters of the Indian Ocean. But 10,000 fishermen were brutally attacked by the naval forces of Sri Lanka. The Minister is running away. Please ask him, Sir.....

MR. SPEAKER : I have already asked him. You minimise the importance of what you want to say, if you speak too much.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : They are prevented by the naval forces of Sri Lanka... (*Interruptions*)

Mr. SPEAKER : I must advise you. You are minimising the importance which should be attached to this. I have already asked him.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Please convey this message. The fishermen are prevented by the naval forces of Sri Lanka. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Let others also speak. Professor Sahab, please ask him to sit down.

I have listened to you. Now please sit down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, I seek your permission to make a submission. I wish to draw your attention to a very serious matter. I wish that you should give a direction to Government.

Sir, 11,400 tonnes of cement imported for distribution is lying unloaded in the Bombay port.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already asked for certain facts to find out what is happening.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Thank you, Sir.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, the House just now expressed its unanimous support for the movement which is going on for restoration of democracy in Pakistan. A similar movement is going on for many years in South Korea. The people of South Korea are fighting against the barbarous repression of civilians. This is a matter of shame that we should participate in this Inter-Parliamentary Conference there in that country. You should not lead a delegation.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not agree with you.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह आसाम का मसला अभी तक तय नहीं हो पाया है।···(व्यवधान)···

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot discuss that. It cannot be discussed like that.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप मेरी बात सुन तो लीजिए।···(व्यवधान)···

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. It is not going on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not Allowed.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : अध्यक्ष जी, आप हमारी बात भी सुनिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्यों ऐसा कर रहे हैं। मैं देख रहा हूं। मेरी आंखों की रोशनी अभी गई नहीं है।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : आप उधर वालों की बात सुन रहे हैं और हमारी बात नहीं सुन रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह विरोध पक्ष है और आप का राज पक्ष है।···(व्यवधान)···

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, since we were not able to have a discussion on Assam, let the Minister be heard on the last day as to what is the position there. This is a very serious situation. The House will go in for a recess till November.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप एक बयान दिलवा दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इनकी बात सुनने दीजिये।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : मध्य प्रदेश में बेनामी वसूल करने के लिए अधिकारियों ने···

**Not recorded.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है। मेरे पास इसको आप क्यों लाते हो।

I am sorry for it.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : हजारों भेड़ें मार दी गई हैं...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सारा कुछ देखा है। यह सारा कुछ ठीक हो सकता है लेकिन आप वहां विधायकों से इसको करवाइये।

...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central) : Sir, 2,000 workers in Mody Spinning Mills have lost their jobs.

MR. SPEAKER : This is a State subject.

(*Interruptions*)**

Not allowed.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : आज राज्य सभा में भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति श्री नीलम संजीवारेड्डी और उस वक्त के प्रधान मंत्री के पत्र-व्यवहार पर कालिंग एटेंशन पर बहस हो रही है।

MR. SPEAKER : This is under my consideration.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : इस हाउस का सत्रावसान होने वाला है। मैंने कई बार इसको उठाया है। इस पर बहस होनी चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Shailani, that is under my consideration.

(*Interruptions*)**

Not going on record. This is a very bad habit.

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार : पूरे देश में 25 लाख से ज्यादा पशुओं की मृत्यु हर साल होती है और 5 लाख टन हड्डी का उत्पादन होता है। इस काम में हरिजन देहातों में और शहरों में लगे हुए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या चाहते हैं। आप लिखकर दीजिए।

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार : मटन विदेशों से आना बन्द कर दिया है, तो हिन्दुस्तान में मटन, टेलो का क्या होगा ?...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मटन, टेलो बन्द नहीं किया है।

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, I am rasing a very important point. Please listen to me. Sir, you I hear that you are allowing a discussion on a call attention notice...

MR. SPEAKER : Then, you come to me.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : You do not listen to me. You listen to everybody else.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको यह कह रहा हूं कि जब मैं डिसाइड करूं, तब आप मेरे पास आइए और **हियर से** पर विश्वास मत कीजिए।

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I am not dwelling upon any hearsay. Let me complete my sentences. I said that probably you have made a commitment in this House....

MR. SPEAKER : No.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : ...that you will allow a call attention and will get this discussed here.

MR. SPEAKER : Not in this House.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I am trying to point out here that this Hersh matter is *subjudice*. Shri Morarjibhai has filed a suit demanding a ban on circulation of this Book.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी बात सुन ली है, अब

**Not recorded.

आप बैठ जाइए ।

I will see to it.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : There should be a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : I will see to it. I will consider it.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : आंध्र-प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने बयान दिया है कि गवर्नर के अप्वाएंटमेंट में उनसे राय नहीं ली गई, मश्विरा नहीं लिया गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं नहीं ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : आप मेरी बात सुन तो लें । मैं कोई एलीगेशन नहीं लगा रहा हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कंट्रोवर्सी की बात है ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : आंध्रप्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने यह बात कही है कि गवर्नर के अप्वाएंटमेंट में हमसे राय नहीं ली गई, मश्विरा नहीं लिया गया । यह अखबार में छपा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : छप गया होगा । आप मोशन दीजिए ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : मैंने कालिंग अटेंशन दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर ठीक होगा तो मैं कर दूंगा ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : यह बड़ा भारी मसला है ।

(व्यवधान)*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : सिक्किम के राज्य-पाल और मुख्य मन्त्री के झगड़े वाला मसला···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसे मैं देख रहा हूं । नाट अलाउड ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गंगवार जी, मुझे गवर्नमेंट से कोई वास्ता नहीं है, मुझे तो रूल्स से वास्ता है ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको बता रहा हूं कि किसी भी सबस्टेंटिव मोशन की जब तक देख-रेख नहीं हो जाती तब तक वह एडमिट नहीं होता है । जब एडमिट हो जाता है तो हाउस में आ जाता है ।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY (Adilabad) : Sir, I rise on a point of order. My point of order is that the hon. Member should not level any allegation against the Governor who cannot defend himself in this House.

MR. SPEAKER : No allegation is levelled.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : यह एक गम्भीर मामला है जिस पर मैं आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं । आज से दो-तीन दिन पहले सरकार ने यह कहा था कि त्योहार के अवसर पर चीनी की मात्रा बढ़ाई जायेगी । वह घटा दी गई है । कल साढ़े नौ सौ ग्राम से घटाकर आठ सौ ग्राम चीनी कर दी गई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दीजिए । आप

*Not recorded.

377 दीजिए।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : आज अखबार में है कि चावल भी कम कर दिया गया है। दिल्ली में चीनी और चावल दोनों कम कर दिये गये हैं। क्या खायेंगे अब दिल्ली के लोग।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिखकर दे दीजिए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप बजाए 377 के कल मिनिस्टर से स्टेटमेंट करा दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यह नहीं करवा सकता। इट इज आन द रिकार्ड कि जितनी चीनी कहोगे देंगे।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कल डिसीजन लिया गया है। वह अखबार में आ गया है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : मैं आपका ध्यान एक बहुत गंभीर मसले की ओर दिला रहा हूं। असम गवर्नमेंट ने केन्द्र सरकार को एक 25 सूत्री कार्यक्रम भेजा है कि उनके यहां उसे कोई लोग चलाने जा रहे हैं, उसकी उन्होंने सूचना दी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने मोशन दिया है?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मैंने मोशन दिया है। वहां की गवर्नमेंट ने सूचना दी है कि वहां कोई आरगेनाइजेशन है। उसने एक इश्तिहार लगाया है और चारों तरफ यह प्रचार हो रहा है कि कालेज में पढ़ने वाली मुसलमान छात्राओं और औरतों के साथ रेप किया जाए और उन्हें खत्म किया जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुनें, आप सुनते ही नहीं हैं। मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि कल भी पंजाब का मसला इसी प्रकार से आया था। आप भी दे दीजिए। मैं आज ही उसे होम मिनिस्टर को फारवर्ड कराकर पता लगा लेता हूं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यह सारे देश में मुसलमानों को कत्ल करने की योजना है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से कोई झूठा प्रचार भी कर सकता है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री रशीद मसूद : यहां तक रिपोर्ट है कि फलां जगह फ्लड आ रहा है, फलां जगह से भाग सकते हैं, वहां रोक लिया जाए। पंजाब की समस्या और आसाम की समस्या पर डिसक्शन हो सकता है लेकिन जहां मुसलमान की बात आई है तो उस पर क्यों चर्चा नहीं हो सकती।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिये। किसी के लिखने-सुनने से कोई बात नहीं होती। जब तक फैक्ट्स पता न लगे तब तक कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा नहीं हो सकता। दुनिया में राज होता है, आप भी राज करते हैं। ऐसी कोई बात नहीं चल सकती। कोई किसी को नहीं मार सकता।

श्री रशीद मसूद : ऐसा हो रहा है। आप मिनिस्टर को क्यों नहीं कहते?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इश्तहार लगाने से कोई नहीं मारा जाता। मैं पता करवा रहा हूं।

Not allowed. I have already taken steps.

आज ही पता करवाता हूं।

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : I have given notice of a Censure Motion against a Minister of the Centre.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं बनता। मैंने बता दिया है।

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : What you are saying, Sir ? In 1968 when Morarji Bhai was Prime Minister, Mr. Madhu Limaye...

MR. SPEAKER : I have rejected that. Not allowed.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको याद होगा मैंने इनके खिलाफ करवाया था। अब कोई मेरा ज्यादा प्यारा नहीं हो गया है और न कोई अब तक मेरा दुश्मन था। मेरे लिए सब मेम्बर बराबर हैं। सब मेम्बर मेरे हैं।

If I know facts I can do it ; otherwise I cannot do it.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : I don't allow it. Not allowed. No allegation against any Member. It is not allowed ; no insinuation against any Member. I cannot allow it.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Let me finish. I am referring to..

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing you.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : You allowed others..

MR. SPEAKER : No, not even those people. I have not allowed them yesterday. You know it. I did not allow anybody.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order please. Now, Papers laid on the Table.

12.54 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Statements showing action taken by Government on various assurances, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I beg to lay on the Table the following statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha :—

(1) Statement No. XII—Eighth Session, 1979.	Sixth Lok Sabha
(2) Statement No. XIX—Fifth Session, 1981.	Seventh Lok Sabha
(3) Statement No. XIII—Sixth Session, 1981.	
(4) Statement No. XII—Seventh Session, 1981.	
(5) Statement No. XI—Eighth Session, 1982.	
(6) Statement No. VII—Ninth Session, 1982.	
(7) Statement No. VI—Tenth Session, 1982.	
(8) Statement No. IV—Eleventh Session, 1983.	

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6939/83.]

**Not recorded.

Annual Report of and Review on Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi, for 1981-82, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6940/83.]

(3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath, Varansi for the year 1981-82, together with Audit Report thereon.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6941/83.]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82, together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the Accounts of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6942/81.]

Statement explaining reasons for not laying Annual Report and Audited Accounts of Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi for 1980-81

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi, for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6943/83.]

Notification under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, Annual Report of and Review on Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi for 1981-82, etc.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI on behalf of KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Second Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 249 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1983 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 329 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th April, 1983, under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6944/83.]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6945/83.]

(4) (a) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences, Bangalore, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences, Bangalore, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(iii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences, Bangalore, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(b) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences, Bangalore, for the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6946/83.]

(6) (a) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pharmacy Council of India for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pharmacy Council of India for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(b) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Pharmacy Council of India for the years 1979-80 and 1980-81.

(7) A statement (Hindi and English versions showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6947/83.]

Annual Report of Registrar of Newspapers for India on Press in India, 1982.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Registrar of Newspapers for India on Press in India, 1982. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6948/83.]

श्री मंगलराम प्रेमी (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जनपद बिजनौर का मामला मैं वहां के एस० पी० को बताने गया कि पुलिस हिरासत में एक हरिजन की हत्या हो गई है। मैंने एस०पी० को टेलीफोन किया। मैंने कहा कि यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके साथ क्या हुआ, यह बताइए।

That is what I am saying.

श्री मंगलराम प्रेमी : मेरे साथ यह हुआ कि उसने मुझे धमकी दी है। उसने कहा है कि अगर संसद के अन्दर मैं यह मामला उठाऊंगा तो मैं भी ठाकुर हूं। (**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा करिए...।

(**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या हो रहा है। मुझे सुनने

दीजिये। आप किसी की बात सुनने क्यों नहीं हैं। क्या हो रहा है आपको। मुझे भी अपने सदस्य का उतना ही मान है जितना आपको है। यह मेरा मेम्बर है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : हरिजन के मामले में सरकार कंप्लीटली फेल रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्यों बीच में बोलते हैं, इनकी बात क्यों नहीं सुनने देते ?

You are trying to minimise everything.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सिवाय बीच मे बोलने के आपको कोई काम है ?

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : 452 का मुकदमा दायर हो सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात क्यों नहीं सुनते। क्या आपने इसको संसद बना रखा है। क्या इसी तरह से संसद में बात की जाती है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं भी यही बात कह रहा हूं। आप मुझे कहने क्यों नहीं देते ?

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Don't you want any action against that ?

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप न उनकी बात सुनने देंगे और न मेरी सुनेंगे। आपके साथ जो दुर्व्यवहार हुआ है उसके लिए मुझे खेद है और मैं बहुत चिंतित हूं। आज ही आपकी बात का पता करवाता हूं। अगर सही पाई जाती है तो उसकी खिचवाई कराऊंगा। आज ही पता करवाता हूं।

श्री मंगलराम प्रेमी : 452 का मुकदमा उस पर कायम होना चाहिये।

श्री चन्द्र देव प्रसाद वर्मा (आरा) : बिहार में भयंकर सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। एक महीने से वहां वर्षा नहीं हुई है—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 377 का नोटिस दे दीजिये।

श्री चन्द्र देव प्रसाद वर्मा : बिजली का प्रबन्ध नहीं है। सिचाई का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। इस पर बहस करवाइये। बिहार ही नहीं, उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी इलाकों और बंगाल के कुछ भागों में भी सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। इस विषय पर बहस का मौका दिया जाना चाहिये।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर वक्त खड़े हो जाते हैं। कभी तो बैठ जाया करिये। क्या स्प्रिंग लगे हुए है ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa) : You said that Calling Attention Motion on Jawaharlal Nehru University would not be allowed and you promised that you would allow it under rule 377. But today you have not allowed it under Rule 377. You have gone back on your promise and the situation in JNU has deteriorated. The admission for the current session has not started.

MR. SPEAKER : I did not do it.

आज ही सवाल था उसका।

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : Education Minister is here. Please ask her to give a statement....

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कब से कर रहे हैं ? आज से ही नहीं कर रहे हैं। उनकी बात आपने मुझे सुनने नहीं दी। मैं प्रेमी जी की बात सुनना

चाहता था लेकिन आपने सुनने नहीं दी। आपने उनको भी कहने नहीं दिया।

श्री हन्नान मोल्लाह (उलुबेरिया): हमारी बात हल्ला करेंगे तब सुनेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : करिये। और करिये।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Sir, it has become very difficult to understand the attitude of the Government towards farmers. Sugarcane growers are agitating and they have been arrested in Gorakhpur....

MR. SPEAKER : I have done the utmost.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर वही लेकर बैठ गये।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : गन्ने की कीमत तीन साल हो गए हैं किसान को नहीं मिली है। उसको गन्ने का मूल्य दिलाइये। जो उसकी बकाया राशि है, उसका उसको सूद नहीं दिया जा रहा है। आप भी कुछ नहीं करवाएंगे तो हम क्या करेंगे। सरकार से कहिये और किसान का पैसा दिलवाइये।

(**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके लिए कितना किया, उसके वास्ते भी धन्यवाद नहीं देते हैं। आप तो जानते ही हैं।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : गन्ने की कीमत न दिलाए जाने के विरोध में हम बात आउट करते हैं।

[*At this stage Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar and some other hon. Members left the House.*]

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

Minutes

SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH (Purnea) : I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House held on the 18th August, 1983.

COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Statement showing final replies of Government to recommendations

SHRI A.C. DAS (Jajpur) : I beg to lay on the Table Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing final replies of Government to the recommendations contained in Chapter I and further information supplied by Government in respect of recommendations included in Chapter II of the Twenty-seventh Action Taken Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministry of Defence, Deparment of Defence Production-Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Ordnance Factory Board and in Ordnance Factories.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following Messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

(i) "I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Monday, the 22nd August, 1983, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Indian Veterinary Council Bill, 1981 :

**Not recorded.

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Indian Veterinary Council Bill, 1981, be further extended upto the first day of the last week of the Hundred and Twenty-ninth Session of the Rajya Sabha."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1983, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th August, 1983, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Hundred and sixty-eighth, Hundred and sixty-ninth and Hundred and seventieth Reports

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee :

(1) Hundred and sixty-eighth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and thirteenth Report relating to Ministry of Defence—Development and manufacture of a weapon system.

(2) Hundred and sixty-ninth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and thirty-first Report relating to Revision of the format of Appropriation Accounts (Defence Services).

(3) Hundred and seventieth Report relating to Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue)—Union Excise—Duties—Non-recovery of duty.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Seventy-eighth Report

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA (Aurangabad) : I beg to present the Seventy-eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on "Form of consolidated statement to be annexed to Civil Appropriation Accounts in respect of utilisation of funds voted in relation to the Public Undertakings".

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

Fifth Report

SHRI R.R. BHOLE (Bombay South-Central) : I beg to present the Fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee of Privileges.

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13 hrs.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्यगण जितना समय ऐसे खराब करते हैं, अगर इतना समय और काम में लगायें तो अब तक पता नहीं कितना काम कर लेते।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, हमारे बिहार में करोड़ों रु० की ज़मीन से लोगों को बेदखल करवा दिया है।

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पता करवा रहा हूं।

SRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : ...We are walking out in protest.

13.01 hrs

[*Shri Harikesh Bahadur and some other hon. Members left the House.*]

13.02 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Statements, made by a Judge of Calcutta High Court against the Government of West Bengal

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Mr Speaker, Sir, an Article has been published in the Journal 'The Week, of July 24-30, wherein a statement of a sitting Judge of the Calcutta High Court has been reported to the effect that in this decade long experience as a Judge he had never seen such a hypocrite Government as the state Government of West Bengal and that the Government has indulged in various misdeeds. The Judge has not disclosed his identity and under cover of anonymity has chosen to make most reckless allegations and disparaging remarks against a lawfully constituted popular Government which is also a litigant in numerous matters before the Hight Court and thereby clearly disclosed his prejudice against the State Government. Letters written by me to the hon. Chief Justice of India and the Chief Justice of the High Court, as well as to the Union Law Minister have evoked no response.

The matter raises serious question of judiciary propriety and decorum. The judicial must not only be impartial but also conduct itself in a manner which will not raise doubts about its impartiality. It is essential that suitable action should be taken to identify the Judge concerned and he should be transferred to some other Court. If such action as the Judge has committed is permitted, then any Judge can go to the press and make such derogatory remarks and get away with the same by remaining anonymous, which will seriously shake the people's faith in the judiciary and justice will become the victim... (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER : Let the Minister give an answer.... (*Interruptions*).

13.05 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If they want to say anything, they can, but I cannot direct them.... The statement made under Rule 377 will go to the Government....He is not the Minister concerned.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : You should ask the Minister of Law to give a reply. ...(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The statement automatically goes to the Government.

(ii) Violation of Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह (मथुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, कोई भी कानून या अधिनियम किसी प्रदेश की सरकार का भारत सरकार के कानून के विरुद्ध नहीं हो सकता। इस सम्बन्ध में ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय की सलाहकार समिति की 15 व 16 जुलाई की बैठक के एजेन्डा में मंत्रालय के विचार इस प्रकार हैं :

"भूमि अर्जन अधिनियम, 1894 एक केन्द्रीय अधिनियम है, जिसका क्षेत्राधिकार देश भर में है, अत: राज्य विधान मण्डल द्वारा पास किये गये भूमि अर्जन से संबंधित किसी भी कानून पर राष्ट्रपति की अनुमति आवश्यक है। यदि इस कानून के अनिवार्य तत्व केन्द्रीय अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के प्रतिकूल हों तो राज्यों को अपने कानून केन्द्रीय अधिनियम के अनुरूप बनाने की सलाह दी जाती है।"

उ० प्र० आवास एवम् विकास परिषद अधिनियम, 1965 की धारा 32 की घोषणा धारा 28 की अधिसूचना के तीन वर्ष के अन्तर से हो रही है। इस प्रकार उ० प्र० के इस अधिनियम की अनुसूची और धारा 55 के अनुसार लैंड एक्वीज़ीशन ऐक्ट की धारा 4 व धारा 6 की अधिसूचना और घोषणा में तीन वर्ष से अधिक का अन्तर न होने की नीति के विरुद्ध है।

अत: प्रार्थना है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार कृषकों के हित के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से बातचीत करे।

(iii) Need to provide the workers engaged in spraying of pesticides with adequate protective equipments, clothes, etc.

*SHRI A.C. DAS (Jajpur) : According to the study conducted by the Oxford Committee for famine relief (OXFAM) an estimated 10,000 deaths occur every year in the third world countries and over 3,65,000 people suffer from chronic and prolonged health problems because of the use of pesticides. In India, the study said the farm workers engaged in spraying in Gujarat and plantation work in Karnataka were not provided with face masks. Only 50% covered their nose and mouth with a cloth and 20% failed to wash after spraying. Highly toxic pesticides were applied without protective clothing. These pesticides restricted in the West might be cheap, but they are extremely hazardous in a country like ours where the conditions necessary for safe use did not exist.

In view of this, I request the Government of India to direct the concerned State Government to provide adequate protection equipments, clothes, etc., to the farmers where such pesticides are being used by the farmers.

(iv) Need for speedy rehabilitation of Sri Lanka Tamils

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : The rehabilitation work in respect of Sri Lanka Tamils should be executed expeditiously and efficiently in the interest of the aggrieved Tamils in Sri Lanka. Preferably, a Tamilian should be appointed as High Commissioner in Sri Lanka in the larger interest of Tamils in particular and our country in general. During Bangladesh war, a Branch Secretariat was opend in Calcutta for the purpose of rehabilitation of the affected people and to solve the problem of refugees. Here also it is essential to open a Branch Secretariat at Madras for liaison work between the State and Central Governments. I, therefore, request the External Affairs Minister and the Prime Minister to consider this legitimate demand and to fulfil the same.

(v) Reasons for fall in the production at Rourkela Steel Plant

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : The fall in the production of Saleable steel in the public sector steel plants is a matter of great concern. In Rourkela Steel Plant the production has been continuously showing a declining trend. The Rourkela Steel Plant produced 33,034 tonnes of saleable steel in April 1983, whereas the production was 60,524 tonnes in the corresponding month in 1982. The reason cited for the fall in production by Steel Authority of India Ltd. is the power cut imposed by Orissa State Electricity Board. But it is actually not a fact. Except during May, June, July 1982 and April 1983, in all the remaining eight months the power supplied from O.S.E.B. has been increased. Moreover, Rourkela Steel Plant is also generating power from its own captive power plant. Therefore, the argument that production of saleable steel came down due to power shortage is not correct. The largest blast furnace No. 4 has broken and was out of order for many months. The plant authority did not publish this news. This is the main reason for the fall in production.

As such, I request the Government to investigate the affairs of Rourkela Steel Plant to find out the main reasons that led to the fall in production and take all possible steps to check irregularities in the management of the Steel plant.

(vi) Suggestions for effective implementation of self-employment Scheme for the educated unemployed youth

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha) : I would like to congratulate our Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi for announcing two new major job schemes for the employment of educated manpower of the country, on the historic day of 15th August 1983. I hope that these schemes would create substantial employment opportunities for rural youth, as well as for the educated unemployed youth of urban areas.

The new self-employment scheme for

*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

urban educated will benefit an estimated two lakh youths every year. So, I suggest the following points for the effective implementation of this scheme :

(1) All the nationalized banks should be instructed by the Government to process and sanction these cases on priority basis, and a separate monitoring cell should be formed in the Ministry of Finance to review the progress of the scheme on a monthly basis, because the nationalized banks have to play an important role to implement these schemes.

(2) The task force should arrange at least 6 weeks' training programme for the selected entrepreneurs in any technical institute like Engineering college, polytechnic, ITI and SISI workshop, where project profile or outlines of the scheme should also be prepared.

(3) The DIC task force and bankers s'ould be given a time-bound-programme for selection of candidates, training to the selected entrepreneurs, and sanction and disbursement of loan to the beneficiaries. I suggest two weeks for selection of entrepreneurs, six weeks for their training, and 2 to 3 weeks for processing and sanction of the proposals.

(vii) Irregular supply of electricity to the Electric Crematorium in Delhi

SHRI R.P. YADAV (Madhepura) : Shri Kaleshwar Mandal, a veteran freedom fighter and Block Pramukh of Saharsa (Bihar) died in G.B. Pant Hospital on the night of 23rd August 1983 ; and for his cremation I had to contact the electric crematorium on the night of 23rd, and morning of 2 th August 1983. After trying on telephone for hours together, I sent a man to the crematorium for booking it, but I was shocked when I was informed that it is not getting regular supply of electricity for the last one month. It can be mentioned here that this is the only electric crematorium for VIPs and also for poor citizens of the city. This criminal neglect is causing hardship to the poor citizens who cannot afford to perform last rites at Nigambodh Ghat, where the charge is much higher than at the electric crematorium.

Hence I urge upon the Government to take proper and prompt action, so that the people may not have to face this hardship any more.

(viii) Revival of Exploratory Fishery Project base at Paradeep

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak) : The Exploratory Fishery Project was set up at Paradip during the year 1979, for operation of two vessels to survey the fishing grounds in the coastal waters of the Orissa State. Government of India closed the base on 19.1.1982 temporarily, and shifted the base to Visakhapatnam. The reasons attributed by Government of India for closure of the base are lack of suitable jetty, sufficient ice and basic amenities for the staff. The exploratory fishery project has surveyed areas south of Dhamara river-mouth, but the area north of the river has not been surveyed. The State Government have encouraged a large number of educated young persons and fishermen cooperative societies, to operate mechanized vessels from Paradip and Dhamara. The State Fisheries Department offered accommodation, sheds and land etc. for the project. The Paradip Port Trust Authority also offered residential quarters, office space and berthing facilities. The State Government have requested Govenment of India, Ministry of Agriculture on 28.4.1982 for revival of the base. Government of India intimated on 18.5.1982 that the Director, Exploratory Fishery Project, Bombay will be deputed to visit Paradip for reviewing the matter. Government of India may communicate their approval to the revival of the Exploratory Fishery Project's base at Paradip, pending the visit of the Director of the project, at the earliest to help restore the facilities offered earlier for the people in the coastal areas of the State.

(ix) Non-implementation of decision re : giving railway land for construction of a college in the railway area of Manihari (Bihar)

श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा (वैशाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मनिहारी जिला कटिहार (बिहार) तक

पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है। स्थानीय प्रबुद्ध लोगों ने यहां रेलवे क्षेत्र में कालेज स्थापित आज से लगभग 5 वर्ष पूर्व किया था। तत्कालीन रेल मन्त्री महोदय ने भी इस कालेज की स्थापना से अपनी सहमति प्रकट की थी। कालान्तर में स्व० केदार पांडे जब रेल मन्त्री के पद पर आसीन हुए तो उन्होंने इस रेलवे क्षेत्र में से 21 एकड़ भूमि (एवं उस पर ध्वस्त निर्माण मानिहारी महाविद्यालय को) बाजार मूल्य से कम मूल्य पर दे देने का निर्णय भी कर दिया था। किन्तु खेद है कि उस निर्णय का क्रियान्वयन अभी तक नहीं हो पाया है। अतः आपके माध्यम से मैं सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहती हूं कि तत्काल उस दिशा में कार्यवाही की जाए जिससे कालेज व्यवस्थापक मंडल, विद्यार्थियों एवं स्थानीय लोगों में कालेज के प्रति व्याप्त अनिश्चितता का भाव समाप्त हो।

(x) Need for setting up a factory for producing scents, essences etc. at Harayan (Aligarh)

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की तहसील सिकन्द्राराऊ, जिला अलीगढ़, (उ०प्र०) में एक स्थान है हसायन। इस स्थान पर गुलाब की खेती बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में होती है। यहां पर जो गुलाब पैदा होता है वह फ्रांस और बलगारिया के गुलाब से भी अधिक उत्तम क्वालिटी का होता है जिससे इत्र, रूह, सेंट, गुलाब जल और गुलकन्द जैसी मूल्यवान चीजें बनती हैं। हसायन में गुलाब के विभिन्न प्रकार के उत्पादों को बनाने के लिए सरकारी अथवा गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र की कोई ऐसी फैक्टरी, कारखाना अथवा अनुसन्धान केन्द्र नहीं है जो सीधे किसानों से गुलाब के फूलों को खरीद कर उन्हें अपने माल का लाभकारी मूल्य दे सके। होता यह है कि कन्नौज तथा अन्य स्थानों के व्यापारी हसायन आकर कौड़ियों के मोल किसानों का गुलाब खरीदते हैं और इस प्रकार उनका शोषण करते हैं।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि हसायन में शीघ्र से शीघ्र सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में कोई कारखाना स्थापित कराए जो आधुनिक यन्त्रों तथा सुविधाओं से परिपूर्ण हो और साथ ही वहां एक अनुसन्धान केन्द्र की भी स्थापना कराए जिससे गुलाब की किस्म को और अधिक उन्नतिशील एवं उत्तम बनाने में सहयोग कर सके। यदि सरकार ने इस ओर शीघ्र प्रभावी कार्यवाही की तो मेरा विश्वास है कि यहां के गुलाब के उत्पादों से हमारे देश को भारी मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने में सहायता मिलेगी और किसानों को भी उनके माल की लाभकारी कीमत मिल सकेगी जिससे प्रोत्साहित होकर वे और अधिक लगन से गुलाब की पैदावार बढ़ा सकेंगे।

(xi) Flood relief assistance to Andhra Pradesh

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY (Adilabad) : Due to heavy rains in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh in the 2nd week of August, 1983, Sri Rama Sagar and Kadam projects received heavy inflow resulting in opening all the flood gates of two reservoirs. The sudden discharge of heavy quantity of water into rivers Godavari which was already over-flowing the banks, has resulted in severe flood situation. Due to severe floods many villages were submerged and thousands of poor people have become homeless and lost every thing they had. Many minor irrigation tanks have breached and 40,000 hectares of crops were damaged and in many villages good agricultural lands sand is seen instead of green fields. The District authorities have estimated the total loss to the tune of about Rs. 22 crores. The necessary relief measures have not yet started. The P.W.D. roads have been washed away at many points resulting in traffic jam everywhere. National Highway No. 7 which passes through this district is damaged at many places.

I am informed that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has not sent any requisition for help. If the Government of India does not take action simply because the State Government has not sent requisition, then it will be a sad day for our nation. Whenever there is a natural calamity in any part of the country the responsibility should be of State Government as well as Government of India to come to the rescue of the affected

people without waiting for requisition or permission from any Government.

On behalf of flood affected people of Adilabad District and other affected districts, I request the Government of India to send teams to all the flood affected States to help the affected people by taking all necessary measures.

(xii) Need for immediate flood relief operation in Karimnagar (Andhra Pradesh)

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO (Karimnagar) : There was unprecedented heavy rain and flood in my Parliamentary constituency and District Karimnagar in Andhra Pradesh on 9th, 10th and 11th of August. Due to this, there was substantial loss of human life and damage to public and private property. Nearly fifty thousand families were rendered homeless and about fifty lives were lost due to drowning and house collapse in the wake of floods. This was the first time in the history of Karimnagar district that such a colossal loss occurred. About two thousand cattle were washed away and over ten thousand sheep and other live stock perished in floods. Almost all the irrigation tanks were either breached and Panchayat Samithi and Zila Parishad roads were completely damaged. About fifteen thousand houses were completely destroyed and about 20 thousand houses were partially destroyed. About fifty thousand acres of wet and two lakh acres of dry crops were completely damaged. About one thousand oil engines and pump sets along with meters were washed away and the wells were completely silted up. All loss put together is estimated to be fifty crore rupees.

Relief operations in area affected by floods should be undertaken immediately. Particularly food supplies should be sent to marooned areas. Adequate financial assistance should be given by the Central Government for relief operations. Central teams should be sent to the flood affected areas in the districts to assess the losses caused to the crops and other properties.

(xiii) Need for ensuring full implementation of the Agrarian Reforms Laws

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : There is a steady setback on the issue of Agrarian Reforms. Land ceiling laws are not being seriously implemented even in centrally administered States and Union Territories. Worse is the case with the implementation of tenancy laws. Community laws are being encroached upon by the rural rich. Provisions of money-lending laws are being violated in every village and town of the country with regard to the rates of interest, etc. Debt cancellation laws are simply on paper. The Bihar Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1982, seeking to restore intermediary (Zamindari) rights to the Tatas is awaiting the President's assent which will turn thousands of house, land and factory owners of Jamshedpur into sub-tenants of the Tatas with retrospective effect since 1950. I do hereby draw the attention of the Government to ensure refusal of the President's assent to this Bill and ensure full implementation of agrarian reforms.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned till 2.20 P.M.

13.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till twentyfive minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirtyone minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE *in the Chair*]

COPYRIGHT (AMENDMENT) BILL—*CONTD.*

MR CHAIRMAN : We will now take up further consideration of the motion to amend the Copyright Act, 1957.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं कापीराइट (एमेंडमेंट) बिल, 1957 का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

सबसे पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री महोदया जो यह बिल लाई हैं,

यह एक प्रशंसनीय कार्य इन्होंने किया है हालांकि इसमें देरी बहुत हुई है। सन् 1971 में जब इसके सम्बन्ध में निर्णय ले लिया गया था कि इस प्रकार का बिल जल्दी लाया जाए, जिसमें लेखकों और साहित्यकारों का जो शोषण हो रहा है, उससे उनको बचाया जाए, तो यह बिल जल्दी आना चाहिए था लेकिन देरी से आने के बाद इसमें जो इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की गई है, उससे उनको काफी राहत मिलेगी।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आज-कल हमारे देश में जिस प्रकार से कला-कृतियों, चित्रों और मूर्तियों तथा अन्य प्रकार की दूसरी ऐसी चीजों को चोरी करके विदेशों में भेजा जा रहा है, इस बिल में इस प्रकार का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है कि ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ, जो हमारी संस्कृति, सभ्यता और हमारे देश की प्राचीन कला-कृतियों को इस प्रकार से खत्म करने की कोशिश में लगे हुए हैं, जो हमारी संस्कृति को बहुत क्षति पहुंचा रहे हैं, उनको बहुत कड़ी सजा मिलेगी। आपने सुना होगा कि हमारे राजस्थान में जितने राजा-महाराजा हुए हैं, उनके पास बहुत पुरानी कला-कृतियां इस प्रकार की हैं, उनके पास किताबें भी हैं धार्मिक किताबें भी हैं और अन्य प्रकार की पुराने लेखकों की पांडुलिपियां भी वहां पर उपलब्ध हैं।

इस प्रकार की पुरानी कला-कृतियों को जो हमारी संस्कृति के विरोधी लोग है और ऐसे लोग हैं जिनकी नीयत खराब है, वे ही इस सारी व्यवस्था में गड़बड पैदा करने में लगे हुए हैं। कुछ वर्ष पहले हमारे यहां बहुत कीमती मूर्तियों को विदेशों में बेचा गया था और उनके सम्बन्ध में कहीं पर पता नहीं चला कि उनको कहां पर बेचा गया। हमारे जो मन्दिर हैं, उनमें लाखों-करोड़ों रुपये की पुरानी कला-कृतियां हैं और हमारे देवी-देवताओं की मूर्तियां हैं, जोकि अष्ठ-धातु की बनी हुई हैं और जिनकी कीमत अपार है। इस प्रकार की कला-कृतियों को लोग विदेशों में ले जाकर बेच देते हैं। मेरी समझ में इस प्रकार की कोई माकूल व्यवस्था इस कानून के अन्दर होनी चाहिए थी मगर इस सम्बन्ध में कोई भी लाज इसमें नहीं रखा गया है, जिससे इन चीज़ों को रोका जा सके। ऐसी व्यवस्था निश्चित तरीके से होनी चाहिए।

दूसरा मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यहां पर बहुत से गिरोह बने हुए हैं जैसे कि स्मगलिंग करने वालों का एक गिरोह है। इसी प्रकार से इन कला-कृतियों की चोरी करने वाला भी एक गिरोह है जोकि हमारे यहां की सभ्यता, संस्कृति और कला-कृतियों को चुराता है और चुराकर विदेशों में बेचता है। इस प्रकार के लोगों के खिलाफ कार्य-वाही करने के लिए कोई प्रावधान मंत्री महोदया ने इस बिल में नहीं किया है, जिससे हमारी जो संस्कृति नष्ट हो रही है, जो हमारी पुरानी सभ्यता नष्ट हो रही है, वह नष्ट होने से बच सके और हमारी जो आगे वाली सन्तान है उसको कैसे इस का पता चलेगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में इस प्रकार की भव्य संस्कृति किसी समय थी। इसके सम्बबन्ध में बच्चों को जानकारी मिले। इन सारी चीज़ों को लोग-बाग खत्म कर रहे हैं जिनके सम्बन्ध में आपने किसी प्रकार का कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अब भी समय है। अगर इस प्रकार का प्रावधान नहीं किया गया तो हमारी ऐसी चीजें और कलाकृतियां जो कि बच गई हैं वे भी नहीं बच सकेंगी।

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालयों की राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : यह तो आरकेलोजिकल सर्वे आफ इंडिया करता है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : वह क्या करता है, इसको हम सब जानते है। हमने उड़ीसा में जगन्नाथपुरी के मन्दिर को देखा है। उसकी वह मेंटीनेंस कैसे कर रहा है, यह हमें उसे देखकर पता लगा। वहां की तमाम मूर्तियां नष्ट होनी जा रही है। आपका डिपार्टमेंट उनको मेंटेन करने का काम नहीं कर रहा है।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : मैंने भी उसे देखा है। It is in very good condition, Sir, and well maintained.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने भी उसे देखा है। भुवनेश्वर में भी मन्दिर हैं, उनको भी हमने देखा है और यह भी देखा है कि आपका आरकेलोजिकल डिपार्टमेंट उन्हें कैसे मेन्टेन कर रहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Vyas has looked with different eyes.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : पुरी में जगन्नाथ जी का सबसे प्राचीन मन्दिर है और हिन्दुओं का वह सबसे पवित्र मन्दिर है। उसकी क्या व्यवस्था आपका डिपार्टमेंट कर रहा है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Vyas, this is a Bill to amend the Copyright Act. Please come to the Bill.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : ये उस डिपार्टमेंट की भी मिनिस्टर हैं। इन्हें चाहिए कि ये उसकी भी उचित व्यवस्था करें। वहां पर अच्छी व्यवस्था नहीं है।

इस कापीराईट के सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इंजीनियरिंग या मेडिकल की किताबें जो विदेशों के लेखक लिख रहे हैं और जो कि यहां छपती हैं वे बहुत ज्यादा दामों में यहाँ बिकती हैं। दो-दो सौ रुपये की एक किताब आती है। उन किताबों को गरीब बच्चा तो खरीद नहीं सकता है। आप कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था कीजिए जिससे कि गरीब बच्चे भी इंजीनियरिंग और मेडिकल की किताबें खरीद सकें और वे सस्ते दामों पर सभी को उपलब्ध हों। आप उनको सब्सीडाइज्ड करें ताकि सभी गरीब बच्चे खरीद सकें और अपनी पढ़ाई कर सकें।

पुस्तकों का जो अनुवाद किया जाता है, उसमें भी काफी गड़बड़ी होती है। यहां के प्रकाशक लोग उसमें बहुत गड़बड़ी करते हैं और जिसको करने का उनको अधिकार नहीं है उसको भी वे करके पुस्तकें छाप देते हैं। इसलिए बहुत सारी उल्टी-सीधी किताबें आपको देखने को मिलेंगी। जिस तरह की अनुवाद की हुई पुस्तकें उपलब्ध होनी चाहिएं वे नहीं हो रही हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में भी आप कुछ न कुछ उचित व्यवस्था कीजिए।

आप फिल्मस की बात को ले लीजिए। वीडो की जो फिल्मस आती हैं उनकी कैसी चोरी हो रही है। गन्दी से गन्दी फिल्म चोरी से यहां लाई जाती है। वे फिल्में यहां न आ सकें इसकी भी कानून में व्यवस्था कीजिए। ऐसी भी व्यवस्था कीजिए जिससे कि गन्दे से गन्दा साहित्य यहां न आ सके। उसकी भी व्यवस्था करना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। जो लोग इस प्रकार का गलत काम करते हैं उनको सजा मिलनी चाहिए। इसकी भी कोई व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिए।

प्रकाशक और लेखक के बीच जो टसल है, उसके लिए आपने एक बोर्ड बना दिया है। लेकिन क्या एक बोर्ड सारी व्यवस्था ठीक कर सकेगा ? एक लेखक आदमी अपनी लेखनी के जरिये से जीविका चलता है, वह बड़े प्रकाशक के हाथ में पड़ जाता है।

प्रकाशक लेखकों का शोषण करते हैं, सारा धन स्वयं डकार जाते हैं, लेखकों को जितना मिलना चाहिए नहीं मिलता है। इस चीज को रोकने के लिए आपने क्या उपाय किया है, यह भी आपको देखना चाहिए था।

कुछ राजनीतिक दल हैं जो कम्युनल भावनाएं फैलाते हैं, उस प्रकार के साहित्य का प्रचार प्रसार करते हैं। यह देश के लिए बहुत घातक है। उस प्रकार के साहित्य को, किताबों के प्रकाशक को आप किस प्रकार रोकने जा रहे हैं, उसके लिए आपने क्या प्रावधान किया है, यह मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं। सांप्रदायिक भावनाएं फैलाने वाले लोग, गलत तसवीर पेश करने वाले लोग जो हमारे देश के सम्मान के खिलाफ बातें किसी भी किताब में लिखते हैं, इस चीज को रोकने के लिए आप क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं, यह भी आप हमें बताएं।

बिल बहुत बढ़िया है। कुछ कदम तो आपने आगे बढ़ाया है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। अन्य बातें जो रह गई हैं जिनके लिए आपको और कदम

उठाने चाहिएं, उनके बारे में आपने क्या निश्चय किया है, यह भी आप हमें बताएं।

सभापति महोदय, आपकी स्टेट की एक बात कहकर मैं समाप्त करता हूं। वहां पर मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की सरकार है। जिस तरीके से सारी किताबों को, पाठ्यक्रमों को वह पलटने की कोशिश कर रही है, सारे साहित्य को शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में तबदील करने की कोशिश कर रही है, टैगोर जैसे लोगों की कलाकृतियों को नष्ट करने की कोशिश कर रही है और उसके स्थान पर अपना साहित्य लाने की कोशिश कर रही है, क्या उससे हमारी संस्कृति बचेगी, यह भी आपको सोचना चाहिए और इसके बारे में भी आपको कुछ व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। बंगाल में बहुत गड़बड़ी इस प्रकार की हो रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में भी आपको कुछ न कुछ कदम उठाना चाहिए था ताकि पुरानी जो हमारी मान्यताएं हैं, हमारी संस्कृति के जो स्तम्भ हैं, टैगोर जैसों की कलाकृतियां हैं, वे नष्ट न हों, हमारी सभ्यता नष्ट न हो, हमारी संस्कृति नष्ट न हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : इस विधेयक का मैं स्वागत करता हूं। इसको बारह साल के बाद लाया गया है। अन्तराष्ट्रीय समझौते होते हैं और उन समझौतों के आधार पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में मित्र देश आपस में अनुबन्ध करते है। कलाकारों, साहित्यकारों, नाट्यकारों या संगीतकारों द्वारा जो साहित्य सृजन किया जाता है, जिन कृतियों का सृजन किया जाता है, उनके बारे में जितना प्रावधान इस विधेयक में आपको करना चाहिए था आपने नहीं किया है। यह इसमें कमी है। आपको एक व्यापक विधेयक ले कर आना चाहिए था।

वान कनवैंशन 1947 में हुआ था। उसका उद्देश्य था प्रोटैक्शन आफ लिट्रेसी एंड आर्टिसटिक वर्क्स। फिर उसके बाद 1952 में ब्रसल्ज कनवैंशन हुआ, यूनिवर्सल कापीराइट कनवैंशन। उसके बाद हमारे देश में 1957 में कानून बना। यह चार पांच बरस बाद बना। उसी परम्परा को निभाते हुए बारह बरस के बाद पैरिस कनवैंशन हुआ और उस कनवैंशन में इस बात को स्वीकार किया गया कि अन्तराष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में मित्र देशों में एक दूसरे देश के साहित्य का आदान प्रदान होना चाहिए, विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए महाविद्यालयों के लिए, शिक्षण संस्थाओं के लिए किताबों की जो जरूरत होती है उसको पूरा किया जाना चाहिए। यह सही बात है कि विकासशील देशों को विकसित देशों की जो प्रोद्योगिकी सम्बन्धी पुस्तकें होती हैं, उनकी आवश्यकता पड़ती है।

वैज्ञानिक पुस्तकें हैं, साहित्य संम्बन्धी पुस्तकें हैं और ग्रन्थ है उनका अनुवाद अनिवार्य हो जाता है और भाषान्तर करके फिर पुर्नउत्पादित करने के लिए प्रावधान है। मंत्री जी ने जो प्रावधान किया है इससे ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ विदेशी साहित्यकारों को ही होगा। लेकिन भारतीय साहित्यकारों, संगीतकारों, नाट्यकारों या अन्य कलाकृतियों के निर्माताओं का जो भयंकर शोषण हो रहा है उसको रोकने का प्रावधान नहीं है। इसमें इसकी व्यवस्था करनी चहिए थी, जो नहीं है।

औचित्यपूर्ण रायल्टी का प्रावधान भी नहीं है। तीसरे ऐसी पुस्तकों के व्यापक बिक्री हेतु समाज की वर्तमान क्रयशक्ति के अनुसार सस्ता साहित्य प्रकाशित कराकर, अनुदित कराकर, अन्तर्राज्यीय साधनाओं में लगे चिन्तकों, सृजकों एवं संगीत रचनाकारों की जीविका चलाने की व्यवस्था का भी कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। अश्लील एवं भोंडे साहित्य, उपन्यास, नग्नताजन्य कलाकृतियों पर पाबन्दी लगाने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। सत्साहित्यों के मुद्रणालय में भाषान्तर करने, पुनरुत्पादन करने की दिशा में तथा मुद्रित प्रतियों की संख्या के प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त करने तथा उचित रायल्टी साहित्य सृजकों को दिलाने का प्रबन्ध नहीं है। कापी राइट बोर्ड को किताबों के मूल्य निर्धारण करने की औचित्यता पर विचारार्थ सक्षम नहीं बनाया गया जिससे मनमाने ढंग से लागत का

अत्यधिक मूल्यांकन कर के सरकारी पुस्तकालयों, संस्थाओं का पोषण करने की प्रवृति बढ़ी है। साधारण आदमी किताबें नहीं खरीद सकता। इसलिये ऐसी महत्वपूर्ण पुस्तकें समाज के अधिक लोगों के लिये लाभप्रद सिद्ध नहीं हो पाती क्योंकि मूल्य इतना अधिक रखते हैं और प्रकाशकों और अन्य संबंधित अधिकारियों में तालमेल रहता है जिस कारण से केवल सरकारी पुस्तकालयों में ही वह किताबें रहती हैं। अतः मूल्य निर्धारण का भी इसमें प्रावधान होना चाहिये, जो कि अभी नहीं है।

भारतीय संस्कृति, कला, वेद वेदान्त, शास्त्र, गीता आदि भारतीय धरोहरों के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाषाओं में भाषान्तर करने वाले प्रकाशकों से रायल्टी लेने वाले की व्यवस्था नहीं है। ऐसे साहित्य के लिये अगर देश के अन्दर साहित्य और संस्कृति निधि कर रखा जाय तथा उसके द्वारा जो रायल्टी मिले वह उस निधि को मिलनी चाहिये जिससे राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति और कला निधि के रूप में उसका विकास हो सके और साहित्य का सृजन हो सके। इसका प्रावधान होना चाहिये था, लेकिन वह भी नहीं है।

जो टाइम की पाबन्दी लगा दी गई है, यों तो कई मित्रों ने कहा 1 महीना रखना चाहिये क्योंकि जमाना प्रगतिशील है; लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि जो साहित्य है, वैज्ञानिकों ने जो अनुसंधान किया है वह शास्वत है, उसके लिये 2,3 वर्ष क्या वह तो पचासों साल तक चल सकता है। 5 या 10 वर्षों के उपरान्त लेखकों या साहित्यकारों, कलाकारों को सक्षम बनाने के लिये और यदि उनके साथ धोखाधड़ी का काम कोई प्रकाशक करता है तो वह दूसरे प्रकाशक को दे कर अधिक रायल्टी प्राप्त कर सकें ऐसा प्रावधान इस बिल में नहीं किया गया है, जिसका होना नितान्त आवश्यक है। अभी प्रकाशक क्या करते हैं कि 50,000 प्रतियां छापते हैं तो 5,000 ही बताते हैं।

इस तरह की धोखा-धड़ी करने वाले प्रकाशकों से लेखकों, साहित्यकारों और कलाकारों को बचाने के लिए पांच या दस बरस के बाद उन्हें फिर से कापीराइट मिल जाना चाहिए, ताकि वे अपनी कृति को किसी अन्य प्रकाशक को देकर अधिक रायल्टी प्राप्त कर सकें और पुनः संशोधित संस्करण छपवा कर फायदा उठा सकें।

गुमनाम साहित्यकारों के नाम से लाखों पुस्तकें छपती हैं। उन्हें लिखने वाले बहुत गरीब और निर्धन साहित्यकार होते हैं। उनकी रायल्टी को हज्म करने के लिए और उनका शोषण करने की मंशा से प्रकाशक दो चार हजार रुपए देकर उनकी कृतियों का कापीराइट ले लेते हैं और उन्हें दूसरे नामों से, या बोगस नामों से, प्रकाशित करते हैं। इस बारे में भी इस बिल में कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है।

चोरी लेखन करने वाले प्रकाशकों, नकलची लेखकों और मूल विचार को तोड़-मरोड़ कर पाठकों तथा जनता के सामने रखने वालों की आपराधिक कार्यवाहियों को संज्ञेय अपराध घोषित करने की भी इस बिल में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

फोटो-कैसेट, फोटो-फिल्मिग और माइक्रो-फिल्मिग के माध्यम से आज अवैध रूप से कैसेट-निर्माण और उनकी तस्करी धड़ल्ले से हो रही है। यहां पर संगीत का रिकार्ड मार्केट में आने से पहले और फिल्म के प्रदर्शन से पहले ही हांगकांग, जापान आदि देशों में उनकी कापियां मिल जाती हैं, जिसके कारण राइटर या निर्माता का लाभ नहीं होता। सरकार ने इस बारे में भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है।

इस बिल में यह भी नहीं बताया गया है कि किन किन भाषाओं और किन-किन देशों के साहित्य पर प्रतिलिप्याधिकार कानून, कापीराइट एक्ट, लागू होगा।

इस विधेयक में बहुत सी कमियां हैं, जिनकी ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए था। फिर भी इसे ठीक दिशा में एक कदम कहा जा सकता

है। 1957 में जो एक्ट बना, उसमें बहुत सी प्रशासकीय कमियों रह गई थीं। उन कमियों को दूर करने के लिए यह संशोधन लाया गया है, लेकिन इसे एक व्यापक और सर्वांगपूर्ण संशोधन नहीं कहा जा सकता। इससे लेखकों के हितों और जनहित की सुरक्षा की मंशा की पूर्ति नहीं होती है। इस दिशा में और कदम उठाने होंगे।

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, I must say that to bring forward this Bill is a very progressive step. As India was already committed at the Paris Conference and earlier also at the Universal Rights Convention at Geneva, I feel, it is a progressive step although a belated one. Particularly, I feel that the system of compulsory licence will certainly ensure that we will get good reading materials, translations and also original materials from abroad.

There is a hue and cry from certain publishing houses that it will hit Indian authors. But I feel that the quality of our production will improve and maybe that it will reduce the prices also because of competition. It is not necessary that the books that we import will be costlier.

Then, the institution of a copyright Board is a very important provision in the Bill. It will definitely ensure fair dispensation for authors. But it could be a comprehensive one.

I do not know whether it will meet the requirements. Authors have always suffered in this country and many of my colleagues have already spoken about this. I don't want to repeat. One or two provisions in this Bill could make the institution of this Copyright Board purposeful. For instance, there is no harm for the press and the printers to directly inform the author about the size of the printing order. That will ensure a particular amount of money that is required to be paid to the author. There is no harm in that. I do not know why it has not been indicated.

The publishers' enterprises are auditable. A copy of the audit report must be made available to the author. But the author at present is always in the dark. Whatever the gains of the project 99 per cent goes to the publishing house. 1 per cent may—I do not know whether I am correct to say—goes to authors. Authors do not get their due. But these two measures could certainly ensure proper payment to them. They must know the size of the print order and whenever there is audit, a copy of the audit report must go to them.

The Bill does not provide measures for piracy and the piracy in modern times has different forms like phonographic piracy, casette piracy and there is no provision in the Bill to check piracy and particularly in our neighbouring countries, there is large-scale piracy of the books produced in India and recently the Secretary-General of the Authors Guild has said that publishing houses in Pakistan indulge in large-scale piracy of the books produced in India. There is no provision in the Bill to check this.

I would also suggest that the books giving the gist or the notes—we call them Khulasa in Urdu—for the books produced by institutions like NCERT should also be bracketed under piracy. I have some knowledge of how fake authors and fake publishers indulge in producing these refresher course books and gist of the books produced by NCERT. The result is that students are not allowed to go through the original texts and they read 'one day series' and that affects the standard of learning in the country. I would suggest that so far as piracy is concerned, not only the actual piracy done through films, casettes etc., but production of 'one day series' or the gists of books, what is known in Hindustani, Khulasa, must be brought under the purview of the Bill and bracketed with the forms of piracy indulged in by various people because this kind of piracy adversely affects the standards of learning in the country.

Coming to page 5 of the Bill, I would seek a clarification from the Hon. Minister. While through licences we get literary works on drama etc., there is a provision "in any language" and general use in India "after a period of seven years from the first publication of the work" or "the translation of any such work which is not an Indian work is required for the purpose of teaching, scholarship or research". In the next proviso,

you say that "provided that where the translation referred to in the preceding proviso is in a language not in general use in any developed country, such application may be made after a period of one year from such publication." Why this concession only in respect of certain developed countries ?

I am afraid the term 'developed country' is not a static term, it is a dynamic term. You may adopt the U.N. definition, but that is not sufficient. For instance, the famous economist, Mr. W.W. Rostow gives five stages of economic growth. You may be developed today and you may not be developed tomorrow. So, instead of saying 'developed countries' you could say Great Britain, America, Russia or any other country. If you say 'developed countries', every time you will have to refer to the chart. I do not think this is correct.

15 hrs.

One more illogical thing that appears to me is this. On the same page, in the last but one paragraph there is a proviso which reads :

> "Provided that nothing in clause (ii) shall apply to the export by Government or any authority under the Government of copies of such translation in a language other than English, French or Spanish to any country if—
>
> (1) such copies are sent to citizens of India residing outside India or to any association of such citizens outside India ;"

When we come to export, we export. That is all. If you qualify it by saying that it will be sent "to citizens of India residing outside India or to any association of such citizens outside India", then anybody will form an association and corrupt practices will be indulged in. We do not say that we export only to citizens of India residing outside India and so on. I do not think it is correct.

Finally, it is the actual implementation of the legislation which is important. Whatever provisions there were under this Copyright Act were not implemented most sincerely. Therefore, whatever provisions are being made in this Bill, those provisions require efficient implementation. I would request the hon. Minister that when she rises to answer—I do not know whether she will like to answer because we speak for the sake of speaking ; even when genuine suggestions are made, I do not know whether these suggestions are accommodated at all—to the points we have raised, she must assure us that there will be proper implementation.

15.03 hrs.

[SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair*]

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Sir, I have listened to the speeches of the hon. Members with a great measure of attention and respect. A remarkable feature of the discussion has been that, while the hon. Members have made several valuable points, they have all welcomed the Copyright Amendment Bill. I am grateful to them for this expression of appreciation. I have had the opportunity of explaining that this Bill has a specific purpose in view. I am conscious, at the same time, of the fact that there is so much that needs to be covered by legislation. Let me assure the hon. Members that all the points they have raised will receive our utmost attention. I am glad that the basic purpose of the Bill has been appreciated. Though belated, the Bill, nevertheless, makes a significant breakthrugh in catching up with the provisions of the latest Paris Act, 1971. This was an imperative requirement and with this we correct certain distortions that could have otherwise crept in our administration of the Copyright law.

The point which I have urged earlier and which has received a wide measure of appreciation concerns the free flow of knowledge from one country to another. I may reiterate that the provision regarding compulsory licencing of foreign books is of far-reaching significance and it will help our country in not only keeping abreast of the latest knowledge but also expanding our frontiers of information and access to the latest that is being said and thought. I must immediately, at this juncture, allay an apprehension in the minds of some hon. Members ; let me clarify that the books to be brought under the compulsory licencing

system would only be those books which are not available in India at a reasonable price.

I would be the last person to say that the Bill comprehends all that the Copyright Bill should. A comprehensive legislation on the subject will naturally take into account post-1971 development. These, as Members have referred to, relate to wide-spead piracy in books, videos, tapes and phonographic compositions. These, as Members rightly pointed out, have become quite complicated issues in the context of sophistication of technology. We have under consideration a broad profile of legislation that would in due course of time, take care of it. But, as Members would kindly appreciate, this would take some time as any proposed legislation will have to look at not only global implications but a number of issues of the inter-Ministerial kind. I am conscious of the need to bring it about and suggestions made by Members from all sections of the House reinforce our resolve that it has to be done urgently.

Now, there are certain points which are common to all the Member's who have spoken. I would like to mention them separately, one by one. Shri Rup Chand Pal suggested that the present measure was inadequate because it did not protect the authors' rights and that the three year period for compulsory licensing was too long. I might, in this connection, mention that clause 19(a) of the Bill does look after the authors' rights as it gives for the first time an opportunity of a dispute being heard and decided in a summary manner. This is to be done in the Copy Right Board.

As regards three and one year limit stipulated under compulsory licensing, I would bring to the notice of the hon. Members the fact that this is based on the Paris enactment and that we have no options in this regard.

Shri Mool Chand Daga referred to the reasons for the delay in bringing up the Bill as also to the issue of widespread piracy of books and faulty translations, particularly, in regional languages. In this connection, I may mention that the Bill was delayed for various reasons. The Paris Act itself came into force in 1974, the proposed amendment based on these lines, was submitted to the Cabinet in 1976. From 1977 onwards, no substantial progress was made till in 1980 when it was taken up again in right earnest. Some of these delays are unavoidable as they involved a number of Departments and Ministries in discussion. The point of piracy as I had a chance of mentioning is general and is being looked into in terms of vast range of its many implications. Here I would like to add as to how, in my own home, in a room a picture was hung on the wall. Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri mentioned about my husband. I am grateful to him for bringing up the name of my late husband. You all know that he was a scientist and he was asked to find out water in the desert of Rajasthan. It was in the year 1948-49 that he discovered underground water resources in Jodhpur in Sundhara area where a big pump was erected with four engineers working on it, pumping out the waters. A photo was taken of my husband showing there with two engineers. After a lapse of 20 years, this photograph still decorates a wall in my house.

This was also put in a Science Magazine, saying that that gentleman, the scientist, had discovered this water and this was the picture of the people working at it. Sir, the work had been done by my husband. The picture was taken by us and the picture and everything is hanging in my room and this thing comes out in the magazine that this work was done by somebody else. So, my husband wrote a letter to the magazine editor and the magazine editor sent that letter to this scientist. The scientist writes to my husband and he says, "Professor Kaul, you are an internationally known figure. What if I share your glory ?" Now, this is the sort of piracy that takes place. So, we are also victims of this piracy.

AN HON. MEMBER : What was the further reaction ?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : When he says that he wants to shine in the glory of others what can you do ?

The question of faulty translation is itself covered under clause 32(4) proviso (d) which

provides for the Copyright Board taking care of the correctness of the translation before permitting compulsory licensing.

Shri Ram Singh Yadav suggested that any person should not be given licence for compulsory publication and also expressed apprehension about the correctness of translation. As I have said before, the correctness of translation is already taken care of in the procedure prescribed in the Bill. It will be difficult for us to insist that only certain selected languages should be used for translation so long as the correctness of the translations is ensured.

Shri K. Rajan while making several points suggested that the authors should themselves be represented on the Copyright Board. I would point out that the Copyright Board is a Quasi-Judicial body which is to go into disputes between authors and publishers. Naturally, therefore, it has to be an impartial body like any other court of law and it cannot have parties to the disputes as Members.

Shri Harish Rawat mentioned that the Copyright Board should be broad based and that it should meet at regular intervals. He also advocated the need for less costly court procedures. A number of other members also referred to the composition of the Copyright Board. I might mention in this connection that the Board is already fairly broad based. It has nine members and they all have judicial standing. The Chairman is always a serving or retired Judge of the High Court. In the very nature of things the Board is supposed to perform quasi-judicial function. It meets on an average once in two months and its disposal of work is very prompt and substantial.

As regards litigation, the very intention of clause 19(a) is to ensure a summary procedure which is not expensive.

Shri Shastri appeared to have an apprehension that the authors got royalty only after their death. This is not correct because under the Copyright Law royalty becomes payable to the author immediately on publication of his work and remains payable throughout his life and for fifty years after his death to his legal heirs.

Yet, another interesting point made related to royalty, not being paid on books like the *Bhagawat Gita*, the *Ramayana*, the holy *Quran* and other known classics.

The Members are perhaps aware that these works are in the public domain and as such they are part of our rich national heritage. So, no royalty is payable on such works. They belong to the public domain.

Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta took the opportunity of suggesting that it should be possible for the authors to revoke the agreements if they are found to be harmful to their interests.

I may bring to the notice of the Members that the very intention of Clause 19A is to provide for such safeguards in the event of disputes.

This also meets the point made by Shri Shailani who expressed the view that measures should be taken to stop the exploitation of authors by publishers.

Now, Shri Vyas also spoke about piracy. He has gone. He spoke about antiques, he spoke that they are stolen and taken away. For antiques, the registration for antiques is there. It is known as the Antiques Act. If there is anything which is 100 years old it has to be registered and this Antiques Act looks after those problems. He spoke about the temples and all that. That comes under the Archaeological Survey of India. We have difference of opinion on that. Now, he also mentioned about literature prejudicial to maintenance of communal harmony ; there are other agencies to look after this.

Prof. Saifuddin Soz (J and K) mentioned certain other points. I would like to point out to him that if he goes through the Bill thoroughly when he finds time, he would find that many things have been covered in this Bill. When you go through it in a cooler manner, you will find that we have gone into it very carefully and it will give you a clear idea how authors are protected. Of course I have spoken to you at length about piracy. We are trying to do all these things because we are concerned with the enforcement of the Piracy Act,

Not only we, but the international world is interested in such matters and they are also looking into them as would be done by the Government of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to amend the Copyright Act, 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up clause by clause.

There are no amendments.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 to 23 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 2 to 23 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : All are 'Ayes' only ; there is no 'No' as far this Bill is concerned.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill be passed.

Now, Shri Shastri.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए दो एक बातें कहना चाहता हूं। वैसे उन बातों की तरफ और भी माननीय सदस्यों ने आपका ध्यान दिलाया है। कापीराइट के सिलसिले में विधेयक आप पास कर रहे हैं। इस विधेयक का सहारा लेते हुए मैं आपका ध्यान अपने देश के साहित्यकारों, लेखकों, कवियों और खास तौर से हिन्दी के लेखकों की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं और उनकी चर्चा करना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने किताबें बहुत महत्वपूर्ण लिखीं, उपन्यास, कवितायें, कहानियां आदि लिखीं। राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के जमाने में उन्होंने नौजवानों को आन्दोलन करने वाली चीजें भी लिखीं। लेकिन उनकी स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय रही। पुरानी बातों से हम परिचित हैं। प्रेम चन्द जी ने जैसी किताबें लिखीं, वक्त नहीं है कि उन पर मैं चर्चा कर सकूं। लेकिन वह मरे बहुत ही बुरी हालत में। मैं स्वयं उन दिनों बनारस में काशी विद्यापीठ का छात्र था। दवादारू की भी व्यवस्था ऐसे चोटी के लेखक के लिए नहीं हो सकी। उसी तरह जय शंकर प्रसाद जी थे। राहुल सांस्कृतायन जी को कौन नहीं जानता। सौ से ज्यादा पुस्तकें उन्होंने लिखीं। सुमित्रा नन्दन पन्त बड़े कवि थे। सूर्यकान्त त्रिपाठी निराला भी थे। हमारे अपने सूबे में एक लेखक थे बहुत बड़े और उनका नाम था श्री शिव पूजन सहाय जी। इन लेखकों का नाम मैं इसलिए ले रहा हूं कि किताबें तो इन्होंने बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण लिखीं, पूरे देश को जगाया, साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ भी और जमींदारी प्रथा के खिलाफ भी जगाया, मानवता की रक्षा करने के लिए जगाया लेकिन उनकी अपनी हालत बहुत बुरी रही। अभी भी कुछ जिन्दा लेखक हैं जिनकी हालत अच्छी नहीं है। एक दो का नाम मैं लूंगा। हमारे सूबे में मैथिली के बहुत बड़े लेखक हैं और हिन्दी के भी है नागार्जुन। वह कभी बनारस और कभी कलकत्ता और कभी दिल्ली मारे मारे फिरते हैं। बड़ी बड़ी किताबें उन्होंने लिखीं लेकिन उनको रायल्टी के पैसे नहीं मिलते। इन लोगों को भी नहीं मिले। प्रकाशक उनसे धनवान हो जाते हैं, उन लेखकों का शोषण करके धनवान हो जाते हैं, मालामाल हो जाते हैं लेकिन उनको रायलटी का पैसा नहीं देते हैं। प्रकाशक तो शोषण उनका करते ही हैं सरकार भी उनकी तरफ समुचित ध्यान नहीं देती है। अभी भी हमारे सूबे के एक लेखक हैं राज्य स्तर पर वह प्रसिद्ध हैं जिनका नाम है लाल धुआं। वह बीमार

हैं। जनरल अस्पताल में पड़े हुए हैं। साहित्यकार सरकार से अपील कर रहे हैं कि उनकी मदद होनी चाहिए लेकिन कोई मदद नहीं करता है। लेकिन जो जनता को जगाते हैं, उसमें अच्छाई पैदा करते हैं, ऐसे लेखकों की मैं बात कर रहा हूं। उनकी तरफ न आपका और न हमारा ध्यान जाता है। यशपाल को कौन नहीं जानता। राहुल सांस्कृतायन ने समाजवाद की तरफ मुझ जैसे लोगों को मोड़ा जो कम उम्र के थे, लाखों की संख्या में नौजवानों को आकर्षित किया, उनकी स्थिति क्या रही? आगे जब भी आप कानून बनाएं तो उनकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए और ऐसे लेखकों की सहायता के लिए, आर्थिक सहायता के लिए सरकार को किसी कोष का निर्माण करना चाहिये। जिसमें से आप उनकी मदद कर सकें। राज्यों में भी इस तरह के कोष बनने चाहियें और शिक्षा मंत्रालय को भी एक ऐसा कोष बनाना चाहिए ताकि उसमें से हम उनकी मदद कर सकें।

दूसरी बात मैं रायलटी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। वादा तो लेखकों के साथ इसके बारे में किया जाता है लेकिन उसको पूरा नहीं किया जाता है। रायलटी कम भी दी जाती है जो रायल्टी तय की जाती है वह भी उनको मिलती नहीं हैं। लेखकों के पास इतना पैसा नहीं होता है कि वे मुकदमा करके रायलटी का पूरा पैसा ले लें। इंदिरा जी को पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने जो किताबें लिखीं उसकी रायलटी मिल सकती है लेकिन सब लोग तो देश के प्रधान मंत्री नहीं हैं।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : नहीं, उनको भी नहीं मिली शुरू में।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : बाद में आपने दिलवायी तो।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : नहीं, मैंने नहीं दिलवायी।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मेरा कहना है कि बड़े बड़े लेखक जो दयनीय स्थिति में हैं उनकी तरफ ध्यान देना सरकार का सबसे बड़ा कर्त्तव्य होना चाहिए, चाहे वह राज्य सरकार हो या केन्द्र की सरकार, और उनको रायल्टी ठीक से मिले, उसका रेट बढ़े। पुस्तकों का मूल्य कम होना चाहिए। हमारा मुल्क गरीब है, पुस्तकों की कीमत साधारण जनता की पहुंच से बाहर है। तो पुस्तकों के मूल्य इतने ऊंचे नहीं होने चाहिएं। अभी तो बहुत सारे अभिभावक अपने बच्चों के लिए महंगी किताबें खरीद भी नहीं सकते क्योंकि 100, 150 रु० की जो किताबें हैं उनको कितने प्रतिशत लोग खरीद सकते हैं? नतीजा यह होता है कि पुस्तकालयों में बच्चे इतनी महंगी किताबों को पढ़ते हैं। इसलिए कीमत की तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

हमारे देश में गन्दी पुस्तकें और पत्रिकायें भी छप रही हैं। इनका नियंत्रण होगा या नहीं? या हमारे बच्चों के दिमाग को दूषित किया जायगा? इसकी तरफ भी ध्यान आपका जाना चाहिये।

और आखरी बात जो इससे ताल्लुक नहीं है और जिसके बारे में आपने जवाब भी दिया है, वह है स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के बारे में। मैं स्वतंत्रता सेनानी हूं, प्रो० रंगा भी हैं और दोनों सदनों में करीब 140 स्वतंत्रता सेनानी हैं, देश में अभी भी प्रमुख स्वतंत्रता सेनानी जिन्दा हैं, उनके बारे में मैंने सवाल पूछा था, उनका छोटा छोटा जीवन चरित्र किताबों के रूप में छपा दीजिए ताकि आगे आने वाली सन्तान समझे कि हमारे देश के लिए उन्होंने क्या कुरबानी दी।

इन बातों के साथ मैं आपके विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं और विश्वास करता हूं कि आगे और जो बिल लाइयेगा उसमें इस तरह की तमाम बातों को शामिल कीजियेगा।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली (श्रीनगर) : जनाब सदर साहब, अव्वल तो मैं जो बिल सरकार की तरफ से आया है इसकी हिमायत करता हूं और मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि ऐसा बिल आप लायी हैं

जिसके जरिये लेखकों की जो राइटिंग्स हैं उनकी हिफाजत के लिये कदम उठा रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि यह जो कापी राइट का मसला है, हमारा मुल्क गरीब है अक्सर लोग यहां किताबें नहीं पढ़ते हैं जब कि अमरीका जैसे मुल्क में एक बार कोई एक किताब लिखे तो 10, 50 लाख रु० कमा सकता है। लेकिन हमारे यहां तो यह हालत है कि भले ही उसकी काबलियत हो, बहुत बड़ा लेखक हो लेकिन किताब छपाने के लिये भी उसके पास पैसे नहीं होते और रियासत के जो कल्चरल इदारे हैं, अकादमी हैं, या केन्द्र की जो ऐकेडमीज हैं उनको उसको ऐप्रोच करना पड़ता है कि हमें मदद कीजिए किताब छपाने के लिये। और आप लोगों में किताब पढ़ने का मिजाज पैदा नहीं हुआ है जिसका अंजाम यह होता है कि किताब के छपने में जो उसकी पूंजी लगी है वह भी वापस नहीं आती है। इसलिये इंगलिस्तान या अमरीका के अदीबों के साथ अपने मुल्क के अदीबों का मुकाबला नहीं किया जा सकता। अगर किताब की कीमत 4 रु० की रखी जाय तो 2 रु० में भी हमारे यहां लोग उसको नहीं खरीदेंगे। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि अगर आप अदीबों की हौसला अफजायी करना चाहते हैं तो सिर्फ कापी राइट से यह मसला हल नहीं होगा, हां उसका मैयार देखा जाय, और फिर किताबों की खरीदारी की जिम्मेदारी सरकार की होनी चाहिये। लेकिन अक्सर ऐसा होता नहीं है। मेरी राय में यह एक जिम्मेदारी बना दी जाय कि चाहे किसी भाषा में हों, इन अदीबों को जो अच्छे लिखने वाले हैं, जिनके ऐप्रोच नहीं है, जो सरकार तक नहीं पहुंच सकते हैं, तो उनकी किताबों को लाइब्रेरीज के लिये खरीदा जाय।

अदीबों और लेखकों का खून चूसना और उनकी मेहनत की कमाई पर डाका डालना हिन्दुस्तान के पब्लिशरों का एक धंधा बन चुका है। हिन्दुस्तान की यह ट्रैजेडी है कि अदीब लिखता है और किताब छपती है, लेकिन उसका ज्यादा फायदा पब्लिशर को होता है। इस बात का खास ख्याल रखना चाहिए।

हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान दोनों देशों में उर्दू, अंग्रेजी और पंजाबी जुबानें रायज हैं और उन दोनों का एक कामन कल्चरल हेरिटेज है। हमने देखा है कि पाकिस्तान के किसी अदीब की उर्दू किताब हिन्दुस्तान में छपती है, मगर उसका रायल्टी देने वाला कोई नहीं है, क्योंकि चोर पब्लिशर ऐसी किताबों को छापते हैं। इसी तरह हिन्दुस्तान में अदीबों की किताबें पाकिस्तान में छपती हैं, मगर उन्हें रायल्टी में चार पैसे भी नहीं मिल रहे हैं।

इस जिम्न में मैं आपका ध्यान फिल्मी दुनिया की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। जो कोई अच्छी कहानी या नावल मार्केट में आता है, उसकी चोरी होती है और उसके आधार पर फिल्म बनाई जाती है, लेकिन अदीब इस बड़े भ्रष्टाचार और फिल्म इंडस्ट्री की बहुत बड़ी ताकत का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते। सरकार का फर्ज है कि वह मुख्तलिफ सतहों पर अदीबों की डिफीकल्टीज को दूर करने की कोशिश करे।

अगर किसी किताब को चोरी से छापा जाता है, तो उस सूरत में सरकार को अदीब को लीगल एड की शक्ल में मदद देनी चाहिए।

हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की जद्दो-जहद में हिस्सा लेते हुए पिछली पीढ़ी के हिन्दी, उर्दू, पंजाबी, बंगला, तामिल और तेलुगु वगैरह सब जुबानों के हजारों अदीबों ने बड़ी कुर्बानियां दी थीं, जिसकी तरफ अभी शास्त्री जी ने इशारा किया है। उस वक्त के बहादुर मुजाहिबों ने जो क्रान्तिकारी आन्दोलन चलाए, उसमें अदीबों और लेखकों का भी बड़ा सहयोग था। यह देखना चाहिए कि किन लेखकों ने 1947 से पहले आजादी के लिए कुर्बानियां दीं और उनकी हर तरह से मदद करनी चाहिए। वे लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं। उनका कोई पुरसाने-हाल नहीं है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि खाली कापीराइट से काम नहीं चलेगा। अगर सरकार वाकई दियानतदाराना तौर पर अदीबों को मदद करना चाहती है, तो जो तरीके मैंने आपके सामने पेश किए हैं, उसे उनके मुताबिक काम करना चाहिए।

شری عبدالرشید کابلی (سری نگر) — جناب صدر — اوّل تو جو بل سرکار کی طرف سے آیا ہے میں اس کی حمایت کرتا ہوں اور مبارکباد دیتا ہوں کہ ایسا بل آپ لائے ہیں۔ جس کے ذریعہ لیکھکوں کی جو رائٹنگس ہیں ان کی حفاظت کیلئے قدم اٹھا رہے ہیں۔

لیکن میں یاد دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ جو کاپی رائٹ کا مسئلہ ہے ہمارا ملک غریب ہے۔ اکثر لوگ یہاں کتابیں نہیں پڑھتے ہیں۔ جبکہ امریکہ جیسے ملک میں ایک بار کوئی ایک کتاب لکھے تو دس۔ پچاس لاکھ روپیہ کما سکتا ہے۔ لیکن ہمارے یہاں یہ حالت ہے کہ پہلے ہی اس کی نایابیت ہو۔ بہت بڑا لیکھک ہو لیکن کتاب چھاپنے کیلئے بھی اس کے پاس پیسے نہیں ہوتے اور ریاست کے جو کلچرل ادارے ہیں اکاڈمی ہیں یا کیندر کی جو اکیڈمیز ہیں ان کو اس کو اپروچ کرنا پڑتا ہے کہ ہمیں مدد کیجئے۔ کتاب چھاپنے کے لیے۔ اور عام لوگوں میں کتاب پڑھنے کا مزاج پیدا نہیں ہوتا ہے جس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوتا ہے کہ کتاب کے چھپنے میں جو اس کی پونجی لگتی ہے وہ بھی واپس نہیں آتی ہے۔ اس لیے انگلستان یا امریکہ کے ادیبوں کے ساتھ اپنے ملک کے ادیبوں کا مقابلہ نہیں کیا جا سکتا۔ اگر کتاب کی قیمت چار روپیہ رکھی جائے تو دو روپے میں بھی ہمارے یہاں لوگ اس کو نہیں خریدیں گے۔ اس لیے میں چاہوں گا کہ اگر آپ ادیبوں کی حوصلہ افزائی کرنا چاہتے ہیں تو صرف کاپی رائٹ سے مسئلہ حل نہیں ہوگا۔ ہاں اس کا معیار دیکھا جائے اور پھر کتابوں کی خریداری کی ذمہ داری سرکار کی ہونی چاہئے۔ لیکن اکثر ایسا ہوتا نہیں ہے۔

میری رائے میں یہ ایک ذمہ داری بنا دی جائے کہ چاہے کسی بھاشا میں ہوں ان ادیبوں کو جو اچھے لکھنے والے ہیں جن کی اپروچ نہیں ہے جو سرکار تک نہیں پہنچ سکتے ہیں تو ان کی کتابوں کو لائبریریز کے لیے خریدا جائے۔

ادیبوں اور لیکھکوں کا خون چوسنا اور ان کی محنت کی کمائی پر ڈاکہ ڈالنا ہندوستان کے پبلشروں کا ایک دھندا بن چکا ہے۔ ہندوستان کی یہ ٹریجڈی ہے کہ ادیب لکھتا ہے اور کتاب چھپتی ہے لیکن اس کا زیادہ فائدہ پبلیشر کو ہوتا ہے۔ اس بات کا خاص خیال رکھنا چاہئے۔ ہندوستان پاکستان دونوں دیشوں میں اردو انگریزی اور پنجابی زبانیں رائج ہیں اور ان دونوں کا ایک کامن کلچرل ہیریٹیج ہے۔

ہم نے دیکھا ہے کہ پاکستان کے کسی ادیب کی اردو کتاب ہندوستان میں چھپتی ہے مگر اس کی رائلٹی دینے والا کوئی نہیں ہے کیونکہ چور پبلیشر ایسی کتابوں کو چھاپتے ہیں۔ اسی طرح ہندوستان کے ادیبوں کی کتابیں پاکستان میں چھپتی ہیں مگر انہیں رائلٹی میں چار پیسے بھی نہیں مل رہے ہیں۔

اس ضمن میں میں آپ کا دھیان فلمی دنیا کی طرف لانا چاہتا ہوں۔ جو کوئی اچھی کہانی یا ناول مارکیٹ میں آتی ہے اس کی چوری ہوتی ہے اور اس کے آدھار پر فلم بنائی جاتی ہے لیکن ادیب اس بڑے بھرشٹاچار اور فلم انڈسٹری کی بہت بڑی طاقت کا مقابلہ نہیں کر سکتے۔ سرکار کا فرض ہے کہ وہ مختلف سطحوں پر ادیبوں کی ڈیفیکلٹیز کو دور کرنے کی کوشش کرے۔

اگر کسی کتاب کو چوری سے چھاپا جاتا ہے تو اس صورت میں سرکار کو ادیب کو لیگل ایڈ کی شکل میں مدد دینی چاہیئے۔

ہندوستان کی آزادی کی جدوجہد میں حصہ لیتے ہوئے پچھلی پیڑھی کے ہندی اور اردو پنجابی بنگلہ تامل اور تیلگو وغیرہ سب زبانوں کے ہزاروں ادیبوں نے بڑی قربانیاں دی تھیں جس کی طرف ابھی شاستری جی نے اشارہ کیا ہے۔ اس وقت کے بہادر مجاہدوں نے کرانتی کاری آندولن چلائے اس میں ادیبوں اور لیکھکوں کا بھی بڑا سہیوگ تھا۔ یہ دیکھنا چاہئے کہ جن لیکھکوں نے ۱۹۴۷ء سے پہلے آزادی کے لیے قربانیاں دیں اور ان کی ہر طرح سے مدد کرنی چاہئے۔ وہ لوگ بھوکوں مر رہے ہیں۔ ان کا کوئی پرسان حال نہیں ہے۔

میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ خالی کاپی رائٹ سے کام نہیں چلے گا۔ اگر سرکار واقعی دیانتدارانہ طور پر ادیبوں کی مدد کرنا چاہتی ہے تو جو طریقے میں نے آپ کے سامنے پیش کیے ہیں اسے ان کے مطابق کام کرنا چاہیئے۔

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am in favour of the suggestions made by our hon. friends and I am very glad that Ramavatar Shastri Ji, a freedom fighter, has raised this point that the biographies of the freedom fighters in all parts of India in their various struggles

against British imperialism and also against the feudal order that we had till the other day, should be published by the Government of India. It should be published not only in English, not only in Hindi, but in all those languages which have come to be recognised by our Constitution. Today some effort is being made by some State Governments to publish the short biographies in regard to the freedom fighters of their respective States. But all the States have not done this. And then what is more, there is a great need from the All-India platform to publish similar volumes of biographies at least of those people who have played a very prominent role and who have made the greatest possible sacrifice. And a bigger effort should be made by the Government of India.

Secondly, I am also in favour of the Government of India constituting a fund in order to be able to help not only the poets, but also those who write useful textbooks for students at the college as well as at the high school level. To-day, as my hon. friend from Kashmir has said, most of these authors are obliged to go about begging, in order to get enough money to get their books printed. We have to save our authors, and prospective authors also from this kind of a trouble, by having a Trust whose main task would be to encourage budding authors, poets and writers in various languages. The sooner who make an effort in this direction, the better it would be for the nation as a whole.

They have what is known as the Book Trust. It has published quite a large number of good books ; but it is not provided with sufficient money, and it has not been acting as effectively and efficiently as one would have wished. Therefore, I would like our hon. Minister to pay special attention to these two suggestions that have been made by Shri Ramavatar Shastri and our friend from Kashmir.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : I have already covered most of the points, practically all the points ; but I would like to add that Section 19A takes care of the proper payment of royalty, i.e. a new thing has been added to the Bill. In the Ministry of Education and Culture, there are schemes for helping writers in poverty. There is also a scheme of buying copies of books written by authors. These books, of course, should be of a certain standard. There is a procedure for buying these books. These books are sent to the Ministry ; and they are sent to a Committee. That Committee takes note of all this ; and if it thinks that it is a good book, then copies of that book are purchased. So, there are schemes in the Ministry also.

But most of all, I personally feel that the attitude of the people at large i.e. the public, is important. Why should Prem Chand have suffered ? Now his son is getting royalties ; but during his time, Prem Chand suffered. The same thing happened with Nirala. Why did he suffer ? It is because people of those times did not care for them. It is not only the Government or other agencies but our own people who have also to take interest. We, as people, should take care of these authors. That is what I personally think.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : It is because people are not able to do it, that we expect Government to do it.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : People must do it.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : If people are far-sighted and sensible enough to do it, there will be no need for Government to do it at all. So, it is the primary duty of the Government in a country like ours. Our people are not in a position to be in the habit of spending money to purchase books, and build up personal libraries. Government should go out of its way to do this.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : There are Government libraries all over, if you are speaking about libraries. But what I feel is that we must give respect to our authors. Public should show respect to authors. (*Interruption*). It is not a matter for laughing. I feel it is a serious matter : we must take care of the authors. It is for this reason that the Copyright Bill has been brought. Authors must not suffer, and publishers must not suffer. Whenever anything happens, they go to the Copyright Board, which takes care of these things.

We are thinking of looking into the points made by Shri Ramavatar Shastri that there should be some literature on freedom fighters.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The Motion was adopted.

15-40 hrs.

HINDU WIDOWS' RE-MARRIAGE (REPEAL) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN : We now take up the next item namely, the Hindu Widows' Re-marriage (Repeal) Bill.

Now the Minister.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to repeal the Hindu Widows' Re-marriage Act, 1856, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

MR. Chairman, Sir, the object of this Bill is to repeal the Hindu widows Re-marriage Act, 1856 as passed by the Rajya Sabha on 1st August, 1983. As the hon. Members are aware, the Hindu Widows Re-marriage Act was enacted in 1856, thanks to the pioneering efforts of a great social reformer, namely Eshwarchundra Sharum who later came to be known as Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar. This enactment sought to remove all obstacles to the marriage of Hindu widows. It allowed Hindu widows to remarry. It also made certain provisions regarding maintenance, interstate succession and testamentary succession, guardianship and other rights including adoption.

The Act, however, contained provisions purporting to impose on widows certain disabilities, such as, in relation to the right of inheritance of a childless widow. This can hardly be allowed to continue in the present structure of our society. Accordingly, the Law Commission studied this piece of legislation in depth and had submitted to the Government its Eighty First Report in December, 1979, recommending the repeal of this anachronistic piece of legislation.

The Law Commission has referred to the other enactments, such as, the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 and the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, which not only cover the same field as the Hindu Widows Re-marriage Act, 1856 but also made fundamental and radical changes in the personal Law of Hindus, relating to marriage, succession and guardianship, adoption and maintenance. These four Acts supersede any other Law inconsistent with the provisions of those Acts.

The present Bill seeks to implement the recommendation made by the Law Commission for the repeal of the Hindu widows Re-marriage Act, 1856. I commend this measure to the House.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Mr. Chairman, this is a one line Bill to repeal an Act of 1856. On the face of it, it is very innocuous. I am not saying that there is any oblique purpose in the Bill itself. But what is the object of bringing forward the Bill now allotting one hour time when the time of Parliament is so precious that is setting out in the objects and reasons appended to the Bill ? It says that "the Law Commission has recommended that the Hindu Widow Re-marriage Act, 1856, having become obsolete, should be repealed so as to foreclose any possible arguments based on the construction of the provisions of this Act and the later Acts." It is to guard against any contingent argument which may sometimes be taken by any lawyer in the court of law. That is why this Bill is being passed by Parliament. Now, this is really, in my very humble opinion, waste of time, because there has not been in the last not 30 years but at least 27 years—since the passage of the several Bills ; four Bills which have been mentioned here—any argument based on this particular Bill which is now sought to be repealed. But that is not all. In

1856, this particular Bill was passed. What has been the effect of that ? The Bill which we are now trying to repeal, let us not forget the name of the gentleman who was responsible for the passage of this Bill, which is being—for the sake of record—mis-spelt. His name was Ishwar Chander Sharma ; and this is the kind of English distortion of Indian names which we are all slavishly still following even in Parliament. So, I will request the hon. Law Minister, who is here.

Because it is the name of a great man of Bengal renaissance and who has shown the path of enlightenment to the whole of India. We should all know his name and also know how to pronounce and spell it correctly. That should be done, and it really makes me angry, because people seem to have forgotten these people, the people of renaissance, and in another 20 years we would have forgotten even our freedom fighters like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and others, if we have not already forgotten them.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : No. No.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : No ? Perhaps you are the only person to say so. This Hindu Re-marriage Act is before us. What has been the effect of this Act ? How many Hindu widows have been re-married because of the enabling provisions which brought about this Act in 1956 ? Very very few. Not even one per cent. Not even .1 per cent of the Hindu widows got remarried. Because, this Bill came at a time when women were regarded as chattels to be bought and sold. That was the feudal concept of women. That is why this Bill had no practical effect. In very very high societies one or two marriages took place and nothing else happened to the rest of the society. Now from this we can take an abject lesson. The lesson is that the law can be used as an instrument of social change only when the society itself uses its political will to change that society. Otherwise, only enacting a law is of no avail. I want this House to take this abject lesson, because the Government has a part to play in this social transformation apart from enacting such Bills.

In 1956 we had passed four radical bills. I am not denying that those bills were radical. They were radical. But there has been no effect of those Bills on the society. They were the Hindu Succession Act, the Hindu Marriage Act, the Hindu Women's Protection and Gurdianship Act, Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, which were all passed in 1956, together called the Hindu Code Bill. Has the Hindu society got any transformation because of these Bills ? Is it not true that the scourge of dowry is still there ? This House every day is discussing this and other repressions on women, the burning of young brides. These form the subject matter for our discussion every day here, in spite of the fact that so many radical changes have taken place immediately after Independence in 1956. Twentyseven years have gone by. The whole generation is gone and yet there is no change. So, what has the Government done ? The Government has thought that it has done its duty by passing a Bill in Parliament and nothing else needs to be done. I am saying that we must guard against that sort of complacent attitude. The Government has a duty to do it. Of course, I would admit that the Government can do very little in a society like this where we still have the remnants of feudalism. We are entering into an era of capitalism where exploitative society must take advantage of the weaker sections of the people. And women being a weaker section, must be taken advantage of by the dominant males in a society like ours ! That is why we still have to discuss in this House the subjects like dowry, and how the rape law can be made stricter and all that was started in 1980. We had to appoint a joint select committee to go into it. But we have not yet been able to take up and pass that Bill regarding rape law being made stricter. We have not been able to do it. So, we are a very great nation for mouthing lofty ideals. We say big things, but we cannot do big things. After saying the big things, we think that everything has been done ; saying is doing things, so, nothing else is required. That is why I tell the Government that something more is required to be done. Maybe this Government will not and cannot change the economic structure of society ; but still it can do something. Even that little thing which it can do today to rouse the social conscience in the people, it is not doing. It has abrogated that function.

So, while we support the spirit of this

Bill, because the Act has become obsolete—the Law Commission has said so, no doubt, about it, and I agree with the Law Commission—there are so many other things which have been said by the Law Commission, which have not been implemented. This is the 81st Report of the Law Commission. What have you done with the earlier 80 reports ? Have you brought before the House enactments as per those reports ? No ; most of them are gathering dust. So, why bring this innocuous Bill ? I am not objecting to the Government bringing forward this particular Bill at this time. My only question is why they do not go into more important issues, instead of wasting the time of the House in enacting a Bill for the purpose of removing a contingent argument which may sometimes be taken up in some courts of law.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the correct spelling according to you ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : It should be Ishwar Chandra Sharma. Perhaps they have copied it from the Report of the Law Commission.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (बेगूसराय) : सभापति महोदय, आज से 27 वर्ष पहले विधवा पुनर्विवाह कानून बनाना पड़ा और आज फिर 1983 में जब हम यहां इस सदन में बैठे हैं, तो फिर इस विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है। इस का यह तात्पर्य है और यह इस बात को साबित करता है कि 127 वर्ष पहले और उसके पहले भी जो महिलाओं की स्थिति समाज में थी, उस स्थिति में बहुत सुधार तो आया है लेकिन जो परिवर्तन होना चाहिए था जिस हद तक, वह संभव नहीं हो सका है।

स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के समय हमारे देश की महिलाओं ने काफी काम किया और विश्व में इसकी मिसाल नहीं मिलती है। फिर हमारे यहां जो स्थिति रही है, वह एक विरोधाभास की स्थिति रही है। आज उसे शक्ति के रूप में समझा गया, तो उसे अबला के रूप में भी माना गया है और मध्यकालीन युग में और उसी समय से महिलाओं को द्वितीय दर्जे का नागरिक समझा गया और उस के बाद जो विधवाओं की स्थिति रही, वह हमारे समाज के दृष्टिकोण का ही परिणाम था। स्वतन्त्रता से पहले और बाद में भी समाज में जो कुरीतियों हैं, उन को दूर करने के लिए और महिलाओं के स्तर को ऊपर उठाने के लिए अनेक कानून बनाए गये और महिलाओं की जो स्थिति थी उस के स्तर में सुधार के साथ-साथ उसमें जागृति किस प्रकार आए, ऐसे कानून बनाए गये। कैसे वे अपने अधिकार को समझें कैसे उनमें जागृति आए और कैसे वे कानून को समझें, इस के लिए भी समय-समय पर सरकार द्वारा प्रयत्न किये गये हैं।

अभी यह कहा जा रहा था कि ऐसे विधेयक को लाना कोई माइने नहीं रखता है लेकिन अगर कोई कानून बनता है, तो वह एक क्रान्ति का माध्यम होता है और उस कानून के माध्यम से लोगों में जागृत पैदा की जाती है।

यह सही है कि विधवाओं के सम्बन्ध में स्वतंत्रता के पहले कई कानून बनाये गये जिनमें बंगाल स्त्री विनियम 1829 कानून भी है जिसमें विधवाओं के सती होने या आत्मदाह करने को अवैध घोषित किया गया है। इसके पश्चात् 1856 में एक कानून बनाया गया जिसमें हिन्दु विधवाओं के पुनर्विवाह को वैध ठहराया गया। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद भी हिन्दु विवाहों से सम्बन्धित और महिलाओं के विवाह विच्छेद से सम्बन्धित कानून बने। उन कानूनों के बनने के बाद आज जो विधेयक मंत्री महोदय ने यहां रखा है वह बहुत ही समयानुकूल है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो विधवाएं हमारे देश में या हमारे समाज में हैं उनके विधवा होने का कारण बाल-विवाह भी है। इसके साथ-साथ इस युग में भी राजस्थान में सब से अधिक छोटी-छोटी लड़कियों की शादी की जाती है। पिछले साल सुनने में आया था कि वहां एक ऐसा पर्व होता है जिस दिन दस हजार छोटी-छोटी लड़कियों की शादी की जाती है। दूसरे प्रांतों में भी ऐसा होता होगा लेकिन राजस्थान में यह संख्या बहुत अधिक

है। मेरे विचार से कानून के द्वारा बाल विवाह पर रोक लगाई जानी चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में कानून है लेकिन जो कानून बनते हैं उनका पूरी तरह से पालन नहीं होता है। मैं यह मानती हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में जागृति से बहुत कार्य हो सकता है। लेकिन बाल-विवाह के सम्बन्ध में जो कानून है उसमें और भी कड़ाई करने की जरूरत है। ऐसा भी देखने में आता है कि जन्म से पहले ही बच्चों की शादी कर दी जाती है यह एक गंभीर विषय है।

जब हम यहां बैठे हैं और आज इसी पर विचार कर रहे हैं तो हमें सोचना चाहिए कि किस तरह से समाज में ऐसी कुरीतियों के विरुद्ध काम किया जाए, कैसे उनको रोका जाए। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहती हूं कि विधवा पुनर्विवाह के सम्बन्ध में जो आप कानून लाये हैं यह तो आवश्यक है लेकिन सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता आज यह है कि बाल-विवाह के ऊपर प्रतिबंध कड़ाई के साथ होना चाहिए। इसके सम्बन्ध में जो कानून है भी, उसको कारगर बनाने की बहुत जरूरत है।

आप जानते हैं कि धर्म के नाम पर कितनी अधिक महिलाएं देवदासी बना दी जाती हैं और उसके बाद उनको गलत रास्ते पर ले जाया जाता है। जो लड़कियां छोटी-छोटी उम्र में विधवा हो जाती हैं उनको वेश्यावृत्ति के लिए एक्सप्लाइट किया जाता है। वृन्दावन, वाराणसी में तकरीबन 50 हजार ऐसी महिलाएं होंगी जो कि बाल-विवाह के पश्चात् विधवा हो कर अपना जीवन-यापन कर रही हैं। इनके लिए कौन कानून बन सकता है? इसके लिए तो सामाजिक परिवर्तन की जरूरत है। जब ऐसी विधवा औरतें हमारे घर में होती हैं, हमारे परिवार में होती है तो हम उनको एक्सेप्ट करने को तैयार नहीं होते हैं। वैसे हम कानून की बात बहुत करते हैं। आज के युग में जब साइंस और टेक्नोलोजी प्रवेश कर चुका है तो कितने प्रतिशत पुरुष आपको मिलेंगे जो विधवाओं से शादी करने को तैयार मिलेंगे। मुश्किल से दो-चार पुरुष मिल आयेंगे। लेकिन भाषण देने वाले बहुत मिल जाएंगे। भाषण देना और इस बात की चर्चा करने से ही यह समस्या नहीं सुलझेगी।

अभी मैं उस पक्ष के एक भाई जो कि अभी बोल रहे थे, की बात सुन रही थी। मैं उन माननीय सदस्य से पूछना चाहती हूं कि क्या कानून बना देने के बाद जितने भी लोग यहां बैठे हैं, उनके लड़के विधवाओं से विवाह करने को तैयार होंगे? मैं समझती हूं कि कहने और करने में अन्तर होता है। लेकिन फिर भी कानून बनाने का एक अपना माध्यम है जिसके जरिये से भी समाज में जागृति आती है। हमें समाज में परिवर्तन लाने और कुरीतियों को मिटाने के लिए क्रांति लाने के प्रयास करने चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ हिन्दु विधवा पुनर्विवाह (निरसन) विधेयक का जो कि ला कमीशन की अनुशंसाओं पर यहां प्रतिस्थापित किया गया है उसका मैं समर्थन करती हूं।

16 hrs.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो विडोरिमैरेज रिपील बिल रखा है और ला कमिशन की सिफारिशों को असली जामा पहनाने के लिए रखा है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

हिन्दू विडोज रिमैरेज एक्ट की धारा चार को मैं देख रहा था। वह इस प्रकार है :

> "Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to render any widow who, at the time of the death of any person leaving any property, is a childless widow, capable of inheriting the whole or any share of such property, if before the passing of this Act, she would have been incapable of inheriting the same by reason of her being a childless widow."

सही मायनों में नारी के अधिकारों को, बहनों के अधिकार को यह छीनता है। किसी जमाने में एक क्रान्तिकारी अधिनियम बना था। समाज की दशा समाज की हालत को देखते हुए ईश्वर चन्द्र विद्या-

सागर द्वारा प्रतिपादित, प्रोत्साहित किया गया था। लेकिन हालात बदले। माननीय मंत्री जी ने राज्य सभा में कहा था कि देश के हालात और देश की स्थिति को देखते हुए कुछ नई चीज हम लाए, हिन्दू ला को कोडिफाई किया और उसको लागू किया। मैं उसकी थोड़ी सी चर्चा करना चाहता हूं।

आज के समाज में नारी के स्थान की बात जब हम करते है तो विवाह संस्था उसके साथ आ कर जुड़ जाती है। एक ही सिक्के के ये दो पहलू हैं। नारी का नाम आते ही विवाह संस्था की बात हमारे दिमाग में पैदा हो जाती है। आज भी सामाजिक प्रश्न, स्वाभिमान का प्रश्न नारी के लिए कन्या के लिए दो क्षितिजों के समान है। रिमैरेज की बात जब वह करती है तो हमारा समाज उसे कहीं स्वीकार नहीं कर पाता है। बचपन से ही उसकी ऐसी ही हालत होती है। हमारे समाज में लड़के को तो सुपुत्र कहा जाता है कुलदीप उसको समझा जाता है, कुल का दीप लड़के को कहा जाता है लेकिन लड़की को कुल लक्ष्मी नहीं समझा जाता है। वैसे वह विवाह होने के बाद गृह लक्ष्मी बन जाती है लेकिन कुछ ही दिनों के बाद अगर वह विडो हो जाती है तो गृह लक्ष्मी का अधिकार भी उससे छीन लिया जाता है और वह दर-दर की ठोकरें खाती है। ऐसी स्थिति में जब आप क्रान्तिकारी अधिनियम बनाते हैं तो कोई प्राविजन कहीं बाधा पहुंचाता है और उसको आप निरस्त करते हैं तो अच्छी बात है।

लेकिन एक बात मन में खटकती है। आपने हिन्दू कोडिफाइड ला बनाए। आपने अधिनियम बनाया। क्या वे आज की अवस्था पर आधारित हैं? अभी हाल में आंध्र प्रदेश में हिन्दू मैरेज एक्ट के अन्तर्गत वहां की हाई कोर्ट ने एक रूलिंग दिया है, एक निर्णय दिया है जिस में सैक्शन 9 के बारे में कह दिया है कि यह संविधान के फंडमेंटल अधिकारों को चुनौती देता है, इसे लागू नहीं किया जा सकता है। जब आप कहते हैं कि विडो रिमैरेज एक्ट को समाप्त करने के सभी अधिकार हमारे पास हैं, नारी के अधिकारों को हम सुरक्षित बनाए तो वैसी अवस्था में एक करारी चोट जो पहुंची है उस तरफ भी आप देखें। लक्ष्य कहां है? विवाह संस्था पर है और विवाह संस्था की बात जब आती है तो कई प्रश्न उठ कर खड़े हो जाते हैं, दहेज की बात आ जाती है, बाल विवाह की बात आ जाती है समाज में नारी की प्रतिष्ठा की बात आ जाती है। ये सारे प्रश्न जुड़े हुए है। मैं आंध्र प्रदेश के हाई कोर्ट के निर्णय के बारे में कह रहा हूं। हिन्दू मैरेज एक्ट के सैक्शन 9 को चुनौती दी गई है। यह कहा गया कि कांस्टीट्यूशन में जो अधिकार दिया गया है उसको यह तोड़ता है। परसनल ला लागू करने की जब बात आती है तो हिन्दू मैरेज एक्ट हो, हिन्दू सक्सैशन एक्ट 1963 हो, हिन्दू माइनर एंड गार्डियनशिप एक्ट हो, हिन्दू एडाप्शन एंड मैंटनेंस एक्ट हो क्या ये सारे कानून पूर्ण रूप से धर्म पर आधारित हैं, उन नियमों पर आधारित हैं जो आज के वैज्ञानिक युग में बने हैं, क्या ये वैज्ञानिक आधारशिला पर आधारित है? प्रश्न कई इसके साथ जुड़ जाएंगे अगर हम इस पर विचार करेंगे। ये सारे परसनल ला जो बने हुए हैं, मुस्लिम परसनल ला हो या हिन्दू परसनल ला हो या अन्य लोगों की बात हो, यदि इसका आधार यह है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो चार कोडिफाइड एक्ट हिन्दुओं के हैं कहीं यह कांस्टीट्यूशन से तो नहीं टकराते हैं। जब धर्म का परिवर्तन कर देते हैं तो फ्रीडा आफ रिलीजन की बात भी आ जाती है। ऐसे बुनियादी प्रश्नों को देखना चाहिये। आर्टिकल 44 को देखें उसमें क्या कहा गया है:

सारे लोगों के लिये एक विधि का नियम होना चाहिये। और लोग जानते हैं जब हम सेक्यूलरिज्य की बात करते हैं तो विधि की निगाह में कोई विशेष धर्म के लोग विशेष उपलब्धि प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। यह विधि का नियम है। मेरा कहना है कि रिलीजन वेस्ड पर्सनल ला को तबदील किया जाय और देश में एक यूनीफाइड कोड होना चाहिये जो सब पर लागू हो, जिसमें नारियों को भी वही अधिकार प्राप्त हों जो पुरुषों को हैं। आपने यह रिपील तो कर दिया है लेकिन वास्तविक स्थिति की तरफ भी जाने की कोशिश

कीजियेगा। यही मैं कहना चाहता हूं।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : मान्यवर, मैं विधि मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं जिन्होंने हिन्दू विधवाओं के पुनर्विवाह से संबंधित यह विधेयक पेश किया है। यह ऐसा विधेयक है जिस पर किसी को आपत्ति नहीं होगी भले ही वह किसी भी जाति या वर्ग का क्यों न हो क्योंकि इसके द्वारा एक ऐसी कुरीति, कुप्रथा को समाप्त करने में मदद मिलेगी जो इस देश के माथे पर एक समय से कलंक रही है।······

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : मान्यवर इनको समझा दीजिये कि यह निरसन विधेयक है।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि यह एक कुप्रथा है। हिन्दू समाज में और जैसे बुराइयां हैं यह भी एक बुराई है। हमारे देश में अनेक ऋषि, मुनियों ने जन्म लिया है जिन्होंने इन कुप्रथाओं के खिलाफ आवाज उठायी है और उसका विरोध किया है। इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में जब चर्चा आती है तो ईश्वर चन्द्र विद्यासागर का नाम आता है, किस तरह से राजा राम मोहन राय ने सती प्रथा का विरोध किया था। और आज के जमाने में, जैसा श्रीमती कृष्णा साही ने कहा यह जो कलंक है हिन्दू समाज में विधवाओं का यह समाप्त होना चाहिये। इस बिल के द्वारा जो भी प्रावधान सरकार करने जा रही है उस बारे में कुछ बातें कहनी हैं।

हमारे बहुत से साथियों ने विचार प्रकट किये हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल के माध्यम से जो काम होंगे वह समाज के हित में होंगे। इस विधेयक से इन बुराइयों को दूर करने में सहायता मिलेगी।

अभी मैं एक मैगजिन पढ़ रहा था, जिसमें इस बात पर जोर दिया गया था कि हिन्दुस्तान में उच्च वर्ग अथवा उच्च वर्ण के जो लोग हैं, जो ऊंची जाति के लोग कहलाते हैं, उनमें विशेष रूप से यह प्रथा पाई जाती है और प्राचीन इतिहास से लेकर वर्तमान इतिहास को देखने से पता चलता है कि छोटे वर्गों, तथा-कथित छोटी जातियां, शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोगों में यह प्रथा न के बराबर है। इस कुप्रथा से बहुत-सी महिलाओं का पूरा जीवन ही बर्बाद हो गया और उन्हें बहुत बुरे दिन देखने पड़े।

मैं यह कहना आवश्यक समझता हूं कि जिस लड़की की कम उम्र में शादी हो जाए और उसका पति मर जाए, तो कई बार वह गलत रास्ते पर चलने पर मजबूर हो जाती है। कभी समाज उसे ऐसा करने पर विवश करता है और कभी परिवार की परिस्थितियों से वह गलत रास्ते पर चली जाती है। अगर हम गंभीरता से विचार करें, तो हम देखेंगे कि इन कुप्रथाओं को दूर करने में यह बिल बहुत सहायक होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : माननीय सदस्य की स्पीच से ऐसा लगता है कि 1856 में जब यह कानून पास हुआ होगा, तब वह समर्थन कर रहे होंगे।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : सभापति महोदय, हिन्दू विधवा पुर्नविवाह (निरसन) विधेयक, 1983 वस्तुतः उचित ही है। लेकिन विधि आयोग ने केवल हिन्दू विधवा पुर्नविवाह अधिनियम के निरसन की ही सिफारिश नहीं की है, उसने लगभग 56 बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशें की हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे बहुत से अप्रयुक्त, अनुपयुक्त और असमीचीन कानून चले आ रहे हैं, जिनका निरसन किया जाना चाहिए था। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने न जाने किस आकर्षण से इसी बिल को सबसे पहले लिया है।

सभापति महोदय : ऐसे बहुत से कानून रिपील किए जा चुके हैं।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : ला कमीशन की

रिपोर्ट कोई कांस्टीट्यूशन या शास्त्र तो नहीं है। देश, काल और परिस्थिति के अनुसार हमें अपने कानूनों में परिवर्तन करना चाहिए।

आज केवल "हिन्दू" कहने से साम्प्रदायिक समझा जाता है। जिस देश में हिन्दू, मुस्लिक, सिख और ईसाई कहने से साम्प्रदायिकता की भावना पैदा होती है, वहां ऐसा कानून बनना चाहिए, जो भारत के सब वर्गों पर समान रूप से लागू हो।

केवल हिन्दू विधवा के साथ ही लागू नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि जो भी इस देश के नागरिक हैं, मुस्लिम, ईसाई, उन सभी पर समान रूप से लागू होना चाहिए। हिन्दू समाज में ये यूं तो बाल विवाह, सती प्रथा, देवदासी प्रथा इत्यादि बहुत सी ऐसी कुरीतियां हैं जिनको शास्त्र नहीं मानता है लेकिन कुछ पोंगापंथियों और रूढ़िवादियों ने इन कुप्रथाओं को चला रखा था। 1856 के बाद श्री ईश्वरचन्द विद्यासागर उस समय के सबसे अधिक सांस्कृतिक जागरूकता के प्रहरी बने। उस समय ब्रह्म समाज और आर्य समाज जैसी बहुत सी संस्थायें बनी जिन्होंने इन कुरीतियों के खिलाफ जेहाद छेड़ा। उन्होंने, समाज में जो बच्चों, महिलाओं पर अत्याचार हो रहे थे और हरिजनों के छुआछूत की जो समस्या थी उसको समूल नष्ट करने का प्रयास किया। इस दिशा में श्री ईश्वर चन्द विद्यासागर अग्रणी थे। उस समय उनका काफी विरोध भी किया गया, धर्मावलंबियों की ओर से, लेकिन फिर भी सरकार ने इस संबंध में कुछ कानून बनाए। अब चूंकि इस सम्बन्ध में तीन चार कानून बन चुके हैं अत: इस कानून की कोई उपयोगिता नहीं रह जाती है। और ऐसी परिस्थिति में माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो रिपील (निर्सन) विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

16.17 hrs.

[DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI *in the Chair*]

लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इस विधेयक का जो नाम है उससे अनेक महिलाओं को उन स्थितियों में री-मैरिज करने के लिए प्रेरणा मिलती थी। अल्पायु में जो बहुत-सी महिलायें विधवा हो जाती थीं, उनको इस विधेयक के नाम से पुनर्विवाह करने की प्रेरणा मिलती थी और इस प्रकार से वे अपने को सामाजिक कदाचार से बचाने में समर्थ होती थीं इसलिए किसी प्रकार से अगर इसके नाम को न हटाया जाता तो अच्छा रहता। उत्तराधिकार और सम्पत्ति का अधिकार तो जब एक बार मिल जाता है उसको छीना नहीं जाता।

मैं आपके द्वारा यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि समाज में आज जो बहुत सी कुरीतियां चल रही हैं जैसे लोग समझते हैं—वीर भोग्या वसुंधरा—जो बहादुर है, जिनके हाथ में राज है, जो राजगद्दी पर बैठते हैं वे अनेक रीति-रिवाजों का आडम्बर लेकर कई-कई शादियां करते हैं। इस प्रथा को भी समाप्त होना चाहिए। हाईकोर्ट लखनऊ की एक बहुत तेज महिला श्रीमती फातिमा आन्दोलन चला रही थीं। उन्होंने कहा कि मुस्लिम महिलाओं के साथ बहुत जुल्म हो रहा है। लोग तलाक देकर चार-चार, पांच-पांच शादियां करते हैं। तो इसको भी रोका जाना चाहिए। उन्होंने हाई कोर्ट में आग्रह किया कि महिलाओं की भलाई के लिए इस सम्बन्ध में कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए। इस देश में सभी को सम्मानपूर्ण जीवन बीताने का अवसर मिल सके, इसके लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है। साथ ही साथ हमारे देश की जनसंख्या में जो भयंकर वृद्धि होती जा रही है, उसको रोकने के लिए भी ऐसा करना आवश्यक है। साथ ही साथ सारे देश में एक यूनिफार्मिटी लाना भी आवश्यक है। इस सिद्धान्त के प्रति सरकार को कटिबद्ध होना चाहिए और इस दिशा में कठोर कदम उठाना चाहिए। कठोर कदम उठाकर इसको और भी कारगर रूप से बनाना चाहिए, क्योंकि आज के समय के अनुसार इसकी आवश्यकता है।

SHRI G.L. DOGRA (Jammu): I do not know how much time we can take.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One hour has been allotted to this Bill. You can express your opinion on this. Shri Arakal.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam) : Madam, this is a shortest piece of legislation which this Parliament is enacting. If you refer to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been stated as follows. I quote :

> "...making fundamental and radical changes in the Personal Laws of Hindus..."

Sir, it is quite natural to us that while repealing this Act through this Bill, have we eradicated the stigma of widowhood in our society ? If you refer to para 2 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it says :

> "By conferring property right, this Act of 1856 has become obsolete."

On the contrary, Madam, Chairman, this stigma, this, taboo, of widowhood is prevalent very much in our society irrespective of the caste and community. Primarily the question is as to what we are doing in the matter. Naturally, we have to refer to four enactments which are mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Though the Law Commission has recommended various amendments, in this matter, we are lagging behind the time and the changing society. If you recall, Madam, Chairman, this movement was started in 1856—in the 19th century—and there was a strong resistance then. The highly educated people started this movement for the reformation of the society. It was resisted. Even now the resistance has come out in different form. Day before yesterday a paper wrote about the Hindu Rashtra or Hindu rites. I may say that Hindu Society has adapted very well to the changing situations. Now people like me believe that there is revival of the fundamentalists or orthodoxists' disastrous attempts on a political level to fan out the communal forces. That is precisely why I put this question. By comparing the property right, have we removed the taboo, the stigma, of the widowhood ?

Madam, Chairman, this is an occasion if I may say so that though this is a shortest piece of legislation, yet this is an occasion for us to examine as to where we are heading to ?

I am sure that Hindu society is so adaptive and flexible—in many respects it is very rigid also—and if the attempt to have a Hindu rashtra of Hindu raj is there, I am afraid, we will be going backward. The four enactments which have been mentioned here require modernisation. Is the government prepared to bring forward a law to make up to date these four enactments.

Above all Madam, Chairman, you will agree that the Adoption Bill is pending before the House. May I ask the hon. Minister to bring forward that Bill ? Many hon. Members mentioned about the need to have uniform personal law. I agree with that to a certain extent. We should endeavour like communities to have a uniform civil code and other enactments preserving the identity, vitality of each religion and community.

With these words I support the Bill.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram) : Sir, on behalf of my rationalist party, DMK, I would like to participate in the discussion on the Hindu Widows' Re-marriage (Repeal) Bill and express my views. At the outset, I may say that it is time to repeal the Bill as we are in the era of rationalism, secularism and radical approach to reforms. At this juncture, I am compelled to express my apprehension that even though we are marching towards the economic, industrial and scientific development we are wedded with bondages of tradition, superstition and dogmatic ideology. If we are going to have this approach, the Bill pertaining to the Hindu Widows Re-marriage (Repeal) Bill is not going to serve any purpose.

My predecessor has rightly pointed out that it is only paper work without any thought for social change. Unless we tackle the entire issue with principles of rationalism with reformative approach we cannot ensure that the provisions of the Bill will help the women section of the society.

With this preamble I would like to say how our leaders especially Thanthai Periyar, EVR and his followers ever since our Justice Party even in 1920s were struggling for the rights of the women section. They had advocated re-marriage of the widows and

destitutes. EVR dedicated his whole life for the eradication of casteism and superstition on line with the rationalistic and scientific approach. Even 60 years back he was advocating widow re-marriage and also speculated on the population out-burst. He had already anticipated even 60 years ago that there will be a big population explosion in the country and he advocated Family Planning. He made a fervent appeal to the society that women should be given full equality and freedom.

There is another aspect of this approach. He was also advocating abolition of Child Marriages. He was also preaching these things, which Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and Raja Ram Mohan Roy were advocating in those days. Our Periyar has rendered this novel service to the women section of our society.

There are certain salient aspects which we have to consider in respect of radical changes to be brought about in the minds and thinking of the people. Our people are religious oriented ; they are highly religious fanatics. Our women especially fall a prey to these goondas. The so-called priests, the so-called Gurus, Swamis and Babas are exploiting our women ; they are inducting these innocent women into the brothels. I can tell you about one story. This has come in the publication *Yojana* published by the Government of India. This is from *Yojana*, August 15, special number. It says :

> 'On the afternoon of April 11, the District Magistrate of Gopalganj, Mahesh Prasad Narayan Sharma, was stepping down the stairs of his collectorate office when some stuff was thrown at him. Moments later, blood-strewn, he was lying at the bottom of the stairs, dead..."

MR. CHAIRMAN : You need not go into it.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU : This is an important point. I am saying how our innocent girls are being spoiled by these so-called priests, gurus and swamis and Babas. The *Yojana* further says :

> 'His potion for nirvana was clear. He promised his *bhaktas* a darshan of God if they were ready to surrender to him body, mind and wealth.'

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, kindly don't read out the whole thing, I am not allowing you.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU : I am only suggesting this to the Members of the House and the Chair they may kindly go through this issue of *Yojana*, dated August 15. This is giving rationalistic articles. While discussing the provisions of the Widow Remarriage Bill I have to say that we are very narrow minded. This provision is confined to Hindu Widows alone. Why cannot you include other sections, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs and Buddhists ? We are in an advanced stage of development ; we are well informed ; we must always have a rationalistic outlook. So, this Bill must cover all the other sections of women of other religions also because we are a secular State. It must cover the whole of the Indian women. I would plead with hon. Members and with the Chair about this point. Unfortunately some young girls become widows in the early part of their lives and they are dragged into prostitution.

It is my wish that the House should take steps to avoid such miseries to our women-folk as well as so-called 'gurus' taking away the young girls and young widows. We must provide for them job opportunities. We must establish job-oriented institutions for widows so that they can be admitted in these institutions and earn their livelihood. We can also arrange for their re-marriage. I would request the hon. Minister to consider this and see that the law covers a wider range of scope for the rehabilitation of women section as a whole. With these words, I conclude :

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : सभापति जी, जो बिल इस समय सदन के सन्मुख है, वह माननीय मंत्री जी ला कमीशन की सिफारिश पर एक पुराने एक्ट को रिपील करने के लिए यहां पर लाए हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से और उनके माध्यम से उनके मंत्रालय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि ला कमीशन ने ऐसे कई कानूनों को पुराना बताया है जिनकी कि उपयोगिता नहीं रह गई और उनको

रिपील करने की सिफारिश की है। वे कानून चाहे केन्द्र की धारा सभा के द्वारा पास हुए हों, उन्हें भी, जिस प्रकार से इस 1856 के एक्ट को रिपील करने का आप बिल लाये हैं, उसी प्रकार से उनके सम्बन्ध में भी आप तत्परता बरतें।

हमारा समाज एक रूढ़िवादी समाज रहा है। लेकिन इन रूढ़ियों के विरुद्ध हमारे यहां लोग संघर्ष भी करते रहे हैं। आज जो हमारे कम्युनिस्ट वक्ता बोले उन्होंने समाज में चेतना लाने के बारे में कहा कि वह नहीं लाई जा रही है। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां ऐसे महापुरुष हुए हैं जैसे कि विद्यासागर जी, राजा राममोहन राय जी, दयानन्द सरस्वती जी, महात्मा गांधी और पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू। इन महापुरुषों ने हमेशा ही कुरीतियों के विरुद्ध आवाज उठाई है और अपने समाज को स्वस्थ समाज के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए नये नये उपाय सुझाये हैं। ये उन्हीं के सुझावों का परिणाम है कि ये 1856 या 1955 और 1956 के विधेयक हमारे सामने आये हैं। आज भी हमारे समाज में ऐसे लोग हैं जो इस प्रकार की कमियों और कुरीतियों के खिलाफ आवाज उठा रहे हैं। माननीय इन्दिरा जी के नेतृत्व में इस सदन में डाबरी के खिलाफ विधेयक आने वाला है। महिलाओं के खिलाफ जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं उनके लिए विधेयक आना वाला है।

यही नहीं, हमारी पार्टी समाज में परिवर्तन के लिए और कुरीतियों को मिटाने के लिए आन्दोलन करती रहती है। हम समाज को जागरूक करने का काम भी कर रहे हैं। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी, जगहों जगहों पर अपनी सभाओं में इस प्रकार की बातें कहती हैं कि महिलाओं पर जो अत्याचार होते हैं उन्हें बन्द किया जाना चाहिए। हमारी पार्टी की महिला सदस्याएं महिलाओं में जाकर जागृति का काम करती हैं। हम सभी राजनीतिक दलों की इस प्रकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि हम समाज में इस प्रकार के दोषों पर प्रहार करें और एक स्वस्थ समाज को विकसित करने के लिए काम करें।

माननीया, हमारे संविधान के चेप्टर चार में यह बात कही गई है कि समाज के सभी वर्गों के लिए एक प्रकार का कानून होना चाहिए। मेरे कुछ मित्रों ने इस बात को रखा भी है और मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि समाज के जो अक्सीरियत के भाई हैं अक्लीयत या माइनोरिटीज के जो भाई हैं, समाज के सभी वर्गों के लोग यह आवाज उठायें कि समाज में सभी के लिए एक यूनीफार्म कोड बनना चाहिए ताकि जो विभिन्न प्रकार की बुराईयां हैं उन्हें दूर किया जा सके।

मैं पुनः माननीय विधि मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हुआ उनसे यह निवेदन करता हूं कि जिस प्रकार से वे इस विधेयक को लाए हैं, ला कमीशन की जहां जहां भी कानूनों को रिपील करने की सिफारिश है और उनको रिपील करने की आवश्यकता है, उनके लिए भी वे विधेयक लायें। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : एक शब्द का यह विधेयक है। इसका विरोध करने का तो सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता है। यों कानून हमारे देश में बहुत बने हुए हैं। चार कानून बनने के बाद आप इस कानून को समाप्त कर रहे हैं। बहुत वर्षों से, सैकड़ों सालों से हम सामाजिक सुधार लाने का आन्दोलन चला रहे हैं। आगे भी हम बढ़े हैं। लेकिन हमारी जो आकांक्षा और आशा थी वह अभी तक पूरी नहीं हुई है। समाज में महिलाओं की जो स्थिति है वह सर्वविदित है। मैं यह सवाल उठाना चाहता हूं कि हिंदू विधवा पुनर्विवाह की स्थिति आज क्या है? हमारे नौजवान और युवतियां क्या इस ओर बढ़ रहे हैं? यह जो सामन्ती बन्धन है यह आज भी हमारे समाज पर आयद है। इसको तोड़ा जाना चाहिए। मंत्री जी नौजवान हैं, नौजवानों के नेता भी रहे हैं। आप जानते हैं कि विधवा होने पर जो पिछड़ी जातियां हैं, या हरिजन लोग हैं, या आदिवासी हैं उनके यहां ज्यादा स्वतंत्रता है, विधवाएं दुबारा विवाह कर लेती हैं लेकिन मैं अपने सूबे की बात जानता हूं और कमोवेश यही स्थिति सब जगह होगी कि जो तथा-

कथित उच्च जातियां हैं वहां विधवाओं को दुबारा विवाह करने नहीं दिया जाता है और अगर कोई युवती विवाह कर लेती है या विवाह करना चाहती है तो ये लोग तरह तरह से उसको यातनाएं देते हैं और सरकार कोई सहायता नहीं पहुंचाती है। सरकार इसकी गारंटी दे, समाज को इसके लिए तैयार करे कि उच्च जातियों, हरिजनों, गिरिजनों आदि सब में विधवाओं को विवाह करने की आजादी है। लेकिन यह आजादी तब तक पूरी नहीं होगी जब तक कि उनको आर्थिक रूप से अपने पांव पर खड़ा नहीं किया जाएगा। अभी तो वे बेचारी गुलाम हैं अपने घरों में। यह आवश्यक है कि उनको आर्थिक रूप से सम्पन्न बनाया जाय, उनको अपने पांव पर खड़ा किया जाए। कहने के लिए तो उनका मां बाप की सम्पत्ति में अधिकार है लेकिन किस को यह अधिकार मिला है? क्या आप यह अधिकार उसको दिलवाते हैं? क्या आपका कानून उनकी मदद करता है? नहीं करता। उनको आर्थिक रूप से अपने पांव पर खड़ा कीजिये, तब विधवाओं को यह अधिकार मिल पाएगा। आज तो घर में वे बेचारी घुटती रहती हैं, दबी रहती हैं, पिसी रहती हैं उनके विकास के रास्ते बन्द हो जाते हैं। मैंने अपने मित्रों के यहां देखा है, कोई विधवा हो गई 18 बरस में तो पूरी जिन्दगी भर वह विधवा रह गई। क्या अपने जीवन में वह खुशियां न देखें, आगे बढ़ने का उसको कोई अधिकार नहीं, स्वप्न नहीं। यह सब तभी सम्भव हो सकता है जब समाज में परिवर्तन आप करें, इस सामन्ती व्यवस्था में सुधार करें, पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था में सुधार लाएं। तभी उनको पूरे अधिकार आप दे सकेंगे। सम्पत्ति में उनको जो अधिकार मिला है वह अमल में नहीं आया है। इसके उपाय आप करें। इस तरह के जो कानून बने हुए हैं उनका ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रचार होना चाहिए। किताबों की शोभा ये कानून न बढ़ाते रहें। ऐसे उपाय आप करें ताकि कानून क्रियान्वित हो सकें ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ महिला समाज को मिल सके।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली): सभापति जी आर्टिकिल 15 कहता है:

"The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.

No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them, be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to—"

Then Article 44 says:

"The State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India."

हम सब एक बात का निर्णय कर लें कि स्त्री जाति का संबंध धर्म से नहीं है। स्त्री जाति के अधिकार वही होने चाहियें जो एक दूसरी स्त्री जाति को होने चाहिये। जिन वर्गों में समाज बंटा हुआ है उसका ध्यान रखते हुए आपको सिविल कोड लाना चाहिए था। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि सिविल के अन्दर आपने रिपोर्ट पेश की, 1956 में कानून पास हो गया, आपने कितने साल के बाद यह कानून पास किया? क्यों जरूरत पैदा हुई 20 साल के बाद?

हिन्दू ला के लिए कितने ही कानून बन चुके हैं, लेकिन आप बतायें कि कितने ऐसे कानून देश में हैं जो ओब्सोलीट हैं और कभी लागू नहीं हुए, इम्पलीमेंटशन नहीं हुआ। यह कानून जो लेकर आये हैं यह ओब्सालीट हो चुका है। क्यों हुआ है? क्योंकि 20 साल हो चुके हैं। तो ला डिपार्टमेंट जिस कानून को ला रहा है इसकी कोई खास बात नहीं थी। सवाल यह था कि ऐसा कानून लाना चाहिए था जो सारी स्त्री जाति पर लागू होता। आन्ध्र प्रदेश हाई कोर्ट ने एक जजमेंट दिया उस पर कानून लाते तो अच्छा रहता और उसको सभी पसन्द करते। आपको हिन्दू सिविल कोड न बना कर एक कामन कोड बनाना चाहिए, आज के युग की यही मांग है।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत): सभापति महोदय, मैं इस अवसर पर उन महान

व्यक्तियों के प्रति जो बड़े समाज सुधारक हुए और स्त्रियों की दुर्दशा को देख कर सुधार लाने के लिये जिन्होंने महान यत्न किया, उन्हें मैं स्मरण करना चाहता हूं। जैसे ईश्वर चन्द विद्यासागर, राजा राम मोहन राय, बंकिम चन्द्र चैटर्जी, शरत चन्द्र चैटर्जी, स्वामी दयानन्द, स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द, ऐसे महान व्यक्ति जिन्होंने हिन्दू समाज के लिये, विशेष रूप से स्त्री जाति की दीन-दशा को सुधारने के लिये सक्रिय उपाय किये और आन्दोलन किया, उनका पुण्य स्मरण मैं करना चाहता हूं।

मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि यह निरसन विधेयक ला कर उन्होंने इन महान् व्यक्तियों को फिर से श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करने का मौका दिया है।

आज उन परिस्थितियों का अन्दाजा नहीं लगाया जा सकता, जो 1856 में थी। हिन्दुओं में विधवा विवाह पाप समझा जाता था। कोई विधवा स्त्री किसी के साथ रखैल बन कर तो रह सकती थी, लेकिन किसी से विवाह नहीं कर सकती थी। पूरे हिन्दू समाज में विधवा स्त्रियों की बहुत दयनीय दशा थी। उस समय सती-प्रथा प्रचलित थी। कन्या के पैदा होने पर घर के लोग रोना शुरू कर देते थे। जन्म होते ही लड़कियों को मार डाला जाता था। देवदासी प्रथा थी। अल्पायु में विवाह कर देने की प्रथा थी। ये सब कुरीतियां उस समय प्रचलित थीं। उस समय जैसे वन्दे मातरम् कहने मात्र से अंग्रेज गिरफ्तार कर लेता था, वैसे ही विधवा विवाह एक ऐसी ज्वलन्त समस्या थी, जिसकी ओर ध्यान जाना आवश्यक था। उस परिप्रेक्ष्य में हिन्दू विधवा विवाह अधिनियम पास किया गया।

आज क्या हालत है? हम कितने दिनों से कह रहे हैं कि दहेज-विरोधी कानून लाया जाए।

सभापति महोदय : उस पर कल बोलिएगा।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : लेकिन सरकार उसको नहीं ला रही है। इसी तरह वह रैप और महिलाओं पर अत्याचार रोकने के बारे में कानून नहीं ला रही है।

विधवा को आज अधिक खतरा नहीं है, सुहागिन को ज्यादा खतरा है। सुहागिन भी कैसी?** एक एम० एल०······

सभापति महोदय : मैं आपको बिल्कुल अलाऊ नहीं करती, वह यहां नहीं हैं।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : यू. पी. के एक एम० एल० ए० ने दूसरे एम० एल० ए० से शादी कर ली, सरकारी पार्टी की······

सभापति महोदय : उसका इस बिल से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : इस बिल से सम्बन्ध क्यों नहीं है? मैं स्त्रियों की दुर्दशा का एक उदाहरण दे रहा हूं।

सभापति महोदय : वह इस बिल से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता है।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : एम० एल० ए० ने एम०एल० ए० से शादी कर ली एक बीवी के रहते हुए। राजस्थान के एक मंत्री ने तेरह, चौदह साल की लड़कियों की शादी कर दी। कानून सब के लिए एक होना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : जो बिल से सम्बन्धित बातें हैं, आप केवल उन्हीं पर बोलिए।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : श्री शैलानी जो बोल रहे थे, क्या वह बिल से सम्बन्धित था।

सभापति महोदय : उन्हें भी यही कहा गया था।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : आज स्थिति यह है

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*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

कि पति के जीवित रहते हुए स्त्री का जायदाद में हिस्सा नहीं है और विधवा होने पर अगर उसका लड़का या लड़की मौजूद है, तो भी उसका हिस्सा नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : है। आपको मालूम नहीं है।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : इस ओर ध्यान देकर हमको उनकी दशा को सुधारने के लिए कार्य करना चाहिए और इस सम्बन्ध में जो भी विधेयक आवश्यक हों, उन्हें जल्दी लाना चाहिए।

16.54 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली (श्रीनगर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, ला मिनिस्टर ने जो बिल पेश किया है, उसमें बताया गया है :—

> "...the Law Commission in its 81st Report has recommended that the Hindu Widows' Re-marriage Act, 1856, havеing become obsolete, should be repealed so as to foreclose any possible arguments based on the construction of the provisions of this Act and the later Acts."

इस रीकमेंडेशन पर काफी गौरो-सौज हुआ होगा। ला कमीशन ने सिफारिश की थी कि 1856 में जो हिन्दू विडो रीमैरिज एक्ट बना था, वह आब्सोलीट है और उसको रिपील किया जाए।

मैं समझता हूं यह एक सही बात की गई है लेकिन एक बात मैं और मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहूंगा। इसमें कहा गया है :

> "So as to foreclose any possible arguments based on the construction of the provisions of this Act and the later Acts."

चूंकि यहां पर और भी कुछ कवानीम बने हैं जैसे हिन्दू मैरिज ऐक्ट, 1955, हिन्दू सक्सेशन ऐक्ट, 1956, हिन्दू माइनारिटी ऐंड गार्जियनशिप ऐक्ट, 1956 और हिन्दू एडाप्सन्स ऐंड मेंटिनेन्स ऐक्ट, 1956 लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो बेसिक ऐक्ट 1856 में बना था उसके प्राविजन्स यहां पर मौजूद नहीं हैं, अगर वह आब्सालीट हो जाते हैं तो, अगर वह प्राविजन्स इन ऐक्ट्स में मौजूद हैं तो उनको भी, आब्सोलीट होना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात कुछ मेम्बरान की तरफ से यह कही गई है कि कामन सिविल कोड होना चाहिए। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस मुल्क में डिफरेंट सेक्शंस आफ सोसायटी हैं, बहुत सी माइनारिटीज हैं और कांस्टीट्यूशन का यह प्रिंसिपुल में है कि उनको प्रोटेक्ट किया जाना चाहिए। अगर कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकलता है तो उसमें कोई एतराज नहीं है लेकिन मेरी आपसे दरख्वास्त है कि माइनारिटीज को कांफिडेंस में लेकर ही ऐसा इन्तजाम किया जाना चाहिए। अगर एकतरफा कार्रवाई होगी तो वह पब्लिक में चल नहीं सकेगी। मैं डागा साहब से कहना चाहूंगा कि ऐसा कोड लाने से पहले इस मुल्क में जो माइनारिटीज हैं, जो रेलिजस ग्रुप्स हैं, वह चाहे मुस्लिम हों, क्रिश्चियन हों या फिर हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों में भी जो बहुत से डिफरेंट सेक्टर्स हैं, उनको कांफिडेंस में लेकर ऐसा कानून बन सकता है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि इस मुल्क में कुछ और प्राब्लम्स हैं जिनको हल करना ला-मेकर्स और इस पार्लमेन्ट का काम है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can continue next time.

شری عبدالرشید کابلی (سری نگر) ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب ۔ لا منسٹر نے جو بل پیش کیا ہے اس میں بتایا گیا ہے ۔

"...the Law Commission in its 81st Report has recommended that the Hindu Widows' Re-marriage Act, 1856, having become obsolete, should be repealed so as to foreclose any possible arguments based on the construction of the provisions of this Act and the later Acts."

اس ریکمینڈیشن پر کافی غور و خوض ہوا ہو گا۔ لاکمیشن نے سفارش کی تھی کہ ۱۸۵۶ء میں جو ہندو وڈو ری میرج ایکٹ بنا تھا وہ آبسولیٹ ہے اور اسکو رپیل کیا جائے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں یہ ایک صحیح بات کی گئی ہے لیکن ایک بات میں اور منسٹر صاحب سے پوچھنا چاہوں گا۔ اس میں کہا گیا ہے —

"So as to foreclose any possible arguments based on the construction of the provisions of this Act and the later Acts."

چونکہ یہاں پر اور بھی قوانین بنے ہیں جیسے ہندو میرج ایکٹ ۱۹۵۵ء ہندو سکسیشن ایکٹ ۱۹۵۶ء ہندو مائنورٹی اینڈ گارجین شپ ایکٹ ۱۹۵۶ء اور ہندو ایڈوپشنس اینڈ مینٹیننس ایکٹ ۱۹۵۶ء لیکن میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو بیسک ایکٹ ۱۸۵۶ء میں بنا تھا اس کے پروویژنس یہاں پر موجود نہیں ہیں اگر وہ آبسولیٹ ہونا چاہتے ہیں تو اگر وہ پروویژنس ان ایکٹس میں موجود ہیں تو ان کو بھی آبسولیٹ ہونا چاہیے۔

دوسری بات کچھ ممبران کی طرف سے یہ بھی کہی گئی ہے کہ کامن سول کوڈ ہونا چاہیے۔ میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس ملک میں ڈیفرینٹ سیکشنس آف سوسائٹیز ہیں۔ بہت سی مائنورٹیز ہیں اور کانسٹیٹیوشن کا یہ پرنسپل ہے کہ ان کو پروٹیکٹ کیا جانا چاہیے۔ اگر کوئی ایسا راستہ نکلتا ہے تو اس میں کوئی اعتراض نہیں ہے لیکن میری آپ سے درخواست ہے کہ مائنورٹیز کو کانفیڈنس میں لے کر ہی ایسا انتظام کیا جانا چاہیے۔ اگر یک طرفہ کارروائی ہو گی تو وہ پبلک میں چل نہیں سکے گی۔ میں ڈاگا صاحب سے کہنا چاہوں گا کہ ایسا کوڈ لانے سے پہلے اس ملک میں جو مائنورٹیز ہیں جو ریلیجس گروپس ہیں وہ چاہے مسلم ہوں کرسچین ہوں یا پھر ہندوؤں اور مسلمانوں میں بھی جو بہت سے ڈیفرینٹ سیکشنس ہیں ان کو کانفیڈنس میں لے کر ایسا قانون بن سکتا ہے۔

تیسری بات یہ ہے کہ اس ملک میں کچھ اور پرابلمس ہیں جن کو حل کرنا لا میکرس اور اس پارلیمنٹ کا کام ہے۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can continue next time.

16.59 hrs.

STATEMENT ON PUNJAB

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : Sir, the Hon'ble Members are aware, Government have repeatedly appealed to the leadership of Shiromani Akali Dal to unequivocally condemn violent activities and not to say or do anything which may aggravate the situation. It is a matter of concern that there have still been provocative and threatening speeches by a few important agitation leaders. The Government have been deeply distressed over incidents of attacks on innocent people in Punjab. As the endeavour of the Government has been to resolve issues through negotiations, the Shiromani Akali Dal leadership should not permit such elements who make rabid and provocative statements and even indulge in violent activities to join them. It is sad to note that many of these statements also tend to vitiate the climate for communal amity. It is all the more unfortunate that some leaders are misusing the premises associated with holy shrines which are regarded as a symbol of love and brotherhood. The Government have exercised restraint and have refrained from taking action which may precipitate the situation. However, the Government of Punjab has been alerted and the Government is seized of the matter.

17 hrs

The Government of Punjab have been making efforts to apprehend the culprits. The police and intelligence set up in the State has been geared up. The State Government has been advised to review and strengthen police arrangements. Every citizen in the country is entitled to protection and our efforts are geared in this very direction.

I am sure, Hon'ble Members will join me in appealing to the Shiromani Akali Dal to prevail upon their associates that they desist from doing anything which is not conducive to peace and harmony in the State.

With regard to planting of a bomb in Parliament Street Post Office, I would like to say that on August 23, 1983 a bag which was suspected to contain an explosive was found lying in the main hall of the Parliament Street Post Office by a Chowkidar of the Post Office. A hand written letter in Punjabi purporting to be from Dal Khalsa containing usual threats and warnings was found with the bag. The police and explosive experts reached the scene immediately. It was found to contain gun powder and small nails. The experts have stated that it could not have exploded on its own. A case under Section 4 of the Explosives Substances Act has been registered and is under investigation. Of late there has been only one more case, *i. e.* planting of an explosive device in Mohan Singh Place on August 13, 1983. This was found to be a cracker which could not have caused any damage or serious injury. The case is under investigation.

17.04 hrs

DISCUSSION ON STATEMENT MADE BY MINISTER OF FINANCE *RE* : PRICE SITUATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we take up Discussion under Rule 193. Shrimati Pramila Dandavate. Discussion under Rule 193.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Today we are starting the discussion at 5 o'clock. I would like every Member whose name is here, must participate and anyhow, we will have to fix the time for the debate, how far we should sit and when the Minister would reply. Therefore we have to make it clear and then only we can start the discussion.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not asked you to stand up and speak.

I have chalked out a programme. The mover will take 15 minutes, the bigger parties will take ten minutes and the smaller parties will take five minutes each. The Minister will reply at 7.45 p.m. Now Shrimati Pramila Dandavate.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI (Hissar) : Point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am sorry. What is your point of order ? Under what rule ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Under Rule 376.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Time is being wasted. If you are going to do anything in a clandestine matter or ask for some clarification, I will not allow.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप बहुत बुद्धिमान हैं। आपने इस्तीफा देते वक्त सोचा कि क्या करने जा रहे हो और क्या नहीं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am sorry. There is no point of order. There is no point of order. Now, discussion. I am sorry.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। गृह मंत्री जी से ब्यान के लिए इसलिए कहा गया था कि देश के अन्दर जो बिगड़ते हुए हालात हैं।

···(व्यवधान)···

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please do not record.

(*Interruptions*)**

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मेरी बात सुनिए। सारे सदन की अपील को जब निरंकारियों ने माना और मानकर···(व्यवधान)···

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When a *suo moto* statement has been made no clarification can be sought. Time is being wasted.

**Not recorded.

Some times an important discussion takes place. All of you must co-operate.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, पंजाब जल रहा है। आप मजाक समझ रहे हैं। लोगों की जिन्दगी जा रही है।···(**व्यवधान**)···

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shrimati Pramila Dandavate. The time allotted to you is fifteen minutes, Madam.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते (बम्बई उत्तर-मध्य) : ता० 18 को अर्थ-मंत्री ने एक निवेदन सदन के सामने रखा था। मैं इस समय एक गृहणि के नाते बोलने वाली हूं- मुझे ऐसा महसूस होता है, हमारे जो पुरुष वर्ग के लोग हैं—वे बाजार में नहीं जाते हैं, इसलिये उन को चीजों की कीमतों का ज्ञान नहीं होता है···

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : Including Madhu Dandavate ?

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Yes, including Dandavate.

उन से यदि पूछा जाय कि डालडा की कीमत क्या है, तेल की कीमत क्या है, चीनी की कीमत क्या है—सच्चे मायनों में उन को कुछ भी मालूम नहीं होता है। लेकिन मैं ये सारी चीजें खरीदती हूं क्योंकि मुझे घर चलाना पड़ता है···

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Instead of attacking the Government, she is attacking me!

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते : इसलिये जब पहली बार मुझे सदन में आप का भाषण सुनने को मिला तो मेरा क्या रिएक्शन था···

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : Then perhaps male Members may not be given an opportunity.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते : मुझे ऐसा लगता था कि आज की सरकार जनता की चोटों पर नमक छिड़क रही है। आप का यह कहना कि प्राइस राइज ज्यादा नहीं हुई है, केवल 2.5 परसेन्ट होलसैल प्राइस इण्डैक्स बढ़ गया है और कन्ज्यूयर प्राइस इण्डैक्स 6.5 परसैन्ट बढ़ गया है, यह बहुत माडरेट है, ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ा है, लेकिन जो बहन घर को चलाती है उनको पता है कि पिछले तीन सालों में दाम कितने बढ़े हैं, उनको घर चलाना कितना मुश्किल हो गया है। जिनके घर में दो बार खाना पकता था आज नहीं पक सकता है, उनकी आज क्या हालत हो गई है, जिन को चोट पड़ती है सिर्फ वे ही समझ सकते हैं। आज का बजट तो एक तमाशा बन गया है···

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल (जयपुर) : आप श्रीमती प्रणव मुखर्जी से बोलिये।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते : पता नहीं प्रणब मुखर्जी की पत्नि बाजार जाती भी हैं या नहीं। अगर जाती होंगी तो उनको भी आप का भाषण सुन कर मुझ जैसा ही गुस्सा आया होगा। सच्चे मायनों में पिछले तीन सालों में चीजों के दाम इतने बढ़े हैं कि एक मध्यम वर्ग की गृहणी के लिये घर चलाना आज मुश्किल हो गया है।

आज इस प्राइस राइज के जो कारण हैं—उन में पहला बहुत बड़ा कारण है—काला पैसा। काले पैसे का विस्तार जगह-जगह बहुत ज्यादा हो गया है। दूसरा कारण—आप का डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिग बढ़ रहा है। तीसरा कारण—आज अनप्रोडक्टिव एक्सपेण्डिचर बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ रहा है। चौथा कारण—आप मनी-सप्लाई की बात बहुत ज्यादा कहते हैं लेकिन आज तक उस पर कन्ट्रोल नहीं कर पाये हैं। पांचवा कारण—इनएफिशियेन्ट पब्लिक एण्ड प्राइवेट सैक्टर है। ये लोग अपना पूरा यूटिलाइजेशन नहीं कर सकते हैं जिसकी वजह से इनका पूरा प्रोडक्शन नहीं हो रहा है और प्राइसेज बढ़ती जा रही हैं। छठा कारण—ब्लैक मार्केटिंग है। टैडर्स में जो एन्टी सोशल एलीमेंन्ट्स हैं वे आर्टीफिशियल स्केअरसिटी पैदा करते हैं जिससे अपना माल मंहगे दामों पर बेच सकें।

हम ने अभी पिछले दिनों एक सवाल पूछा था— जब चीजों के दाम गिर जाते हैं, तो ट्रेडर्स वैगनों से अपने माल को नहीं छुड़ाते हैं, बल्कि वैगनों का इस्तेमाल गोदाम की तरह से करते हैं। रेलवे मिनिस्टर को पता ही नहीं था कि इस तरह से भी होता है, जबकि कानून के मुताबिक ऐसे लोगों के माल को आक्शन किया जा सकता है।

आप कहते हैं कि दाम नहीं बढ़े है, लेकिन हमें तो उसका प्रत्यक्ष अनुभव है। 23 अगस्त को जो प्राइसेज अखबार में आई हैं मैं उन्हीं के आधार पर आपको बतलाना चाहती हूं कि होलसैल प्राइस इण्डेक्स कितना बढ़ा है। उनके मुताबिक 6 अगस्त को रेट आफ इन्फलेशन 6.9 परसेन्ट था। फूड आर्टीकल्ज का 10.9 परसेन्ट, फूड ग्रेन्ज का 11.9 परसेन्ट, सीरल्ज का 13 परसेन्ट, और होलसैल प्राइस इण्डेक्स 314.3 दिया है। जबकि यह जनवरी, 1982 में 279 था, जनवरी 1983 में 293 था, अप्रैल, 1983 में 298.4 था और 6 अगस्त, 1983 को 314.3 बन गया।

इस का मतलब यह है कि 14 पर सेन्ट इन्क्रीज हो रहा है। आप 1980 में सत्ता में आ गये थे और उस समय से अगर आप कन्ज्यूमर प्राइस इन्डेक्स को देखें, तो आप को पता ही है कि अब तक कुल मिला कर प्राइसेज 150 परसेन्ट बढ़ी हैं और उसका असर हम लोगों के बजट पर पड़ा है। मैं और ज्यादा डिटेल्स इस बारे में आपके सामने नहीं रखती हूं लेकिन एक बात यह अवश्य कहना चाहती हूं कि व्होलसेल प्राइसेज का रिफ्लेक्शन कन्ज्यूमर प्राइसेज पर नहीं होता है। आप ने भी यह मंजूर किया है कि नहीं होता है और उसका कारण जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा है, एक तो यह है कि प्रोड्यूसर और कन्ज्यूमर के बीच में जो मिडिलमैन है, वह मैनीयुलेशन करता है। यह एक कारण है और इसके साथ साथ हमारे करप्ट आफीसर्स भी एक कारण हैं जोकि लाइसेन्सेज के लिए खुले तौर पर नहीं बल्कि अन्डरहैंड डीलिंग करके पैसा ले लेते हैं। इस तरह की कमीशन एजेन्ट कम्पनियां बनी हुई हैं और पैसा देकर काम हो जाता है, जिसका असर कन्ज्यूमर पर पड़ता है। इसलिए प्राइसेज बढ़ने का एक कारण यह भी है।

एक बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूं कि रथ कमेटी ने कहा था कि जो कन्ज्यूमर इन्डेक्स है, उसमे और चीजें भी, जो कि कन्ज्यूमर इस्तेमाल करते हैं, जोड़नी चाहिए लेकिन उसके बारे में अभी कुछ नहीं हुआ है। मैं यह सदन को बताना चाहती हूं कि आल इन्डिया प्राइस इन्डेक्स जो मई 1982 में 462 था, वह मई 1983 में बढ़कर 521 हो गया। और जुलाई 1983 में वह 543 हो गया। इस तरह से मई 1982 से मई 1983 के बीच में वह 12.8 परसेन्ट बढ़ा है। इसी प्रकार कन्ज्यूमर प्राइस इन्डेक्स भी बढ़ रहा है।

ये जो प्राइसेज बढ़ती रही है, इसका एक और कारण मैं बताना चाहती हूं। जब आप बजट पेश करते हैं, तो बजट पेश करते समय जो एक्चुअली बजट के टाइम पर आप टैक्स लगाते हैं, उससे पहले और बाद में आप एक्जीक्यूटिव आर्डर्स से चीजों के दाम बढ़ा देते हैं। 1981-82 के बजट के पहले आपने पहले 2500 करोड़ रुपये के चीजों के दाम बढ़ा दिए एक्जीक्यूटिव आर्डर्स से और बजट के बाद 2600 करोड़ रुपये के चीजों के दाम बढ़ा दिये। इस तरह से आम बजट के बाद आपने 5400 करोड़ रुपये के टैक्स लोगों पर दाम बढ़ा कर लगा दिए। यह काम आप लगातार कर रहे हैं और हर साल ऐसे ही चलता रहता है। एक तो बजट से पहले आप ऐसा करते हैं और उसके बाद बजट में आप टैक्स लगाते हैं और फिर सप्लीमेंटरी बजट लाते हैं। इस तरह से बार बार जो बजट आप लाते हैं, उससे चीजों के दाम बढ़ते हैं और एक्जीक्यूटिव आर्डर्स से भी चीजों के दाम बढ़ाते हैं।

एक बात यह भी कहना चाहूंगी कि प्रोडक्टि-विटी आप की घट गई है। अभी छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना का एप्रेजल आया है और इसलिए सबको पता है कि कितना टार्गेट एचीव किया गया है। जो प्लान का आउटले आपने रखा था, उससे 15 से 20 परसेन्ट आपने कम कर दिया है क्योंकि

जो आपने टार्गेट रखा था, उतना पूरा नहीं हो सकता है। कोल का टार्गेट 165 मिलियन टन रखा था और अब उसको 154 मिलियन टन कर दिया है और यह भी लक्ष्य जो आपने रखा है, इसका 50 परसेन्ट भी अगर आप पूरा कर लेंगे, तो मैं समझती हूं कि कुछ समाधान हो जाएगा। इसी तरह से रेलवे के बारे में आपने 309 मिलियन टन रखा था लेकिन अब वह फीगर घटकर 290 से 285 मिलियन टन तक आ गई है। फूड प्रोडक्शन के बारे में आप कह रहे थे कि रिकार्ड प्रोडक्शन हम करेंगे। आपको पता है कि 1978-79 में सबसे ज्यादा फूड प्रोडक्शन हुआ था और इस साल का जो टार्गेट आपने रखा था, वह टार्गेट भी पूरा नहीं कर सके हैं। आपने फाइव इयर प्लान में 154 मिलियन टन का टार्गेट रखा था लेकिन उस टार्गेट को कम करके आपने 146 से 148 मिलियन टन कर दिया है और पावर जेनरेशन भी 30 परसेन्ट आपका कम हो रहा है और पावर की शार्टेज की वजह से इन्डस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन और दूसरी चीजों के प्रोडक्शन पर भी असर पड़ रहा है। सब जगहों पर आप देखेंगे कि प्रोडक्शन कम हो रहा है। जहां पर डेफीसिट फाइनेंसिंग चलती है, तो उसके साथ अगर प्रोडक्शन बढ़ता रहेगा और आप अपने टार्गेट पूरा करेंगे, तो मुझे लगता है कि प्राइस स्टेबीलिटी लाने में आप कामयाब हो सकते हैं।

लेकिन आपका कहना यह है कि प्रोडक्शन हो रहा है। मिस्टर तिवारी इन्डस्ट्री मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि पिछले तीन सालों में 4-5 परसेन्ट प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा जबकि हमारा टारगेट 8 परसेन्ट प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने का था। अगर आपको अपना टारगेट पूरा करना है तो आने वाले दो सालों में आपको 12 परसेंट प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाना होगा। इसके बारे में फिक्की के मिस्टर जैन ने यह कहा है कि हम ये टारगेट जरूर अचीव कर सकते हैं लेकिन उसके लिए हमारे देश में इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर चाहिए। हमारे यहां कोल का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ना चाहिए, ट्रांसपोर्ट की व्यवस्था अच्छी तरह से होनी चाहिए, इलेक्ट्रिसिटी पूरी तरह से मिलनी चाहिए। अगर आप उनकी ये सारी चीजें सुलभ करा दें और जो कंसेशंस वे मांगते हैं वे दे दें तो आपके टारगेट्स पूरे हो सकते हैं। लेकिन मुझको लगता है कि आपके ये टारगेट्स पूरे नहीं हो सकते हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि आप अपने इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर को ठीक से प्रोवाइड नहीं कर रहे हैं, आप मनी सप्लाई पर कंन्ट्रोल नहीं कर रहे हैं, आप डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग कम नहीं कर रहे हैं। आपके हर बजट में डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग बढ़ती गई है, बेशक आप आंकड़े कुछ भी बताइये। इससे प्राइसिज भी बढ़ती गई हैं।

मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि आपको ब्लेक मनी को कर्टेल करने के लिए कदम उठाने चाहिएं। वाचुँ कमीशन ने कहा है कि देश में कितनी ब्लेक मनी है इसका अन्दाजा नहीं लग सकता है। अभी नहीं तो दो साल बाद आपको पता चलेगा कि आज देश में व्हाइट मनी से ब्लेक मनी बहुत ज्यादा है। वांचु कमीशन ने कहा है कि हमें अपना टेक्स स्ट्रक्चर बदलना पड़ेगा। टेक्स स्ट्रक्चर को सिम्पलीफाई करना पड़ेगा। हमें डिमोनेटाइजेशन करना पड़ेगा। आपने 1946 में यह किया था जो कि सफल नहीं हुआ। उसके बाद आपने वियरर कोण्ड्स दिये है। उनसे भी आपको एक हजार करोड़ रुपया ही मिल पाया होगा। मुझे लगता है कि आप नान रेजीडेंट इन्डियंस से यहां जो इनवेस्टमेंट करा रहे हैं, वह भी यहां से ब्लेक मनी को भेजकर फिर उसे व्हाइट मनी के रूप में मंगाना है। मेरा मत है कि आपको हंड्रेड रुपीज के नोट्स का डिमोनेटाइजशन करना चाहिए। यह ब्लेक मनी सौ रुपये के बंडल्स में चलती है। अगर आप सौ रुपये के नोट का डिमोनेटाइजेशन कर देते हैं तो आपको ब्लेक मनी करटेल करने में बहुत सफलता मिलेगी। यह ठीक ही है कि इससे भी सारी ब्लेक मनी करटेल नहीं हो सकती है। आपको पेकेज डील के रूप में दूसरे कदम भी उठाने पड़ेंगे।

मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि आपका पब्लिक डिस्ट्रियब्युशन सिस्टम टोटल्ली कलेप्स कर गया है। दिल्ली शहर तक में दुकानों में चीजें नहीं

मिलते हैं। गांवों की बात तो अलग रही। आपने इन दुकानों पर मिलने वाली चीजों के दाम भी बढ़ा दिए हैं। आपने आई० एम० एफ० से लोन ले कर इन चीजों पर सब्सीडी कम कर दी है।

हमारे देश में कंज्यूमर प्रोटेक्शन काउंसिल होनी चाहिए। हमारे देश में प्राइस फिक्सेशन कमेटी होनी चाहिए। उस कमेटी में प्रोडयुसर भी रहें और कंज्युमर भी रहें। आप प्रोड्युसर और कंज्युमर के बीच में कम से कम मिडिल मेन को रखिये।

आपको ऐसी विजिलेंस कमेटी नियुक्त करनी चाहिए जो कि प्रोक्योरमेंट लेवल से लेकर डिस्ट्रियब्युशन लेवल तक विजिलेंस का काम करें। वह सारी जगहों पर निगरानी रखे और देखें कि कहीं ब्लेक मार्किटिंग या होर्डिंग तो नहीं हो रहा है।

एक चीज मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूं आर्टिफिशियल स्केअरसिटी के बारे में। हमारे वनस्पति डायरेक्टेरेट ने 81-82 में एक आर्डर निकाला कि 90 परसेंट प्रोडक्शन स्माल पेकेट्स में सप्लाई की जानी चाहिए। इससे मार्केट में वनस्पति की अवेलेब्लिटी कम हो गई। आज ही हम डिसकस कर रहे थे और पांडे जी बहुत गुस्सा हो रहे थे बीफ टैलो की बात को लेकर। छः महीने बाद जाकर मिनिस्टर ने मानी जब मैंने प्रूफ दिया कि वनस्पति में बीफ टेलो डाला जा रहा है। 25 जुलाई का इनका जवाब है कि यह सही नहीं है। इन्होंने कहा था :

"It is impossible to adulterate vanaspati with beef tallow."

उसके बाद भटिंडा वाली बात होने के बाद इस सदन में आपने मंजूर किया इस बात को।

Please withdraw this order.

अगर आप आर्डर को विदड्रा नहीं करेंगे तो जब चालीस परसेंट डिमांड बढ़ जाती है और आप दस परसेंट सप्लाई कम कर देते हैं तो उसका नतीजा यही हो सकता है कि देश में उस वस्तु की आर्टिफिशल स्केरसिटी जैसे ट्रेडर्ज पैदा करते हैं वैसे ही सरकार भी कर देती है और कंज्यूमर्ज को ब्लेक में, बढ़ी हुई कीमतों पर और एडल्ट्रेटिड लूज वनस्पति खरीदने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ता है। ऐसी कोई तरकीब आप करें, ऐसे कोई कदम आप उठाएं ताकि कंज्यूमर्ज को ब्लेक में लूज खरीदने के लिए मजबूर न होना पड़े।

मैं कुछ सुझाव देकर समाप्त कर दूंगी :

1. Stricter control over money supply ;
2. Prevent huge deficit financing ;
3. Take measures like demonetisation ;
4. Unearthing of black money ;
5. Refusal to have Bearer Bonds and put premium on black money ;
6. Strict monitoring to ensure that unaccounted money is mopped up by licence scandals ;

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your suggestion that there should not be currency notes but only coins is a very good suggestion.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : ऐसा आप कुछ न कीजिए जिससे आनेस्ट पनिश होता हो। ऐसा करके जो लोग तनख्वाह लेते हैं उनको आप सजा देते हैं। ब्लेक मनी को इनवेस्ट करने का जो प्रावधान आप करते हैं, उस तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। मैं कंज्यूमर मूवमेंट में काम करती हूं। अलग अलग प्रकार की प्रोडक्ट्स होती हैं। इसलिए अलग अलग मिनिस्ट्रीज के पास हमें जाना पड़ता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि एक कंज्यूमर प्रोटेक्शन मिनिस्ट्री का निर्माण किया जाना चाहिये। उस मिनिस्ट्री के पास जाकर हम अपने सारे सवाल हल करवा सकते हैं।

प्राइस फिक्सेशन बोर्ड आप रखें जिसमें कंज्यूमर्ज के प्रतिनिधि, गवर्नमेंट के प्रतिनिधि और प्रोडयूसर्स के प्रतिनिधि रहें। विजिलेंस कमेटीज

राइट फ्राम दी प्रोक्योरमेंट टू दी डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन लेवेल अलग अलग स्तरों पर होनी चाहिए। पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को भी आपको स्ट्रेंगथन करना चाहिए। यह सब आप करेंगे तो मैं समझती हूं कि शायद प्राइस राइज को आप कंट्रोल कर सकते हैं। मैं आशा करती हूं कि आप ईमानदारी से इसको करेंगे।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (बेगूसराय) : इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं और इससे कोई इन्कार भी नहीं कर सकता है कि जो मध्यम वर्गीय लोग हैं और जिनके परिवार बड़े हैं उन्हें इस मंहगाई से सबसे ज्यादा परेशानी उठानी पड़ रही है। लेकिन प्रमिला जी की इस बात से मैं सहमत नहीं हूं कि इस महंगाई से आम जनता पर या गांव में जो लोग हैं उन पर हमारी सरकार चोट करना चाहती है और ज्यादा चोट कर रही है। सरकार तो मंहगाई को रोकने के लिए, इसको कम करने के लिए, मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए हर तरह का प्रयास कर रही है। सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को जहां तक सम्भव हो सकता है वह सुदृढ़ कर रही है और इस दिशा में वह प्रयत्नशील, काफी प्रयत्नशील है ताकि गांवों में आम जनता का जो आवश्यक सामान है, जो जीवन की न्यूनतम आवश्यकताएं हैं, उपलब्ध हो सकें। यदि सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली में कहीं त्रुटि रह जाती है जिसके लिए पंचायत से लेकर राज्य स्तर तक कमेटियां बनी हुई हैं जिनका यह काम है कि वे देखें कि मूल्यों को किस तरह से नियंत्रण में रखा जाए, वहां कहीं न कहीं कुछ ऐसी त्रुटि रह जाती है जिसके कारण महंगाई पर सही रूप से काबू पाना सम्भव नहीं हो सकता है।

थोक मूल्यों का सूचकांक जरूर बढ़ा है। मार्च 1983 में वह 294.3 था और अप्रैल में वह 297 हो गया।

और मई में 304.6 तथा जून में 307.1 था। महंगाई जो बढ़ती चली गई इसके अनेक कारण हैं, मुद्रा प्रसार भी एक कारण है। काले धन की दिनों-दिन जो बढ़ोत्तरी हो रही है वह भी एक कारण है। गेहूं पिछले साल 2.20 प्रति किलो था वह इस साल 3.50 हो गया, चावल 3.25 से बढ़कर 4 24 हो गया। और जो अन्य वस्तुएं हैं उनके बारे में कहना मुश्किल है क्योंकि जब औरतें घर ग्रहस्थी का सामान लेने जाती हैं तो उनको बहुत अखरता है। महंगाई को लेकर परिवार में भी तनाव उत्पन्न हो जाता है जब शाम को लोगों को कभी दाल मिलती है तो रोटी नहीं मिलती, और रोटी मिलती है तो दाल नहीं मिलती। लोगों की क्रय शक्ति कम होती जा रही है। हमारा देश गरीब है रोज उपयोग में आने वाली चीजें खरीद नहीं सकते। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है कि सरकार प्रयत्नशील नहीं है। सरकार प्रयत्नशील है, पर प्राकृतिक प्रकोप का हम क्या कर सकते हैं? कभी सूखा तो कभी बाढ़ जिनके कारण करोड़ों रु० का खर्च हो जाता है। इसके अलावा बढ़ती हुई आबादी जो सुरसा की तरह हमेशा मुंह बाये हुए है। अगर इसको नहीं रोका तो मूल्य वृद्धि रोकना मुश्किल होगा।

जो विदेशों से भारी कीमत पर सामान आयात होता है उससे भी मूल्य वृद्धि होती है। इसलिए आयात की तादाद को कम करना चाहिए। लेकिन यह मतलब नहीं है कि सरकार मूल्य पर नियंत्रण नहीं रखे। सरकार का दायित्व है कैसे मूल्य पर नियंत्रण किया जाए। सरकार ने जो अभी लिक्विडिटी रेशियो को घटाया है वह सराहनीय है। जब भी मुद्रा का प्रसार होता है और मांग अधिक होती है तो महंगाई होती है और राज्य सरकारें घाटे का बजट प्रस्तुत करती हैं जिससे हमें महंगाई का प्रकोप भाजन बनना पड़ता है। और योजना में भी बड़े साधनों की जरूरत होती है, उसके लिए भी हमें खर्च करना पड़ता है जिससे महगाई बढ़ती है।

प्रधान मंत्री हमेशा कहती रहती हैं और जो 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम से जुड़ी हुई योजनाऐं हैं उनमें प्रसार की धीमी प्रगति होती है तो उसके लिए चिन्ता प्रकट करती हैं क्योंकि 20 सूत्री कार्यकम गरीबी उन्मूलन के लिए एक माध्यम है और जो मूल्यों को भी नियंत्रण में रख सकता है क्योंकि यह कार्यक्रम ग्रामीण वर्ग के कमजोर लोगों के लिए ही है

ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्र में इन योजनाओं के कार्यान्वियन का काम राज्य सरकारों को सौंपा गया है। लेकिन इसके लिए हमें समन्वय स्थापित करना चाहिए और देखना चाहिये कि किस तरह से मूल्य नियंत्रित करके आप जनता को राहत पहुंचा सकते हैं।

लेकिन यह मैं जरूर कहती हूं कि आम आदमी की जो क्रय शक्ति है उसको देखते हुए जो आर्थिक रियायतें दी जा सकती हैं वह देनी चाहिएं और मूल्य वृद्धि को नियंत्रण में लाने के लिए जो जिन्दगी की न्यूनतम आवश्यकताएं हैं उनको लोगों को उपलब्ध कराने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। सरकार योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए कठिनाइयों के बावजूद प्रशंसनीय काम कर रही है।

इस बारे में दो मत नहीं हैं। हमें बड़ी प्रसन्नता होगी, यदि वित्त मंत्री सदन को बताएं कि वह महंगाई को काबू में करने के लिए क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूं।

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister in his statement pretends to exude confidence, but at the end of his statement, in the last paragraph of his statement, he cautions us against complacency and hints that every possible step should be taken against inflationary trends. In his statement he has tried his very best to juggle with the figures and present before the country a position as if it has really been possible for the Government to contain inflation and contain spiralling of prices. In attempting to do so, very selectively and carefully he has taken a time span in order to arrive at certain conclusions which will substantiate his arguments. For example, he says :

> "In the 11-week period from 14th May to 30th July, 1983, wholesale prices increased by 2.5 per cent which is significantly lower than the increase of 5.4 per cent during the same period in 1982-83..." etc., etc.

I do not see what is the justification for his picking up the date of 14th May, why he should start his exercise of assessing the price rise from 14th May. 1st April is the beginning of every financal year. 28th February is the presentation of the Budget. The figures of 26th February are available. I could have understood if he had taken 26th February ; I could also have understood if he had taken 1st April, the beginning of the financial year. But, instead, he has taken 14th May, because that is the most convenient time for him. If he takes the time span between 14th May and 30th July, it suits his purposes. Now I will give you the figures. If you take, instead of a 11-week period, a 23-week period beginning from the 26th February 1983, because on 28th February you placed your Budget, to 6th August, 1983—that is the latest figure ; when you made the statement, it was not available, but now it is available—the rate of inflation comes to 7.12 per cent, not your 2.5 per cent. If you take 1983 alone, from January 1983 to the week ending the 6th August, 1983, then the price increase per month comes to 4.01 per cent, not 2.5 per cent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, he has taken all these figures and made all calculations to arrive at certain conclusions. Actually he had arrived at the conclusion first and then he tried to fix up the premises, he went backwards ; it is a sort of inverted logic that he has propounded in his statement.

Because the time is very short, I will go over from the wholesale price index to the consumer price index. What is the situation in consumer price index ? As Mrs. Pramila Dandavate was saying, actually the market prices as reflected in the consumer price index are not reflected in the wholesale price index.

Day before yesterday, I myself went to Karol Bagh and purchased one kg. of potato. It cost me Rs. 2.00. Yesterday the same quantity of potato cost me Rs. 3/. This is a fact.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is excluding the transport charge.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : That is right.

So far as the consumer price index is concerned, I have got with me the statistics for a ten year period prepared by your Labour Bureau—Labour Bureau of the Government of India. It has been published in the Indian Labour Journal. If you really study the trend of prices in the consumer price index, the situation that arises, the picture that arises, is really something very fearful. It is not that I am here just to spite the Government or to abuse it or to vilify the Government. I am not saying this for the sake of criticism. There is this dangerous trend that is appearing. In 1983, if you take three months, somewhere in his statement, he has stated that due to seasonal variation, there is some price rise. If you compare it backwards, then I say that your seasonal variation argument will not stand, excepting marginally. In the month of April, the Consumer Price Index was 508 with 1960 as the base year. Then, in the month of May, it shot up to 521—a 13 point rise in one month in the all-India Average Index. It has never happened in the past except in 1974. Please check up my statement. I have been studying this and so I have been telling you that there was a 13 point rise in one month.

You will find that only in 1974, between August-September, the rise was of 13 points—from 321 it rose to 334 points. And, in between 1974 and 1983, in all these years, you will find that in one month there was an increase registering a 13 point rise. What happened in the month from May to June ? As against 521 registered, the rise was of 12 points. It shot up to 533 points. What was the trend in 1974 ? This was the trend in 1974 and your Government could not control it. In June 1975, there was the emergency. In any society, economy is the foundation and on it is built the political and social superstructure. The superstructure shows signs of cracks when the foundation starts subsiding. This was what happened in 1975 which led to emergency and the rape of democracy. Similar situation we are approaching because of the rising prices in the year 1983 (*Interruptions*) I am not holding any brief for the Janata Government. So far as economic issues are concerned, we find no difference between the Congress Party Government and the Janata Government. But it should be to their credit all through the prices were more stable in the year 1977-78. Mr. Dev, this has been published in your journal. You did not study it. How can I help an ignorant man. Please read it and study it, Mr. Dev. (*Interruptions*) What are the reasons for the unchecked price spiral ? What is the reason for this—firstly it was due to a continuous increase in the indirect taxes. In 1950, we used to pay Rs. 62 crores by way of excise duty and in this year's budget it is more than Rs. 9,000 crores. What is the excise duty, Mr. Minister ? In the morning when I get up and take a cup of tea, for tea leaves I pay excise duty and for sugar I pay excise duty. When I smoke a cigarette I pay excise duty on it and also excise duty on the match stick. For medicines I pay excise duty and when I die and my body is wrapped up in a piece of new cloth then I pay excise duty for the new cloth. This is the excise duty and the result is price rise.

Next is inflation. One of the biggest sources of inflation is deficit financing. Leave aside your budgetary deficit. What about your supplementary budget. I happen to be the Chairman of a parliamentary committee. It so happens that I have been the member of this parliamentary committee for the last three years. Now, I am realising the impact of your budgetary exercises to my utter dismay. During my college days it was not taught to me that a budget can be dragged on for 3-4 years. Then with how many suplementary budgets you come and after 2-3 years you persuade this House to sanction excess expenditure. Therefore, your usual figures of deficit are not the real figures. The figure goes on increasing and nobody has calculated what is the actual amount of deficit in a particular year. That may be ascertained after 4-5 years. The more the inflation the more the price rise.

Thirdly, you allow the monopoly capitalists to go on minting more and more profit because in order to develop capitalism in the country you want to accumulate capital and the principle of elementary economics is that the more the profit the more the capital. Sir, when the Britishers left this country the total assets of the Tatas and Birlas were Rs. 60 crores and today it is

more than Rs. 3,000 crores. It is as a consequence of the planned policy of the Government of India which they have been following for the last 36 years. The result is that monopolists have amassed wealth by jacking up prices and your policies are squarely responsible for this price rise.

Sir, the Finance Minister in his statement has stated that some measures have been taken to mop up excess liquidity. What is the reason for this excess liquidity in the economy he has not stated. Apart from other reasons, yesterday when I was listening to your submission in the Swraj Paul debate you stated in your reply that every month more than Rs. 100 crores are coming to this country. If every month Rs. 100 crores are coming to you then are Rs. 100 crores being matched by equal amount of goods and services ? If it is not so, then there is bound to be excess liquidity and what are you going to do about the excess liquidity ? This quack way of trying to hold the price line will not succeed as it has not succeeded earlier.

I am not going into the impact of external borrowing on the price situation in the country ? It has got a very great adverse impact. If today it is not felt, I am sure, by 1985-86 and 1986-87 the impact of your external borrowing will be felt by the economy as a whole, in the form of tremendous rise in prices. You should not go in for these borrowings. So, what is to be done ? Have you developed the public distribution system as you promised ? No. You have not done it. What is the condition of the public distribution system today ? Mrs. Dandavate stated that in the public distribution system nothing is available. Even your your existing public distribution system is being dismantled. I would like to refer to Unstarred Question No. 772 dated 16th July 1982. The question asked was : "How many fair price shops were increased in the country during the last three years ?" Your answer says this : "1980, 2.75 lakhs ; 1981, 2.97 lakhs, 1982, 2.84 lakhs." This is from your answer. I am quoting it. Is this the way of expanding your public distribution system ? You assured us that you would take this seriously ; you have not done it, your Government has not taken it seriously. I suggest to you to take the following immediate steps :

Number one : You should strengthen your public distribution system.

Number two : You should resort to nationalisation of wholesale trade in foodgrains. You will have to do it ; there is no escape from it. That is the only way.

Number three : You should procure at least 14 essential commodities of daily life like rice, wheat, pulses, soap, edible oil and so on,—you should procure it centrally and supply them to the States and fix their prices within the purchasing power of the people ; you must distribute them through fair price shops. The hon Minister, I know, while replying to my points,—if he cares to refer to them, would say, where is the money needed for such a huge subsidy, I would just like to draw your attention to the ASIAD jamboree which took place in Delhi. At that time you decided to construct a Ring Railway around the city of Delhi ; it cost you Rs. 33.41 crores. The projection by the Housing Minister, Shri Buta Singh—he is coming in now—was this. The projection was that 2.80 lakhs people would travel by this Ring Railway. But what is the position now ? The hon. Railway Minister gave me reply in writing. In reply to my unstarred question, he says that only 209 persons have been using the Ring Railway daily today. This is the present position. Instead of the projection of 2.80 lakhs people, the present number of people who travel is only 209. You have spent already more than one thousand crore. You cannot plead you have no money. You have money. You have squandered public money unnecessarily. If you have a sense of responsibility and obligation to the people to whom you pledged at the time of the election, then one of your main and important measures is to hold the price line. Please do have some sympathy for the common people, for the weaker sections and please accept the suggestions which I have made.

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, अभी हमारे पक्ष और विपक्ष के मित्रों ने जो बात यहां पर कही, माननीय वित्त मंत्री द्वारा जो स्टेटमेंट 18 अगस्त को इस सदन

में दिया गया था, उस में जो चिन्ता माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने यहां पर व्यक्त की थी, उसी के अनुरूप उनकी भावनाएं व्यक्त हुई हैं और किसी को भी इससे इंकार नहीं हो सकता कि कीमतों के बढ़ने से भारत जैसे मुल्क में, जहां बहुत सारा प्रतिशत गरीब लोगों का है, बहुत सारे लोग ऐसे हैं जिनके जीवन के ऊपर, जिनके जीवनयापन पर साधारण मूल्य वृद्धि का असर पड़ता है और निश्चित तौर पर कीमतों में कुछ भी वृद्धि होना हम सब के लिए चिन्ता का विषय है। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार भी इसके लिए समान रूप से चिन्तित है मगर सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि इस स्थिति का मुकाबला कैसे किया जाए। इस स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने सारे सदन का आवाहन किया है और इस सदन के माध्यम से सारे देश का आवाहन किया है। अकेले कानून के जरिये से, अकेले सरकार द्वारा कुछ सख्त कदम उठाने से मूल्य वृद्धि नहीं रुक सकती। हमारी सरकार ने ऐसे कदम उठाए हैं और इस सदन में भी ऐसे मेजर्स लाई हैं और उन को सख्ती से पालन करवाने की चेष्टा भी हुई है लेकिन कुछ सरकारों ने उन को नहीं माना है। मार्कसिस्टों ने, जिनकी सरकार पश्चिम बंगाल में है, जब हमारी सरकार ने जमाखोरों के विरुद्ध कानून बनाया और ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग करने वालों के खिलाफ जब कानून बनाया, तो अपने राज्य में उन कानूनों को लागू करने से इन्कार कर दिया। यह उनकी ईमानदारी का सुबूत है मगर मान्यवर मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम सब लोग मिलजुल कर सरकार की मदद करे और मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए सरकार जो कदम उठा रही है, उसमें उस की मदद की जाए, उसकी सहायता की जाए। आज जबकि हमारा नारा यह है कि उत्पादन बढ़ाओ, तो हमारे विपक्ष के मित्र यह कहते हैं कि हड़ताल करो और यह एक साधारण सी बात है कि यदि उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा, यदि कारखाने नहीं चलेंगे, तो मूल्य वृद्धि कैसे रुकेगी। ये लोग हड़ताल करने के लिए लोगों को प्रेरित करते हैं और यह एक अलग बात है कि ये जिन लोगों को हड़ताल करने के लिए प्रेरित करते हैं, उन लोगों का इन पर कितना विश्वास है और कितनी वे इनकी बात मानते हैं। हम कहते हैं कि रेलें चलें और यह कहते हैं कि रेले रुकें। हम कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर चीजों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए काम करो और देश की शक्ति को बढ़ाने के लिए आगे आओ, तो ये भारत बंद का नारा देते हैं। इस तरह का निगेटिव एटीट्यूड यदि विपक्ष का रहेगा, विपक्ष के हमारे मित्रों का रहेगा, तो निश्चित तौर पर जिस प्रकार से सरकार मूल्य वृद्धि को नियंत्रित करने के लिए कदम उठा रही है, वे अगर रुकेंगें नहीं तो कम से कम उनकी गति मन्द तो पड़ ही सकती है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से अपने विपक्ष के मित्रों से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मूल्य वृद्धि जैसे प्रश्न को वे अकेले सरकार का काम न समझें, उस को सारे राष्ट्र का काम समझकर अपना भी समान रूप से दायित्व समझें और सरकार जो कदम उठाए, उसमें उनको उसकी मदद करनी चाहिए।

मान्यवर, मूल्य वृद्धि के लिए विपक्ष के लोग सरकार की अवहेलना करते है, सरकार को दोष देने की कोशिश करते हैं लेकिन उनको इस बात को नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए हमने कड़े से कड़े कदम उठाए हैं और उनका बहुत कुछ असर भी हुआ था। सन् 1975 और 1976 में सरकार ने मूल्यों पर नियंत्रण पाने में सफलता पाई थी मगर 1977 के बाद जो सरकार यहां पर बनी, जो मित्र यहां पर बैठे हैं, उनमें से कई लोग उस सरकार की मंत्री-परिषद में भागीदार भी रहे हैं।

इन लोगों ने जो इकोनोमी देश में चलाई वही सबसे बड़ा कारण है कि हम मूल्यों को पूर्णतः नियंत्रित नहीं कर पाये हैं। इसके लिए वे बहुत बड़े दोषी हैं। कोई भी भारतवासी 1977 को नहीं भूल सकता है और 1979 का वर्ष तो वह वर्ष था जब हमारे श्री रशीद मसूद के मसीहा चौधरी चरण सिंह प्रधान मंत्री थे और उस वर्ष देश में इन्फलेशन 27 प्रतिशत था जो कि सबसे हाई इन्फलेशन था। चीजों के दाम आसमान को

छू रहे थे और इसकी कोई इन्तिहा नहीं थी।

1980 में शासन में आने के बाद हमने एक के बाद एक अच्छे कदम उठाये। पिछली सरकार की गलत नीतियों के कारण देश में चीना का उत्पादन कम हो गया था जिसके कारण हमें चीनी आयात करनी पड़ी। उसके बाद गेहूं की कीमतें बढ़ने की संभावना थी जिसके लिए हमें गेहूं का आयात करना पड़ा। हमने यह आयात इसलिए किया जिससे कि स्वदेशी बाजार को नियंत्रित किया जा सके। हम अब जब चावल मंगा रहे हैं तो उससे भी हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के लोग पोलिटिकल केपिटल बनाने की सोच रहे हैं और बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। हमारे मित्रों ने इस तरह के कदमों को उठाया, विपक्ष के मित्रों ने जिससे न वे देश का लाभ कर रहे हैं और न अपना ही लाभ कर रहे हैं।

जिस तरीके से हमारे विरोध पक्ष के मित्र सरकार के साथ नान-कोआप्रेशन के रास्ते पर चल रहे हैं उसी का परिणाम है कि जितने भी चुनाव देश में हुए, उनमें कांग्रेस के लोग जीत कर आये। किसी भी लेवल के चुनाव हुए हों, सभी में कांग्रेस ने विजय प्राप्त की है। कम्युनिस्टों के गढ़ों में, लोक दल के गढ़ों में कांग्रेस की जीत हुई है। विपक्ष के लोग बोल सकते हैं, हल्ला-गुल्ला मचा सकते हैं लेकिन जहां ठोस काम करने की जरूरत पड़ती है, उसको वे नहीं कर सकते हैं।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूं कि विपक्ष किस प्रकार से प्ले करता है, हमें इसको नहीं देखना है, हमें अपनी जिम्मेदारी के प्रति सजग और सचेष्ट रहना है। हमारी जिम्मेदारी है कि हम कीमतों को न बढ़ने दें। आपने खुद भी इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि असेंशल आइटम्स की कीमतें तेजी से बढ़ी हैं जिससे आम आदमी का जीवन कष्टप्रद होता जा रहा है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं और जैसा कि हमारे मित्र श्री सुनील मैत्रा साहब ने भी कहा है कि आपको कुछ आइटम्स को जो कि आपको असेंशल लगें, उनको सरकार को प्रोक्योर कर के अपने पब्लिक डिस्ट्रियब्युशन सिस्टम से बंटवाना चाहिए। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो आप असेंशल आइटम्स सब्जी है, तेल है, प्याज है या दूसरी चीजे हैं इनकी कीमतों को आप नहीं रोक पायेंगे। मेरा आप से आग्रह है कि जहां आपको पब्लिक डिस्ट्रियब्युशन सिस्टम को ठीक करना चाहिए, वहां पर उसको अधिक एरिये तक पहुंचना चाहिए। आपको इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि ये असेंशल आइटम्स सस्ती दरों और समान दरों पर सभी को मिल सकें।

मान्यवर, कीमतें बढ़ने की बात इस सदन में उठती रही है और आज भी उसी पर चर्चा चल रही है। इस विषय में प्राइस कंट्रोल करने के लिए एक एपेक्स बाडी होनी चाहिए और उसके बोर्ड हों जो कि डिस्ट्रीक्ट लेवल से ताल्लुका लेवल तक हों। जैसा कि एक राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता समिति बनाने की बात उठी, वह ठीक बात है। प्रमिला जी ने सभी स्तरों पर विजिलेंस कमेटी बनाने की बात भी कही, वह भी होनी चाहिए। जब तक हम प्रोक्योरमेंट से लेकर डिस्ट्रियब्युशन लेवल तक पर विजिलेंस नहीं रखेंगे, सजग नहीं रहेंगे तो हमेशा लोग बीच में उसमें घपला पैदा करने की कोशिश करेंगे। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि कोई ऐसी नीति बनानी चाहिए जिसके माध्यम से कोई एपेक्स बाडी बनायी जा सके और उसके माध्यम से उपभोक्ता आन्दोलन को भी चलाया जा सके। समय-समय पर मूल्यों का निर्धारण करने के लिए भी कोई बाडी बननी चाहिए।

18 hrs.

अन्त में मेरा अपने विरोधी मित्रों से निवेदन है कि इस मामले में, इस प्रकार के कार्यों में उनको सरकार के साथ सहयोग करना चाहिये। उनको देखना चाहिये कि हमारे चारों तरफ क्या हो रहा है। हमारे चारों तरफ जितने राष्ट्र हैं उनमें भी कीमतें बढ़ी है और ऐसे देशों मे बढ़ी हैं जहां डैमोक्रेटिक सेट अप नहीं है, प्रजातांत्रिक प्रणाली नहीं है। हमारे यहां डैमोक्रेटिक सैट अप है। विभिन्न प्रकार के पुल्ज एंड प्रैशर्ज में जो हमारी अचीवमेंट्स हैं उनके लिए वित्त मंत्री जी तथा

प्रधान मंत्री जी बधाई की पात्र हैं।

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : मुहतरिम डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब। जो आदमी सो रहा हो उसको तो जगाने की कोशिश की जा सकती है और किसी नतीजे की तवक्कह की जा सकती है लेकिन जो आदमी जाग कर भी सो रहा है, उसको जगाने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। सरकार जाग रही है साहब ये लोग इम्प्रैशन दे रहे हैं कि सो रही है। हम इसको कैसे जगा सकते हैं, यह हमारे बस की बात नहीं है।

1980 में कांग्रेस आई की सरकार ने, मुहतरिमा प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा ने और मुख्तलिफ बुजरा साहिबान ने कहा था कि हम सिर्फ प्याज की कीमत पर जीत कर आए हैं और सेंटर में सरकार बना रहे हैं। यही नहीं बल्कि एक बार से ज्यादा बार यह कहा था कि हमारा फर्ज यह होगा कि बढ़ती हुई कीमतों को कंट्रोल करें और कंट्रोल ही न करें बल्कि उनको नीचे लाने की कोशिश भी करें। श्री हरीश रावत की तकरीर सुनकर मुझे ताज्जुब से ज्यादा अफसोस हुआ।

प्रो० नारायण चन्द्र **पराशर** (हमीरपुर) : अकेले सोने की बात है। बी० जे० पी० के साथ सोयेंगे तो मुश्किल हो जाएगी जागना।

श्री रशीद मसूद : बी० जे० पी० वाले तो सोते ही नहीं हैं। हमें भी जगा कर रखेंगे ये। 1980 में आपने सरकार सम्भाली। उस वक्त के मिनिस्टर साहब ने बड़े जोरदार अलफाज में हाउस में कहा था कि हमारा मकसद न सिर्फ यह होगा कि कीमतों को बढ़ने से रोकें बल्कि कीमतों को नीचे हम लाएंगे। इन बढ़ती हुई कीमतों की जिम्मेदारी आपने जनता और लोक दल की सरकार पर डाली थी। हरीश रावत साहब कह रहे थे जो कि इनसे पहले जो मिनिस्टर थे वह भी कहते थे और उनको हटा दिया गया था और दूसरे मिनिस्टर को लाकर इनचार्ज बना दिया गया था क्योंकि उन्होंने इस बात को तसलीम किया था कि कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं।

डाटा आपने नहीं देखा है इसलिए आपको इल्म नहीं है। जनता और लोक दल की सरकार की बात आप कर रहे हैं। मैं कंज्यूमर इंडैक्स की बात करता हूं। जनता सरकार 2 साल 5 महीने हकूमत में रही। मार्च 1977 में यह इंडैक्स 312 था और जुलाई 1979 में जब जनता सरकार यहां से हटी तो 350 था। जुलाई से दिसम्बर 1979 तक पांच महीने लोक दल की सरकार रही। इन पांच महीने में 359 प्लाइंट्स से लेकर उसने 371 प्लाइंट्स पर इसको छोड़ा। पूरे पांच महीने में बारह प्वाइंटस का ही इजाफा हुआ। अगर इसको आप पूरे महीने के लिहाज से देखेंगे तो जनता सरकार के 2 साल 5 महीनों में हर महीने औसत कंज्यूमर प्राइस इंडैक्स 8.81 बढ़ा और लोक दल की सरकार के पांच महीनों में 17 फरवरी 1971 को यहां फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने कहा था कि 1971 में ऐसा सूखा पड़ा जो उससे पहले कभी नहीं पड़ा था और उसकी वजह से कीमतों में इजाफा हुआ था, उसको देखते हुए इन पांच महीनों में तीन प्वाइंट्स की हर महीने इसमें इजाफा हुआ।

और गवर्नमेंट दैट वर्क्स के चार साल के दौरान इन्होंने जब सरकार सम्हाली थी तो उस वक्त कन्ज़्यूमर्स प्राइस इंडेक्स था 371 और आज वह बढ़कर 543 हो गया है। मतलब यह कि हर महीने 5.31 पौइंट का इजाफा हुआ है कंज्यूयर्स प्राइस इण्डेक्स में। हरीश रावत जी बार बार कह रहे थे कि जनता सरकार और लोक दल सरकार के जमाने में क्या था? तो आप खुद देख लीजिये कि हमारे जमाने में और आपकी सरकार के जमाने में कितना इजाफा हुआ है।

यही नहीं 1981 की तकरीर में फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि होलसैल प्राइस इण्डैक्स अपनी जगह पर रुक गया है। लेकिन क्या कंज्यूमर प्राइस इंडैक्स रुका जिससे आम आदमी का ताल्लुक है? उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि अब हम एक ऐसी जगह पहुंच गये हैं जब जल्दी कीमतें गिरनी शुरू हो जायेंगी। लेकिन हम देख रहे हैं कि बराबर इजाफा हो रहा है। आप अपोजीशन

से किस किस्म की मदद चाहते हैं ? अगर आप चाहते हैं कि आप जो भी करें हम आंख मींचकर आपकी तारीफ करते चले जायें तो यह नामुमकिन है। हमारा तो फर्ज ही है कि सरकार की गलतियां बतायें, लोगों की तकलीफें आपके सामने रखें। आपने चार साल में कोई तारीफ का काम ही नहीं किया। कीमतें बढ़ी, इंस्टीट्यूशन्स बरबाद किये, ला एंड आर्डर तबाह कर दिया, क्या इन सब की हम तारीफ करें ? एक साहब कह रहे थे कि जनता सरकार के जमाने में शाम को 4 बजे के बाद दिल्ली में औरतें निकलते डरती थीं। लेकिन कांग्रेस सरकार के जमाने में 5 बजे के बाद दिल्ली शहर में आदमी निकलते डरते हैं। क्या इसके लिये आपकी तारीफ करें।...(व्यवधान)

आप ठंडे दिल से गौर करें। अगर यह बात आप कहने लगें कि हर चीज आसानी से मिल रही है, कोई कीमतें नहीं बढ़ रही हैं, तो इससे कोई फायदा नहीं है। मुझे एक किस्सा याद आ गया, दो साहब में लड़ाई हो रही थी, एक साहब कह रहे थे कि कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं, और दूसरे साहब कह रहे थे कि नहीं बढ़ रही हैं। जो साहब कह रहे थे कि कीमतें नहीं बढ़ रही हैं उन्होंने कहा मैं जब बाजार जाता हूं तो सब चीज मिल रही है, दूसरे साहब कह रहे थे कि मुझे तो मिलती ही नहीं हैं, जब घर जाता हूं तो परेशानी ही सामने नजर आती है। तो जो साहब कह रहे थे कि कीमतें नहीं बढ़ रही हैं उन्होंने कहा कि अगर आपको चीजें नहीं मिलती तो यह आपकी बेवकूफी है क्योंकि आप जाते होंगे सदर बाजार या चांदनी चौक। अगर आपको खरीदना है तो टी० वी० और रेडियो से खरीदिये।

आपकी कीमतें बढ़ने की सबसे पहली वजह यह है कि हमारा किसान जो चीजें पैदा करता है, उन में जो इनपुट्स वह इस्तेमाल करता है उनकी कीमतें आपने बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ा दी हैं, जिसकी वजह से किसानों को बिलकुल मुनाफा नहीं हो रहा है। आप देखिये फर्टिलाइजर में आपने क्या कर दिया है—60 परसेन्ट से ज्यादा बढ़ा दिया है...

एक माननीय सदस्य : उसमें तो कम हुआ है।

श्री रशीद मसूद : कम करने का क्या तरीका है—पहले 100 परसेन्ट बढ़ा दिया और उसके बाद 25 परसेन्ट घटाकर आप यह कहें कि हमने 25 परसेन्ट घटा दिया है—इसे घटाना नहीं कहा जा सकता। इनपुट्स की कीमतें इतनी घटाइये जिस से हर चीज किसान को मार्केट में सस्ती मिले, जैसा जनता पार्टी के दौर में होता था।

श्री हरीश रावत : खुदा से डरिये, इतना बड़ा** न बोलिए।

श्री रशीद मसूद : क्या मैंने गलत कहा है ? आपने इनपुट्स की कीमतें बढ़ा दी हैं, पानी की कीमतें बढ़ाई हैं, बिजली की कीमत बढ़ाई है, फर्टिलाइजर की कीमत बढ़ाई है, लगान आपने बढ़ाया है—इन सबका नतीजा है कि किसान जितनी चीजें पैदा करता है अल्टीमेटली उनकी कीमतें बढ़ेंगी, जबकि उनमें किसान को कोई प्रोफिट नहीं हो रहा है। किसान जो इनपुट्स इस्तेमाल करता है उनकी कीमतें कम कीजिए ताकी उसको सस्ती मिल सकें और उसको फायदा हो सके। आज न किसान को फायदा हो रहा है और न कन्ज्यूमर को फायदा हो रहा है। सारे मुल्क में हाहाकार मचा हुआ है।

प्रमिला जी ने कहा था कि जो आपका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम है वह कम्पलीटली फेल हो गया है...

श्री हरीश रावत : कम्पलीटली ?

श्री रशीद मसूद : मुकम्मिल तौर पर।

श्री हरीश रावत : इसको कम कीजिए।

श्री रशीद मसूद : थोड़ा सा कम कर दो। रावत जी मेरे दोस्त हैं—95 परसेन्ट फेल हो गया है। आपकी ये शाप्स लोगों को सही चीजें नहीं देती

**E punged as ordered by the Chair.

हैं, बल्कि एडल्ट्रेटेड चीजें आपके सुपर-बाजार में मिल रही हैं। इस पर कौन कंट्रोल करेगा ? इसमें अपोजीशन से किस किस्म की मदद चाहते हैं— बतलाइये ?

करप्शन क्यों बढ़ रहा है ? इसलिए बढ़ रहा है कि मुलाजिम-पेशा लोग हैं, जिनकी फिक्स्ड सेलरी है, उनकी बीबी 30 दिन का अपना बजट बनाती है, लेकिन 15 दिन गुजरते-गुजरते कीमतों में 50-60 परसेन्ट का इजाफा हो जाता है, नतीजा यह होता है कि उनका बजट फेल हो जाता है, बाकी के 15 दिन वे कहां से खायेंगे ? लिहाजा वह नाजायज तरीके से खाता है। आप करप्शन को कम नहीं करना चाहते हैं उसको ग्लोबल-फिनोमिना कह कर लीगलाइज करना चाहते हैं, उसकी परमीशन देना चाहते हैं। आपके यहां जो एडल्ट्रेशन हो रहा है उसकी वजह भी यही है। आपकी कीमतें इतनी बढ़ गई हैं कि लोगों को प्राफिट नहीं होता है, जब कि एडल्ट्रेशन से बहुत ज्यादा प्राफिट होता है— इसलिए वे एडल्ट्रेशन करते हैं। जैसे पिछले दिनों केस्ट्राएल का मसला पकड़ा गया, बीफ टैलो का मसला पकड़ा गया।

मेरे पास हरीश रावत साहब का पर्चा आ गया है कि खुदा के वास्ते मुझे माफ कर दो, लिहाजा मैं अपनी तकरीर यहीं खत्म करना चाहता हूं। मेहरबानी करके इनपुट्स की कीमतें घटाइये जिससे किसान को फायदा हो और वह प्राफिटेबिल चीजें पैदा कर सके और लोगों को दे सके।

شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور) محترم ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب۔ جو آدمی سو رہا ہو اس کو تو جگانے کی کوشش کی جا سکتی ہے اور کسی نتیجے کی توقع کی جا سکتی ہے لیکن جو آدمی جاگ کر بھی سو رہا ہو اس کو جگانے سے کوئی فائدہ نہیں ہے سرکار جاگ رہی ہے لیکن یہ لوگ ایکٹنگ کر رہے ہیں کہ سو رہی ہے۔ ہم اس کو کیسے جگا سکتے ہیں یہ ہمارے بس کی بات نہیں ہے۔

۱۹۸۰ء میں کانگریس (آئی) کی سرکار نے محترمہ پرائم منسٹر صاحبہ نے اور مختلف وزرا صاحبان نے کہا تھا کہ ہم صرف پیاز کی قیمت پہ جیت کر آئے ہیں اور سینٹر میں سرکار بنا رہے ہیں۔ یہی نہیں بلکہ ایک بار سے زیادہ بار یہ کہا تھا کہ ہمارا فرض یہ ہوگا کہ بڑھتی ہوئی قیمتوں کو کنٹرول کریں اور کنٹرول ہی نہ کریں بلکہ ان کو نیچے لانے کی کوشش بھی کریں۔ شری ہریش راوت کی تقریر سن کر مجھے تعجب سے زیادہ افسوس ہوا۔

شری نارائن چند پراشر (ہمیر پور) اکیلے سونے کی بات ہے۔ بی جے پی کے ساتھ سوئیں گے تو مشکل ہو جائے گی۔

شری رشید مسعود : بی جے پی والے تو سوتے ہی نہیں ہیں۔ ہمیں بھی جگا کر رکھیں گے یہ ۱۹۸۰ء میں آپ نے سرکار سنبھالی۔ اس وقت کے منسٹر صاحب نے بڑے زوردار الفاظ میں ہاؤس میں کہا تھا کہ ہمارا مقصد نہ صرف یہ ہوا کہ قیمتوں کو بڑھنے سے روکیں بلکہ قیمتوں کو نیچے ہم لائیں گے۔ ان بڑھتی ہوئی قیمتوں کی ذمہ داری آپ نے جنتا اور لوک دل کی سرکار پر ڈالی تھی۔ ہریش راوت صاحب کہہ رہے تھے گو کہ ان سے پہلے جو منسٹر تھے وہ بھی کہتے تھے اور ان کو ہٹا دیا گیا تھا اور دوسرے منسٹر کو لا کر انچارج بنا دیا گیا تھا کیونکہ انھوں نے اس بات کو تسلیم کیا تھا کہ قیمتیں بڑھتی جا رہی ہیں۔

ڈاٹا آپ نے نہیں دیکھا ہے اس لیے آپ کو علم نہیں ہے۔ جنتا لوک دل کی سرکار کی بات آپ کر رہے ہیں۔ میں کنزیومر انڈیکس کی بات کرتا ہوں۔ جنتا سرکار دو سال پانچ مہینے حکومت میں رہی۔ مارچ ۱۹۷۷ء میں یہ انڈیکس ۳۱۲ تھا اور جولائی ۱۹۷۹ء میں جب جنتا سرکار یہاں سے ہٹی تو ۳۵۰ تھا۔ جولائی سے دسمبر ۱۹۷۹ء تک پانچ مہینے لوک دل کی سرکار رہی۔ اس پانچ مہینے میں ۳۵۹ پوائنٹ سے لے کر اس نے ۳۷۱ پوائنٹس پر اس کو چھوڑا۔ پورے پانچ مہینے میں بارہ پوائنٹس کا ہی اضافہ ہوا۔ اگر اس کو پورے مہینے کے لحاظ سے دیں گے تو جنتا سرکار کے دو سال پانچ مہینے میں ہر مہینے اوسط کنزیومر پرائس انڈیکس ۱.۳۸ بڑھا اور لوک دل کی سرکار کے پانچ مہینوں میں ۱۷ فروری ۱۹۷۱ء

کو یہاں فائننس منسٹر نے کہا تھا کہ ۱۹۷۱ء میں ایسا سوکھا پڑا جو اس سے پہلے کبھی نہیں پڑا تھا اور اس کی وجہ سے قیمتوں میں اضافہ ہوا تھا اس کو دیکھتے ہوئے ان پانچ مہینوں میں تین پوائنٹس ہی ہر مہینے اس میں اضافہ ہوا۔ اور گورنمنٹ ویٹ ورکس کے چار سال کے دوران انھوں نے جب سرکار سنبھالی تھی تو اس وقت کنزیومرس پرائس انڈیکس تھا ۱۳۷۱ اور آج وہ بڑھ کر ۳۴۳۵ ہو گیا ہے۔ مطلب یہ کہ ہر مہینے ۵٫۳۱ پوائنٹ کا اضافہ ہوا ہے کنزیومرس پرائس انڈیکس میں۔ ہریش راوت جی بار بار کہہ رہے تھے کہ جنتا سرکار اور لوک دل سرکار کے زمانے میں کیا تھا۔ تو آپ خود دیکھ لیجئے کہ ہمارے زمانے میں اور آپ کی سرکار کے زمانے میں کتنا اضافہ ہوا ہے۔

یہی نہیں ۱۹۸۱ء کی تقریر میں فائننس منسٹر نے کہا کہ ہول سیل پرائس انڈیکس اپنی جگہ پہ رک گیا ہے لیکن کیا کنزیومر پرائس انڈیکس رکا جس سے عام آدمی کا تعلق ہے۔ انھوں نے یہ بھی کہا تھا کہ اب ہم ایک ایسی جگہ پہنچ گئے ہیں جب جلدی قیمتیں گرنی شروع ہو جائیں گی۔ لیکن ہم دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ برابر اضافہ ہو رہا ہے۔ آپ اپوزیشن سے کس قسم کی مدد چاہتے ہیں۔ اگر آپ چاہتے ہیں کہ آپ جو بھی کریں ہم آنکھ میچ کر آپ کی تعریف کرتے چلے جائیں۔ تو یہ ناممکن ہے۔ ہمارا تو فرض ہی ہے کہ سرکار کی غلطیاں بتائیں لوگوں کی تکلیفیں آپ کے سامنے رکھیں۔ آپ نے چار سال میں کوئی تعریف کا کام ہی نہیں کیا۔

قیمتیں بڑھی انسٹی ٹیوشن برباد ہو گئے لاینڈ آرڈر تباہ کر دیا کیا ان سب کی ہم تعریف کریں۔ ایک صاحب کہہ رہے تھے کہ جنتا سرکار کے زمانے میں شام کو چار بجے کے بعد دلی میں عورتیں نکلتے ڈرتی تھیں لیکن کانگریس سرکار کے زمانے میں پانچ بجے کے بعد دلی شہر میں آدمی نکلتے ڈرتے ہیں۔ کیا اس کے لیے آپ کی تعریف کریں۔

(انٹرپشن)

آپ ٹھنڈے دل سے غور کریں۔ اگر یہ بات آپ کہنے لگیں کہ ہر چیز آسانی سے مل رہی ہے کوئی قیمتیں نہیں بڑھ رہی ہیں تو اس سے کوئی فائدہ نہیں ہے۔ مجھے ایک قصہ یاد آگیا دو صاحب میں لڑائی ہو رہی تھی ایک صاحب کہہ رہے تھے کہ قیمتیں بڑھ رہی ہیں اور دوسرے صاحب کہہ رہے تھے کہ نہیں بڑھ رہی ہیں۔ جو صاحب کہہ رہے تھے کہ قیمتیں نہیں بڑھ رہی ہیں انھوں نے کہا جب میں بازار جاتا ہوں تو سب چیز مل رہی ہے دوسرے صاحب کہہ رہے تھے کہ مجھے تو ملتی ہی نہیں ہیں جب گھر جاتا ہوں تو پریشانی ہی سامنے نظر آتی ہے۔ تو جو صاحب کہہ رہے تھے کہ قیمتیں نہیں بڑھ رہی ہیں انھوں نے کہا کہ اگر آپ کو چیزیں نہیں ملتی تو یہ آپ کی بیوقوفی ہے کیونکہ آپ جانتے ہوں گے صدر بازار چاندنی چوک۔ اگر آپ کو خریدنا ہے۔ تو ٹی وی اور ریڈیو سے خریدئے۔

آپ کی قیمتیں بڑھنے کی سب سے پہلی وجہ یہ ہے کہ ہمارا کسان جو چیزیں پیدا کرتا ہے ان میں جو ان پٹس وہ استعمال کرتا ہے ان کی قیمتیں آپ نے بہت زیادہ بڑھا دی ہیں جس کی وجہ سے کسانوں کو بالکل منافع نہیں ہو رہا ہے۔ آپ دیکھئے فرٹیلائزر میں آپ نے کیا کر دیا ہے ۶۰ پرسینٹ سے زیادہ بڑھا دیا ہے......

ایک مانئے سدسیہ : اس میں تو کم ہوا۔

شری رشید مسعود : کم کرنے کا کیا طریقہ ہے پہلے سو پرسینٹ بڑھا دیا اور اس کے بعد ۲۵ پرسینٹ گھٹا کر آپ یہ کہیں کہ ہم نے ۲۵ پرسینٹ گھٹا دیا ہے اسے گھٹانا نہیں کہا جا سکتا۔ ان پٹس کی قیمتیں اتنی گھٹائیے جس سے ہر چیز کسان کو مارکیٹ میں سستی ملے جیسا جنتا پارٹی کے دور میں ہوتا تھا۔ . .

شری ہریش راوت : خدا سے ڈریئے اتنا بڑا ** نہ بولئے۔

شری رشید مسعود : کیا میں نے غلط کہا ہے۔ آپ نے ان پٹس کی قیمتیں بڑھا دی ہیں پانی کی قیمتیں بڑھائی ہیں بجلی کی قیمت بڑھائی ہے فرٹیلائزر کی قیمت بڑھائی ہے لگان آپ نے بڑھایا ہے ان سب کا نتیجہ ہے کہ کسان جتنی چیزیں پیدا کرتا ہے الٹے میٹلی ان کی قیمتیں بڑھیں گی جب کہ ان میں کسان کو کوئی پروفٹ نہیں ہو رہا ہے۔

کسان جو انپٹس استعمال کرتا ہے ان کی قیمتیں کم کیجئے تاکہ اس کو سستی مل سکیں اور اس کو فائدہ ہو سکے۔ آج نہ کسان کو فائدہ ہو رہا ہے اور نہ کنزیومر کو فائدہ ہو رہا ہے۔ سارے ملک میں ہاہاکار مچا ہوا ہے۔ پرملاجی نے کہا تھا کہ جو آپ کا ڈسٹری بیوشن سسٹم ہے وہ کمپلیٹلی فیل ہو گیا ہے۔

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

شری ہریش راوت : کمپلیٹلی ۔

شری رشید مسعود : مکمل طور پر ۔

شری ہریش راوت : اسکو کم کیجیے ۔

شری رشید مسعود : تھوڑا سا کم کر دو ۔ راوت جی میرے [illegible] ہیں ۹۵ پرسینٹ فیل ہو گیا ہے ۔ آپ کی یہ شاپس لوگوں کو صحیح چیزیں نہیں دیتی ہیں بلکہ ایڈلٹریٹڈ چیزیں آپ کے سپر بازار میں مل رہی ہیں ۔ اس پر کون کنٹرول کرے گا ۔ اس میں اپوزیشن سے کس قسم کی مدد چاہتے ہیں بتلائیے ۔ کرپشن کیوں بڑھ رہا ہے ۔ اس لیے بڑھ رہا ہے کہ ملازم پیشہ لوگ ہیں جن کی فکسڈ سیلری ہے ان کی بیوی تیس دن کا اپنا بجٹ بناتی ہے لیکن پندرہ دن گزرتے گزرتے قیمتوں میں پچاس ساٹھ پرسینٹ کا اضافہ ہو جاتا ہے نتیجہ یہ ہوتا ہے کہ ان کا بجٹ فیل ہو جاتا ہے باقی کے پندرہ دن وہ کہاں سے کھائیں گے ۔ لہذا وہ ناجائز طریقے سے کھاتا ہے ۔ آپ کرپشن کو کم نہیں کرنا چاہتے ہیں اس کو گلوبل فینومینا کہہ کر لیگلائز کرنا چاہتے ہیں اس کی پرمیشن دینا چاہتے ہیں ۔ آپ کے یہاں جو ایڈلٹریشن سے ہو رہا ہے اس کی وجہ بھی یہی ہے ۔ آپ کی قیمتیں اتنی بڑھ گئی ہیں کہ لوگوں کو پروفٹ نہیں ہوتا ہے جبکہ ایڈلٹریشن سے بہت زیادہ پروفٹ ہوتا ہے اس لیے وہ ایڈلٹریشن کرتے ہیں ۔ جیسے پچھلے دنوں کبیٹر آئل کا مسئلہ پکڑا گیا بیف ٹیلو کا مسئلہ پکڑا گیا ۔

میرے پاس ہریش راوت صاحب کا پرچہ آ گیا ہے کہ خدا کے واسطے مجھے معاف کر دو ۔ لہذا میں اپنی تقریر یہیں ختم کرنا چاہتا ہوں مہربانی کر کے ان چیزوں کی قیمتیں گھٹائیے جس سے کسان کو فائدہ ہو اور وہ پروفیٹیبل پرائس پیدا کر سکے اور لوگوں کو دے سکے ۔

श्री रामप्यारे पनिका (राबर्ट्सगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूं, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया। यह बात सही है कि जब महंगाई बढ़ती है तो खास कर जो निश्चित आय वाले हैं, हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारी, कल कारखाने के कर्मचारी अथवा समाज के कमजोर वर्ग के लोग, हरिजन और आदिवासी, मैं उनमें लघु और सीमान्त कृषकों को भी मिला देता हूं—इन सब को बड़ी कठिनाई होती है।

इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि मंत्री जी ने 18 अगस्त को स्टेटमेंट इस सदन में दिया था वह सही वस्तुस्थिति बताता है। माननीय मन्त्री जी ने तथ्यों को छिपाया नहीं है। जब हम इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर विचार करते हैं तो हमें उस पृष्ठभूमि को देखना होगा जब दोबारा 1980 में हमारी पार्टी सत्ता में आई थी। आपको याद होगा कि 1979 में सूखा पड़ा था उसके बाद जब हमारी पार्टी सत्ता में आई तो उसने होलसेल प्राइसेज को कम करने का प्रयास किया। 1980-81 में जो होलसेल प्राइसेज 18.2 प्रतिशत बढ़ीं वह 1981-82 में 9.3 प्रतिशत बढ़ीं और 1982-83 में 2.5 प्रतिशत ही बढ़ीं। यह बात सही है कि देश में कांस्ट्रक्शन की कीमतें ऊपर चढ़ीं लेकिन सरकार ने इंफलेशन को रोकने का पूरा प्रयास किया। सरकार ने लचीली मानेटरी पालिसी अख्तियार की। इसलिए हम इस बात को कह सकते हैं कि सरकार की तरफ से जो भी प्रयास होने चाहिए थे उनमें किसी प्रकार की कोई कमी नहीं रही। हमारे लोकदल और जनता पार्टी के साथी क्या इस बात को भूल गए कि उस वक्त प्याज क्या भाव था और नमक क्या भाव था तथा मिट्टी के तेल और पेट्रोल के लिए कितनी लम्बी लम्बी लाइनें लगा करती थीं? आपने ऐसी नीति अपनाई थी जिसका दुष्परिणाम यह निकला कि चीनी की बड़ी परेशानी हो गई। वह तब दूर हुई जब हमारी पार्टी की सरकार ने आकर गन्ना उत्पादन की व्यवस्था की। आपने सस्ती लोकप्रियता हासिल करने के लिए गलत नीतियां अपनाई। आपको मालूम होना चाहिए कि 1978 में कई सालों के बाद बड़ा अच्छा मौसम रहा था। लेकिन इधर पिछले तीन सालों से लगातार सूखे और बाढ़ की स्थिति चल रही है। इस साल तो 5 करोड़ हेक्टेयर भूमि में सूखा है। इसके अलावा आपको पता ही है कि तूफान से कितना नुकसान उड़ीसा में हुआ। मद्रास में भी सूखा है। कई जगह ओले पड़े जिनसे बड़ी क्षति पहुंची। इस साल 31 करोड़ लोग प्रभावित हुए हैं। इस पृष्ठभूमि में आपको देखना चाहिए। इस साल फिर भी हमने रिकार्ड गेहूं की पैदावार की है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब गेहूं या चावल के दाम कुछ बढ़ते हैं तो मैं उससे चिन्तित नहीं होता हूं क्योंकि उससे हमारे किसानों की आशायें कुछ बढ़ती है और वह कुछ अधिक पैदावार करने के लिए उत्साहित होता है। लेकिन जब उन चीजों के दाम बढ़ते हैं जिनकी आवश्यकता किसानों को होती है तो मैं अधिक चिन्तित होता हूं। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि किसानों तथा फैक्टरियों द्वारा उत्पादित माल के दामों में संतुलन लाया जाए। हमारे विरोध पक्ष के माननीय सदस्य जब किसानों में जाते हैं तो कहते हैं ढ़ाई सौ रुपया क्वींटल गेहूं का दाम होना चाहिए लेकिन शहरों में कहते हैं कि सरकार कितना महंगा गेहूं दे रही है। इसलिए वस्तुस्थिति को भूलने का प्रयास नहीं करना चाहिए। आपको मालूम होना चाहिए कि जैसे ही कुछ कठिनाई पैदा हुई प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को डायरेक्टिव दिया कि हर ढ़ाई हजार यूनिट्स पर एक राशन की दुकान खोली जानी चाहिए लेकिन यह बात भी सही है कि सभी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स सेन्टर की गाइडलाइन्स का पालन नहीं करती हैं। आज भी दूरदराज के गांवों में राशन की दुकानें नहीं हैं। शहरी क्षेत्रों में ही यह दुकानें रह जाती हैं। दूर दराज के इलाकों में जो हरिजन आदिवासी हैं उनके लिए ब्लाक से कार्ड तो बन गए हैं लेकिन उनको राशन नहीं मिलता है। मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और बंगाल में ऐसी स्थिति है।

इसके अलावा हमारी सरकार ने स्मगलर्स, प्राफिटीयर्स, होर्ल्डर्स और ब्लेकमार्केटीयर्स की गतिविधियों को समाप्त करने के लिए सलाह दी कि उनके खिलाफ मीसा का प्रयोग किया जाए।

हमारे कम्यूनिस्ट, सी० पी० एम० के जो साथी हैं, वे उसको लागू नहीं करते हैं। कितनी दया है, उन लोगों के प्रति, इनके मन में जो समाज के एन्टी सोशियल एलीमेंट हैं। इस सारी पृष्ठभूमि को भी देखना पड़ेगा। आपको शायद याद होगा इनकी सरकार के समय में आर० एस० एस० और जनसंघ के लोगों को दुकानें देना शुरू कर दिया था, अन्धाधुन्ध तरीके से और एक ब्लेकमार्केटीयर्स का तमाशा सा बन गया है। वे लोग आर्गेनिजेशन को चन्दा देने वाले लोग हैं। ये उनकी सहायता करते हैं जो समाज के शत्रु हैं। हमारी सरकार और हम लोग विरोध पक्ष से सहयोग इस दृष्टि से चाहते हैं कि आप ऐसे तत्वों को पकड़वाने में सहयोग दें। उनको बचाने का प्रयास न करें। यही मुख्य आधार माननीय मंत्री जी का है!

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर प्राइस राइज को रोकना है तो दो-तीन मुख्य बातों की ओर आपको ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। जो सीमान्त और लघु किसान हैं, जब हारवैस्टिंग का समय आता है, तो सरकार को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, चाहे को-ओपरेटिव के माध्यम से हो, उसी समय किसानों के गल्ले को खरीदने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। क्योंकि उनको लगान देना पड़ता है, कर्ज चुकाना पड़ता है। इसलिए ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ताकि उनको उनके उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य मिल जाए। विरोध पक्ष के ही शासन काल में ही किसानों को अपने खेतों में गन्ने को जलाना पड़ा था और कोई दस पैसे में भी उसको उठाने वाला नहीं था। हरियाणा और पंजाब में कपास की कीमत के बारे में आपको पता होगा। लोकदल के ही शासन काल में, चौ० चरणसिंह जो किसानों के मसीहा समझे जाते रहे हैं, जो गरीबों और मजदूरों की बात करते हैं ही जो जब इनके समय में कोई मांग आती रही है, तो वह ठुकराई जाती रही है। यदि इन चीजों की तरफ दृष्टि डालें तो हमने बहुत से अच्छे काम किए हैं। डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को एक्सटेंड किया है। इस सिस्टम को सही तरीके से चलाने में हमें आपके सहयोग की जरूरत है। मैं शासन को यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि जिन सामानों की कीमतें बढ़ी हैं···(व्यवधान)···

श्री रशीद मसूद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूं कि लोकदल की सरकार के समय में किसानों को गन्ने की कीमत मिलनी शुरू हुई थी।···(व्यवधान)···

श्री हरीश रावत : मान्यवर, श्री रशीद मसूद

प्राइवेटली मुझे बता रहे थे कि चौ० चरणसिंह ने देश की इकानामी को रूइन किया है। ···(व्यवधान)···

श्री रामप्यारे पनिका : देश की स्थिति को देखते हुए मैं आपसे मांग करता हूं कि चाहे गैर सरकारी या सरकारी नौकरियों में लोगों को महंगाई भत्ता समय से देना चाहिए। दूसरे—देहात के लोग हैं, गरीब और मार्जिनल किसान हैं, उनको निश्चित तरीके से प्रति माह राशन मिलना चाहिए। जैसे तेल की बात है, रेपसीड आयल की बात है, जब खाया जाता है, तो लगता नहीं है कि सरसों का तेल खाया जा रहा है। अनेक प्रकार की मिलावट हैं। इसको कंट्रोल करने के लिए सरकार को कठोर कदम उठाना चाहिए। आज बीफ-टैलो की बात कही गई है, मैं समय को देखते हुए इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूं। लेकिन एक बात निश्चित है कि जो समाज के शत्रु हैं, मिलावट करते हैं, कालाबाजारी करते हैं, होर्डिन्ग और स्मगलिंग करते हैं, उनके खिलाफ सरकार को सख्त कदम उठाना चाहिए। जो हमारे सी० पी० एम० के साथी बैठे हैं, उनको इस बात से सहमति प्रकट करनी चाहिए और इसको लागू करवाना चाहिए। बिना डर और बिना भय के यह काम होने वाला नहीं है। समाज के विरोधी तत्वों को पकड़ने की आवश्यकता है।

इसी के साथ मैं सरकार से आशा करता हूं कि वह इस समस्या से सख्ती के साथ निपटेगी और कठोर कदम उठाएगी। इन्हीं चंद शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in his statement to the House, my hon. friend, the Finance Minister has been moderate in his claims. He has claimed that there has been some moderation in the prices of some commodities for some time. He does not deny that the whole sale price index as well as the consumer price index is constantly on the climb ; he only says that he has been able to regulate the gradient and control the gradient for some time ; he does not hold forth any promise that the present trend will continue. Therefore, in a sense there is an incipient confession of lack of confidence about his own ability to control prices in the statement that he has made before the House.

The hon. Finance Minister may be well-known for the nimbleness of his fingers when he picks the pockets of the tax-payers. But there are certain figures, which cannot be juggled away even by the nimble fingers that my hon. friend has.

The wholesale price index has been continuously rising during the last six months, except for a week or so in April-May. The consumer price index has been continuously rising at a much faster rate than the wholesale price index. The hope of the Finance Minister that the low rate of increase of the wholesale price index would be reflected in the consumer price index has been belied. It appears that the infection has spread from one to the other, or both were simultaneously infected by my hon. friend's policies. Both the wholesale price index and the consumer price index have been ascending uninterruptedly. In fact, the ascent has been more steep in the case of essential commodities that affect the common man, the poorest of the poor, like food, cereals, rice, vegetables, milk, egg, fish, meat, tea and kerosene. You have raised more revenue through increasing administered prices in the last three years than through additional measures of taxation.

I do not deny the value of the wholesale price index. I am sure my hon. friend will agree with me when I say that there seems to be a dual process of distillation and rarification of the reality. The wholesale price index does not reflect the impact of the inflation on the common man ; to some extent the consumer price does. But, I am afraid, even the consumer price index cannot convey the real impact of inflation on the common man, especially on the retail prices of essential commodities. My distinguished colleague, the hon. Member for Bombay Central North very ably referred to this point. I do not, therefore, have to tarry there.

But I would like to point out to my hon.

friend two things. First of all, when he makes a point to point comparison, perhaps he thinks that he is on a very strong wicket. But these points are not permanent points in terms of time, in the parameters of time. So, before the ink is dry on the statement that he placed before the House, he is belied by the increase in the consumer price index as well as the wholesale price index. I am afraid, I cannot agree with him when he says that after May there has been considerable moderation, and the moderation continues to remain so.

Sir, with your indulgence, I would like to refer to a statement that was made by the hon. Minister of Food about the percentage variation in the wholesale prices of selected commodities during the last six months. These are not culled from any newspaper, these are not concocted by the opposition, these are figures which the hon. Food Minister placed before the House—I shall not read everything—: Rice 13 per cent ; bajra 17.4 per cent ; maize 16.4 per cent ; ragi 14.8 per cent ; moong 20 per cent ; potatoes 53.4 per cent ; oranges—let us not talk of them ; should we ?—95.2 per cent. Kerosene—6.4 per cent ; tea, which is the common man's drink,—to this even my friend from Garhwal would agree—56.8 per cent ; maida—12.6 per cent ; gur—28.2 per cent ; groundnut oil 7.6 per cent ; cement 10.3 per cent. And as you must have seen in the newspapers there is a threat in Delhi that the price of bread will go up by 25 per cent.

Apart from these figures which the hon. Minister has given, if you look at the prices of commodities in the different parts of our country—my hon. friend will, of course, say that it is very difficult to give figures about each State or each city, but I have a right to talk about my constituency which is very near to his constituency in the other House,—Sir, if you look at retail prices in Bombay, you will see that in one year, rice has gone up by 55.6 per cent, wheat 25 per cent, jowar 13.3 per cent, potatoes 20 per cent, onions 33 per cent, tea 25 per cent etc. I quote these figures only to show that the statement mady by the hon. Minister of Food as well as these figures show a dangerous trend. For my hon. friend to hug the wholesale price for comfort is, therefore, to hug a double distilled illusion, and to allow the hallucination of rarefied figures to extinguish his touch with reality.

Now, my hon. friend can claim that there are two ways in which this problem can be tackled. I shall quote : "Higher production and adequate availability of the commodities are the most effective answers to the problem of inflation". No question. Increasing production and immunising the consumer through the public distribution system are his recipe. Agreed. The next step is the mopping up of excess liquidity in the system by raising the cash reserve ratio.

Sir, the goods and services in the economy must bear a certain healthy relationship with the volume of money in circulation, but the Government's acts of omission and commission have made the most spectacular contribution to the upsetting of this balance. The rate of growth of industrial production, my hon. friend will agree, has fallen, in spite of his efforts, not merely because of drought, from 8.3 per cent to 3.2 per cent or so, but because of the failure in infrastructural services, and the under-utilisation of installed capacity. My hon. friend might have read the other day an observation by the FICCI or so that under-utilisation is responsible for loss of production to the tune of Rs. 10,000 crores which might have yielded the Government Rs. 3000 crores imaginary revenue. The under-utilisation of installed capacity in the generation of electricity alone, the World Bank has said, has led to a loss of Rs. 60 million in terms of production. Sir, I shall leave it at that.

But what are these acts of omission and commission ? My hon. friend from Bombay Central (North) and Calcutta North (East) have referred to these. Firstly, the overall budgetary deficit of the Centre and the States has been of the order of nearly Rs. 10,000 crores. I am not shocking the hon. Minister, I hope. I looked up the *Economic Survey* before coming in. And excluding the estimate for the current year it is Rs. 7,400 crores plus Rs. 1,500 crores or whatever it may turn out to be for the last year.

Secondly, the Government has increased

its reliance on indirect taxation raising the percentage of indirect taxation to well over 85 per cent. Thirdly, the Government has made no appreciable effort to reduce wasteful and pompous expenditure. I shall not refer to the ASIAD. But in answer to a question of mine, figures were given of the difference between the estimated expenditure on the building of the stadia and the complexes and the actual expenditure, and as my hon. friend might very well know, the difference has comes to more than Rs. 500 crores. Fourthly, the Government has not been able to check smuggling which, it is estimated, is of the order of nearly Rs. 7000 crores. Neither he nor I can claim expertise on this subject and, therefore, I do not think I should hold him to anything.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : I am prepared to give the expertise to you.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Well, I know. But my friend, you know very well that in the State that you have the honour to represent in the other House, the President of your party accused a Minister of the Government of that State belonging to your Party of smuggling, and harbouring smugglers and holding bricks of smuggled gold, and challenged the Government to raid his house. Whether you did it or not, you know better than I do.

The second point he has made is about the control of liquidity. It is a very important question. It is no exaggeration to say that the Government seems to have taken its hand off the rudder, the steering wheel. Liquidity, as my hon. friend has pointed out, lies not only in the money available with the banks. Black money, is a very important source of liquidity. Here again my hon. friend may not be able to talk with authority on black money, but certainly he is aware of the estimates Rs. 10,000 to 40,000/- crores or Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 40,000 crores. The Voluntary Disclosure Scheme, demonetisation of notes of high denomination, special bearer bonds—first innings, second innings, have not led us to a solution of the problem. Like Ashoka on the battle field of Kalinga, after their electoral victory my hon. friend's Government, seems to have been overcome by infinite compassion for the barons of black money. They dare not touch them. If you are earnest about controlling black money, I would appeal to you to appoint a high powered commission which will go not only into how to tackle black money after it has been generated but also how to plug the loopholes from which it flows. If the Government is earnest, I hope they will do it. If you do not control black money, then how can you control the volume of money in circulation ? If you plug a certain hole in the white money area, then black money will flow into fill up the vacuum. My hon. friend knows this much better than I do.

He talks of bank credit and raising the cash reserve ratio from 8 to 8.5. But he knows very well that a good part of bank credit goes to the Government, and another part goes to the commercial sector which includes the public sector. For lack of time I do not quote figures in detail. But I must point out to him that in the full year 1982-83 the increase in the Government share of bank credit was 15%, and that in the commercial sector was 15.06%. But from 31.3.1983 to 1.7.1983 the increase in the Government share was 8.1%, while that of the commercial sector was 4.1%. For lack of time I do not go further into it. My hon. friend will realise that squeezing the commercial sector alone, without any similar effort on the part of the Government sector, may only mean the generation of recessionary trends and further under-utilisation. The effect of IMF conditionalities may result in your maintaining the ceiling of credit but your sectoral allocations of creditmay go awry as they have already gone awry, as my hon. friend knows very well.

I have to refer to more points. One is the role of administered price. In the last ten years administered prices have gone up by 215%, while free market prices went up by 137%. In 1980-81 after my hon. friends Government came, the whole-sale prices of all commodities increased by 16.7%, administered prices increased by 26.2% and their contribution to the general increase was 34.6%. In 1981-82 all commodities increased by 2.4%, administered price increased by 4.6%, making a 64.2% contribution to the total. In 1982-83 it is the same—4.4% and

4.6.% and 26%. There have been massive increases in the administered prices of all commodities which provide the base for infra-structure. My hon. friend knows the chain reaction that this causes all along the line. When you increase the prices of petrol and diesel, cement, steel, coal, fertilisers and the rates of electricity, freights and fares, the cost of essential goods and services soars up. If you raise administered prices but do not increase production, you end up with a high capital output ratio. 24% of the G.N.P. is invested to-day to achieve a growth rate of 2%.

I shall not refer to the steep rise in the prices of essential commodities. But I shall point out to my Rt. Hon'ble friend that out of 66 items that go into the consumer price packet, 49 items have registered a steep rise.

I shall conclude by referring to the public distribution system which is very important, as my hon. friend has pointed out. It seems that the number of shops are 28,000 or have been reduced from 29,000 to 28,000.

My hon. friend's colleague, the Minister of Food is not sugar-coated in his expression, as the hon. Minister of Finance is. He said that the Government could procure only 12.5% of the production. The demand on the public distribution system has increased because of the increase in the number of fair price shops, because of drought and because of the increase in the free market price. The demand is approximately 1.75 million tonnes per month. The Government's own estimate is 1.50 million tonnes but the supply is 1.15 million tonnes. Now, Sir, this means that a good number of people cannot avail of the services of the public distribution system. I am not referring to the question that my hon. friend from there referred to. The fact is that the public distribution system covers only a part of the population of this country, naturally in the utban areas and even in these public distribution outlets, you often find that you do not get rice, you do not get sugar and you do not get many of the commodities which are supposed to be distributed through that system. You know that there is a subsidy of Rs. 800 crores. The difference between the procurement price and the issue price of the consumers, on the basis of Rs. 30 per quintal for 12 million tonnes works out to Rs. 360 crores. Now, Rs. 800 crores and Rs. 360 crores total up to Rs. 1160 crores. In spite of this total expenditure, what is the benefit to the common man ? How many do we reach ? Will not my hon. friend agree that it is totally inadequate and incommensurate with the gravity of the problem and the dimensions of the problem that have been created because of inflation and the increase in prices !

I will conclude by referring to one factor. I have high respect for my hon. friend especially when he is of equable temper. He says that the Government has "responded by making arrangements to import some rice and to step up release of foodgrains and edible oil to the public distribution system." He creates an impression, he wants to create an impression in our minds that the public distribution is a veritable boon, and that it is the biggest insurance against the effects of inflation, that it will, therefore, enable us to pilot the boat of our domestic budget through the turbulent waters churned up by inflation. But what does the Food Minister say ? The Food Minister says, in answer to a Question in this House on 22nd August—is should be the latest thinking of the Government :

> "The allocations from the Central pool are only supplementary in nature and the needs of the population have to be met through free-market mechanism supplemented by the public distribution system."

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : See, right hand does not know what left hand is doing !

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Mr. Chairman, it means that my hon. friend, the Food Minister has washed his hands off like Pontius Pilate. I do not know who has poured the water. He says, I cannot underwrite the public distribution of the States ; You fend for yourself. We cannot give you. You find food from the open market." Will this not lead to increase in prices and will this not lead to driving the poor from the so-called public distribution system to the mercies of the open market ? If this will not, what will ? Therefore, I would request my hon. friend, though he has been very

moderate in the claims that he has made, to be more vigilant. He claims that he has been keeping watch. There is a famous line from Rabindra Nath Tagore :

"Much watching has made my sight dim."

I hope much watching and mounting futile vigil does not make his sight dim.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : Sir, the rise in prices is a cause of serious concern for all sides. But it is an irony of the time that the friends from the Opposition side do not even welcome the good measures adopted by the Government to contain the price rise. Such a good measure as the effort to mop up liquidity has also not pleased Mr. Varma.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Professor, I said, "It is not adequate". I did not say, "It is not good".

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : We think it is adequate and the decision taken on 22nd August, 1983 by raising it up to 8% ratio is a good thing that has been done. Is it adequate or not, time will tell. But your attempt is to see in it an attempt to squeeze the commercial sector and because of more of the expenditure, more of the investment on the public sector is hardly a point that can be considered as a valid criticism. So, I would welcome the step taken by the hon. Minister.

Similarly, two or three other steps have been announced by him, an attempt to import rice and to put it in the public distribution system, reduction in the price of fertiliser by 7.5 per cent and increase in support price in certain cases so that that may lead to increased production. These are all the attempts that the Government have to make. But there are many other things which have to be done by the people at large.

Our economy in this country is primarily dependent upon seasonal factors, upon the vagaries of nature and most often upon the whims of our friends on the other side. Whereas a drought has been there, floods have been there, and all these are adversely affecting our economy and, therefore, in a way contributing to the price rise in this country, on the other side, the agitations are also contributing in no less a measure to the price rise. I would just refer to one point. On 17th June, in the north-west India, the prosperous States like Punjab and Haryana were subjected to the cancellation of trains. As many as 37 trains were-cancelled for one day and again on 29th August, there is another attempt. Sometimes, there is an attempt to immobilise the economy of this country and there is another attempt also in that direction. So, all these attempts are to be weathered by our economy which is dependent on vagaries of nature. In spite of this, we are happy, not to the extent to which we are happy, but we are contented and satisfied that the efforts of the Government are in the right direction.

Our appeal to the friends on the opposite side is that they should also see as to what will be the effect of paralysing the system of transportation for such a long period of time and subjecting the entire economy of our country and the entire market mechanism to strain which our economy will not be able to bear.

Of course, there is much criticism against the public distribution system. Nobody on this side claims that it is hundred per cent efficient and hundred per cent perfect. But it is a relevant point that we have to consider. Basically, the decisions taken by the Government, when it was their Government, are also responsible for the rise in price. It has been stated by the hon. Minister in his own statement made on 18th August that the gold that was auctioned, 13 tonnes of gold that was auctioned, for Rs. 86 crores, would have been worth Rs. 220 crores in December, 1980. You think of the amount of loss. It may be notional, whatever it is. But it is there for you to see what harm you have done to our economy and the amount of loss subjected to our economy.

All these factors are responsible for the price rise. Let us look at the Economic Reviews which are available in the Parliament Library for the last 5 or 6 years as to which is the year when the price rise has been the sharpest. Everybody will agree that it was in 1979 that the price rise was the sharpest. Therefore, we had to take over the economy in a bad shape and, from that bad shape, we

have ried to restore it to good shape or to whatever normal shape that we have been able to do.

The very fact that rains are not there ; the water level in the lakes has gone down and the generation of electricity from the hydel sources is not enough, all this is a strain on our economy over which neither they nor we have any control. If the rains do not come, if the water level goes down, if the generation of electricity falls below the normal level, is it the fault of the Government ? It is the seasonal strain that we have to bear.

Similarly, there are other things also. If there is a drought, if there are floods, it is the crop that suffers. You look at our areas, in States like Himachal Pradesh where scab disease is there and the entire cash crop has gone away. It cannot be consumed. So, the prices have gone up and so on and so forth. This will affect the other cash crops like potato, etc. All these things are interlinked. It is not an isolated point that you can pick up one item and not another item.

What are the measures to be adopted ? I plead for an organised consumer cooperative movement because that is the only thing that can offset some of the pressures which are caused by anti-social activities like hoarding, faulty distribution system, a desire to mop up advantages caused by artificial scarcities and things of this type. Therefore, the Government has not only to ensure that they provide inputs to the farmer, and to the people on reduced prices or subsidised prices so as to increase production in the fields and the factories but also to see that the strains of this nature which are caused on the economy are also minimised.

Much has been said about the salaried section of the people. I also belong to this section and I feel that the strain, the pressure, put on the salaried classes of the people is the sharpest because they have a fixed income and it is they who are subject to this pressure.

But there are also millions of other sections of people who do not have any fixed salary. They do not get fixed wages. They do not have any kind of bread-winning hope and, therefore, they are the greatest victims of this kind of vagary in nature and the rise in prices. I would plead for them and any consumer cooperative movement that would develop in this country should take into account the interests of those who have to earn their bread every day without the hope of getting the bread the next day, because they have no insurance that they will get the bread the next day. They are not sure whether pressure from the opposite side will not force a strike on the factory, whether there will not be a lockout from a big shop, business or industry and they will be forced to migrate from one city to another in search of labour. Similarly, there is the effect of wheather on our economy. If the crops fail, a huge chunk of labour has to migrate from one part of the country to another in search of a job, in search of bread. That also has to be taken into account. Overall, this is a total picture which has to be controlled, which has to be regulated, which has to be kept in normal shape by the efforts not only of the Government but by the entire society and in this, our trade union movement has to play a dominant part. If the friends on the opposite side believe that trade union movement would mean only to look after the interests of the labour class, of the working class and to forget the effects of this on production and things of this type, if you think only of the salaried class or a chunk of the population to the exclusion of the other, you are not doing justice either to the society or to the economy. I would, therefore, plead that the distribution system should be so regularised that there should be a monitoring mechanism at the Centre. Why should we say that the States do not cooperate ? Well, if the Centre gives the money, is it not a part of the duty of the Centre also to see that the purpose for which the money is being given is being properly utilised ? And there is a cooperative mechanism. I do not call that a centralised monitoring system. I call for a cooperative effort in which representatives of the States may also be there. But let us see that the things which are meant for the poor and for the farflung areas reach them. Similarly, let us see that the hoarding does not take away a big chunk of the profits. Things should normally be distributed among the people instead of being hoarded in a few pockets. Similarly, let us resolve if we are

serious in this effort, that no effort will be made to solve our political tangles by putting the economy to unnecessary pressures by immobilising the movements in the country or by stopping, or by reducing the various efforts which are made to increase production and to restore the economy to its healthy shape. The effort to reduce prices is common and a cooperative effort from all sides is required and in this the figures of expert nature which are given by Mr. Ravindra Varma are as necessary as the attempt to say some words of good advice to his friends like Sant Longowal. There is no use stopping all the movement of trains because that will also increase prices. It is very good that trains go on moving so that the prices are also at a normal level and there would not be increase. If only they have sense and if politics are not mixed with the economy, the interests of the common man would be served.

With these words, I appreciate the efforts made by our Government, by our Hon. Minister, for that purpose.

श्री जगन्नाथ पाटिल (ठाणे) : सभापति महोदय, वित्त मंत्री ने 18 अगस्त को सदन में जो वक्तव्य दिया, श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते ने उस पर चर्चा उपस्थित करके हमें उसमें भाग लेने का अवसर दिया है, उसके लिए उनको धन्यवाद।

जैसा कि मुझसे पहले वक्ताओं ने कहा है, कीमतें बढ़ने के जो अलग-अलग कारण हैं, उनमें एक कारण यह है कि हमारे देश में किसानों को उनकी पैदावार के उचित दाम नहीं दिए जाते हैं और विदेशों से जो अनाज और दूसरी चीजें मंगाई जाती हैं, उनके ज्यादा दाम दिए जाते हैं। हमारे देश में कई इलाके ऐसे हैं, जहां ज्यादा पैदावार होती है और कई ऐसे इलाके हैं, जहां अनाज की कमी है। एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में लाने-ले जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध होने के कारण कीमतें बढ़ती हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त सस्ते दामों पर मिलने वाली चीजों की दुकानों की कमी है। विशेष रूप से गरीब बस्तियां, किसानों और खेत-मजदूरों के इलाकों में ऐसी दुकानों की बहुत कमी है। जहां ऐसी दुकानें हैं भी, वहां से गरीब लोगों को माल नहीं मिलता, जो कि काला बाजार में चला जाता है।

प्रशासन चलाने वाले मंत्री, अफसर और व्यापारी, ये तीनों इस बात का ध्यान रख कर काम करते हैं कि चीजों के दाम कैसे बढ़ेंगे। मैं जिस इलाके से आया हूं, वहां वित्त मंत्री को "अर्थ मंत्री" कहते हैं। यदि अर्थ मंत्री अपने काम में सफल नहीं होते, तो उनको "अनर्थ मंत्री" कहते हैं, जिसका मतलब है असफल मंत्री। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे देश के वित्त मंत्री महंगाई को रोकने में असमर्थ हो गए हैं। इसलिए उन्होंने 18 अगस्त को सदन के सामने जो स्टेटमेंट रखा, उसमें उन्होंने सफेद कागज पर काली सियाही में** कहा है।

सभापति महोदय : ये शब्द न कहिए। ये अनपार्लियामेंटरी हैं।

श्री जगन्नाथ पाटिल : उन्होंने असत्य कहा है। अपने वक्तव्य में वित्त मंत्री ने कहा है :

> "...from 14th may to 30th July, 1983, the wholesale price increased by 2.5 per cent which is significantly lower than the increase of 5.4 per cent during the same period in 1982-83 ;"

वित्त मंत्री ने पिछले साल से कम्पेयर करके सदन को गुमराह करने की कोशिश की है। अगर उन्हें सही ढंग से कम्पेयर करना था, तो उनको 1979-80 के होलसैल प्राइस इन्डैक्स से इस समय के होलसैल प्राइस इडैक्स को कम्पेयर करना चाहिए था। 14 जनवरी, 1980 को इन्दिरा कांग्रेस ने शासन सम्भाला, उस समय की कीमतों और इस समय की कीमतों में कितना फर्क है, मैं उसके कुछ नमूने पेश करता हूं।

19 hrs.

14 जनवरी, 1980 को चीनी का भाव 2.90

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

रुपए था और जुलाई, 1983 में वह 5.25 रुपए है। जो चावल गरीब आदमी खा सके, उसका भाव 1980 में 2.10 रुपए था, जबकि आज वह 4.70 रुपए है। ग्राउंडनट आयल, खाने के तेल का भाव, जिसमें सब चीजों की मिलावट की जाती है, 1980 में 10.30 रुपए था और आज वह 17.50 रुपए है। वनस्पति तेल का भाव, जिसमें सरकार की मेहरवानी से वीफ और वफेलो की चर्बी मिक्स की जाती है, 1980 में 13.50 रुपए था, जबकि आज वह 19.00 रुपए है। चाय की पत्ती का दाम 1980 में 22 रुपए पर-केजी था, जबकि आज वह 34 रुपये पर-केजी है। आप 1979-80 की कीमतों को सामने लाइये और जुलाई, 1983 की कीमतों को सामने रखिए तो माननीय मन्त्री जी ने जो स्टेटमेन्ट दिया है उसकी अस्लियत का पता माननीय सदस्यों को चल सकेगा। बाल कांग्रेस के सदस्यों ने कहा कि जनता राज में कीमतों में गड़बड़ हो गई। (व्यवधान) ट्रैजरी बेंचेज के माननीय सदस्य जब बात करते हैं तो बिना जनता पार्टी का नाम लिए उनका काम ही नहीं चलता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से ट्रैजरी वेंचेज के सदस्यों से कहना चाहता हूं कि एक बच्चा पैदा होने में 9 महीने का समय लगता है लेकिन 14 जनवरी, 1980 के बाद 43 महीने बीत चुके हैं— इतने समय में तो दो चार बार डेलिवरी हो जाती। इसलिए जनता पार्टी का नाम बार-बार दोहराने की जरूरत नहीं है। इसी तरह से उनको आर० एस० एस० को गाली दिए बिना खाना पचता नहीं है। महाराज शिवाजी के राज में मुगल सेना जब घोड़ों को पानी पिलाने के लिए ले जाती थी और वह पानी नहीं पीते थे तो वे घोड़ों से कहते थे कि तुम को पानी में धनाजी सन्ताजी दीख रहे हैं क्या ?

सभापति महोदय : अब आप प्राइसेज पर आ जाइये।

श्री जगन्नाथ पाटिल : हमारे देश की 70 फीसदी जनता तो गांवों में ही रहती है और इस देश के आज पूरे 70 करोड़ लोगों को इस मंहगाई में किस तरह से जीना पड़ता है वह सारे लोग जानते हैं। जहां तक वितरण प्रणाली का सम्बन्ध है, शहरों की दूकानों में तो कुछ चीजें मिल जाती हैं लेकिन सारी चीजें एक साथ नहीं मिलती हैं जिसकी वजह से एक-एक चीज के लिए अलग-अलग दिन लम्बी-लम्बी लाइनें लगानी पड़ती हैं। अगर उन दूकानों को वह चीजें देनी ही हैं तो एक साथ ही दे देनी चाहिए ताकि जनता को उनको खरीदने में कुछ आसानी हो जाए। दूसरी तरफ गांवों में तो कोई चीज मिलती ही नहीं है। मैं जिस इलाके से यहां पर आया हूं वहां पर आज भी कई ऐसे गांव हैं जहां पर राशन की दूकानें तो हैं, रिकार्ड पर है कि दूकानदार माल उठाते हैं—गेहूं, चावल, चीनी, आटा वगैरह—लेकिन कंज्यूमर को कुछ नहीं मिलता है। अभी दो दिन पहले सदन में सरकार ने कहा था कि त्योहार के समय कुछ चीजें, चीनी वगैरह ज्यादा मिलेंगी लेकिन आज के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में मैंने पढ़ा कि दिल्ली में प्रति व्यक्ति 100 ग्राम चीनी कम करने वाले हैं और चावल भी एक किलो कम करने वाले हैं। इस तरह से सरकार की पालिसी का पता ही नहीं चलता कि वह किस तरह से काम कर रही है। (व्यवधान)

अगर इन बढ़ते हुए दामों को नीचे लाना है, तो मैं मन्त्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि किसानों को जिन चीजों की जरूरत होती है वह सस्ती दी जायें। आपने खाद की साढ़े सात प्रतिशत कीमत कम की है लेकिन पहले 60 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दी थी इसलिए अब साढ़े सात प्रतिशत कम करने से उनको कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। किसानों को जो बीज दिया जाता है उसकी कीमत भी कम होनी चाहिए और खेती के काम में जिन दवाइयों का इस्तेमाल होता है उनकी कीमत भी कम होनी चाहिए। जितना उनका पैदावार में खर्च होता है, उतना तो दे दीजिए। उदाहरण के लिए मैं आपको एक ही बात बताता हूं। एक किलो कपास से 15 मीटर कपड़ा बनता है। उसकी कीमत लगभग 90 रु० आती है। हमारे किसानों को 4.50 रु० किलो कपास दिया जाता है। मिल में काम करने वाला मजदूर जो सारी मेहनत मजदूरी करता है, एक किलो कपास से 15 मीटर कपड़ा बनाने में 90

रु० बन जाते हैं। उसका सारा खर्चा लगभग बीस रुपए आता है। 70 रु० बीच वाले उठाते हैं। अगर इसमें हम हिस्सा किसानों को देंगे, तो इसे देश के किसान अच्छे ढंग से अपना जीवन बिता सकता है। स्टेट्स में फूड जोन के लिए आपने बैन लगाया है। यदि इस बन्ध को उठायें तो कीमतें नीचे आ सकती हैं। सस्ते दामों की दुकानों को बढ़ाना चाहिए। मध्यम वर्ग के लोग जो शहर में रहते हैं, जैसे हमारे केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी हैं, प्राइस इन्डैक्स दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ता जाता है, लेकिन इनकी ततख्वाहें नहीं बढ़ती हैं। इसके ऊपर भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस): सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने गत 18 अगस्त को देश में मूल्य स्थिति पर जो अपना वक्तव्य दिया है, वह सही मायनों में वर्तमान मूल्य स्थिति की तस्वीर को उजागर करता है।

आज और इस वक्त जब इस सदन में देश की मूल्य स्थिति पर चर्चा हो रही है तो मेरा ख्याल है कि इस देश के गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों की नजर इधर लगी होगी और वे सोचते होंगे कि हमारे प्रतिनिधि जो आज मूल्य स्थिति पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, देखें, इसका क्या परिणाम होता है।

जब मूल्य स्थिति की बात आती है, तो इससे प्रभावित होती है इस देश की गरीब जनता और मध्यम वर्गीय इंसान। अमीर लोगों पर इसका कोई असर नहीं पड़ता है, क्योंकि उनके पास काले पैसे की कोई कमी नहीं है। बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपति, बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति या अमीर लोगों पर इस मंहगाई की मार का कोई असर नहीं होता है, चाहे चीजें कितनी ही मंहगी क्यों न हो जायें। असर पड़ता है सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर, किसान और मजदूरों पर और मध्य वर्ग के इंसान पर। जहां तक मूल्य स्थिति का प्रश्न है, मैं समझता हूं कि इसका सीधा संबंध डिमांड और सप्लाई से होता है। मेरे बहुत से साथियों ने इस बारे में अपने-अपने विचार प्रकट किए है। कुछ लोगों ने इस सरकार को दोषी ठहराया है और कुछ लोगों ने पूंजीपतियों को और उन लोगों को जो देश में मुद्रास्फीति पैदा करते हैं। जहां तक सरकार का सवाल है, मैं सरकार को पिता की संज्ञा देता हूं। जिस तरह से परिवार का मुखिया पिता होता है और पिता कभी नहीं चाहता कि उसकी औलाद को किसी प्रकार की तकलीफ हो, उसी तरह से सरकार भी कभी नहीं चाहती है और उसका सबसे पहला कर्तव्य हो जाता है देश की जनता को किसी प्रकार की कोई तकलीफ न हो। यह एक प्राकृतिक देन है, समाज में हर आदमी एक जैसी बुद्धि का नहीं होता है। एक जैसी विचारधारा नहीं होती है, एक जैसी अकल नहीं होती है। जहां पर लोग सरकार का साथ देते हैं, हर उस काम में जो वह जनहित के लिये करती है, जनता की भलाई के लिये करती है, वहां पर कुछ ऐसे भी तत्व होते हैं जिनको सरकार का हर काम गलत नजर आता है, उसके हर अच्छे काम में अड़ंगेबाजी लगाते हैं और गलत तरीके से उसमें अपनी भूमिका अदा करते हैं।

मूल्य वृद्धि जो होती है उसके अनेक कारण हैं। सबसे पहली बात जिस पर मैं प्रकाश डालना चाहता हू —कभी-कभी प्राकृतिक-विपदा ऐसी आ जाती है जिसकी वजह से मूल्य अपने आप बढ़ जाते हैं। जैसे पिछले दिनों बेतहासा बारिश हुई—इस से जितने साग-सब्जी के खेत थे, वे प्रभावित हुए हैं। साग-सब्जी ऐसी चीज नहीं है जिसका स्टोरेज किया जा सके या चार-छः महीने रखा जा सके, इसलिये जब भी ऐसी विपदा आयेगी, वह नष्ट होगी और नष्ट होने से उसका मंहगा होना स्वाभाविक है। आप इस वक्त के मौसम को देख लीजिये—देश में कहीं-कहीं पर सूखा पड़ा हुआ है और कहीं-कहीं बाढ़ें आ रही हैं जिसकी वजह से बहुत सी फसलें नष्ट हो गयी हैं और उनका सीधा असर मनुष्य की जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुओं पर पड़ा है, वे मंहगी हुई हैं।

मुद्रास्फीति की बात को लीजिये—जिस पर माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने विशेष रूप से अपने

वक्तव्य में बल दिया है। यह हकीकत है कि आज मुद्रास्फीति रोकने में सरकार पूरी तरह से सक्षम है, पूरी तरह से सजग है कि उसको रोका जाय। लेकिन मैं अपने उन दोस्तों से कहना चाहता हूं जो यहां इस सदन में मंहगाई के लिये बड़ी-बड़ी चीखें भरते है, जोरदार शब्दों में कहते हैं, लेकिन उनको यह भी देखना चाहिये कि कम से कम उन्हीं की पार्टी के लोग या उनके समर्थक मुद्रास्फीति को रोकने में सरकार का कहां तक साथ देते हैं। अगर मैं यह कहूं तो गलत नहीं होगा कि जो लोग मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ाने में, चोरबाजारी करने, तस्करी और जमाखोरी करने और इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को चकनाचूर करने में मुख्य भूमिका अदा करते हैं, मेरे उधर बैठे हुए बहुत से दोस्त ऐसे हैं जिनकी पार्टी ऐसे लोगों का खुलकर समर्थन करती है उन को सहयोग देती है। जब जमाखोरी होती है तो स्वाभाविक है कि चीजों के दाम बढ़ेंगे। इसलिये मैं सबसे पहले माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि जखीरेबाजों, जमाखोरी करने वालों पर कड़ी नजर रखें, उनके भण्डारों पर छापे मारने में बड़ी से बड़ी एजेंसी और फोर्स को काम में लें। इस तरह के चोरबाजारी करने वालों, तस्करी करने वालों केखिलाफ जहाद बोलना चाहिये और किसी भी कीमत पर ऐसे लोगों को नहीं बख्शा जाना चाहिये।

कीमतें बढ़ने का एक कारण उत्पादन है। जब उत्पादन घटता है तो मंहगाई का बढ़ना स्वाभाविक है, खासतौर से उन वस्तुओं का जो जीवन के लिये आवश्यक हैं। अगर उन वस्तुओं की पैदावार बढ़ाई जाय, सब लोग पैदावार बढ़ाने में सहयोग करें तो कीमतें घट सकती हैं। महंगाई दूर करना अकेले सरकार के बस की बात नहीं है, मैं मानता हूं कि यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है, लेकिन इसके साथ पूरे समाज के सभी लोगों को इस बुराई को दूर करने में सहयोग देना चाहिये।

बहुत से लोगों ने काले-धन का जिक्र किया है। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि काले धन से भी महंगाई बढ़ती है। काले धन को रोकने के लिये हमारी सरकार ने बड़े-बड़े कानून बनाये हैं, फिर भी कानून की नजर से बच कर लोग काले-बाजारी का धंधा करते हैं। मेरा वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है—उन कालेबाजारियों के खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कदम उठायें और इस रोग को दूर करने के लिये अपनी तरफ से कोई कमी न छोड़ें। मंहगाई को कैसे कम किया जा सकता है, कैसे इसको रोका जा सकता है इस सम्बन्ध में भी मैं अपने चन्द सुझाव देकर अपने भाषण को समाप्त करना चाहूंगा—

श्रीमन्, जहां तक उचित दर की दुकानों का प्रश्न है, अक्सर यह देखने में आया है कि जो देहातों में उचित दर की दुकानें खुलती हैं, उसमें अक्सर लोग बेईमानी करते हैं। चीनी हो, मिट्टी का तेल हो, दालें हों, सूजी हो या गेहूं हो या चावल हो, जो भी खाद्यान्न हैं, इनको लोग सही तरीके से पब्लिक में वितरित नहीं करते हैं और वहां के दुकानदार बड़े-बड़े स्टाकिस्टों से मिलकर उस से पैसे बना लेते हैं और अपनी जेब में रखते हैं। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि फेयर-प्राइस शोप्स नहीं खुलनी चाहिए बल्कि मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि इनकी संख्या बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए और खास तौर पर उन इलाकों में बढ़ाई जानी चाहिएं जहां पर अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोग रहते हैं, आदिवासी रहते हैं और पहाड़ों पर रहने वाले लोग रहते हैं, और दूसरे गरीब तबके के लोग रहते हैं।

इसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि नेफेड जैसी एजेंसियों को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए और इस तरह की एजेंसियां राज्य स्तर पर बनानी चाहिएं क्योंकि पिछले दिनों हमने देखा कि प्याज जब 4-5 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम बिकी और अंडा बहुत मंहगा हो गया, तो नेफेड ने अपनी मोटर-वेनों में इस तरह की सामग्री भर-भर के सस्ते दामों पर इनको बेची और इससे जनता को काफी लाभ मिला। इसलिये इस तरह की एजेन्सियों को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए और जो पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम है, इसको और कारगर और प्रभावशाली बनाना चाहिए।

जहां तक किसानों की बात है, उनको और

अधिक सुविधाएं देनी चाहिए, जिससे वे अपनी पैदावार को बढ़ा सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the economy of the country is in doldrum. The rate of price rise of all essential commodities in this country has virtually become uncontrollable and it is gallopping like an unbridled horse and the Indian economy is badly wounded. The purchasing power of the people is totally wrecked. I ask the Government : what are the drastic steps taken by the Government of India to protect the poor, the middle-class and the down-trodden for the last 35 years ? Truly speaking, the common man in this country are fighting for their survival. The public distribution in this country has become purely private distribution between the ruling party and the officials in Tamil Nadu. This fact is very well known to everybody. The fair price shops have become black-marketing centres and in Tamil Nadu they have become black-marketing shops. The whole-sale consumer price index revealed by the Government of India and the States throughout the country is only a paper Tiger. Price indices are having no relevance with the price level prevailing in this country. The real price is steadily sucking the blood of the poor people of this country. We say that ours is a welfare State. But the present ruling party of this country has not been able to provide cheaper variety of cloth for the poor for the last 35 years. Moreover, if it is available, it is not at all available even for meeting the minimum needs of the people. Then, Sir, essential food articles are not at all available to the common people at a cheaper price. The poor and middle-class people will have to pay for the essential food articles as the rich who can afford to pay. There is no rice, no shelter, no food, no cloth and no employment opportunity for the poor and down-trodden.

Still you say that ours is a Welfare State. Our great leader, late Mr. C.N. Annadurai, when he was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, had once said : "Tap the Rich and feed the poor". But now what is happening today ? It is *vice versa* that is happening nowadays. We come across the instances of the poor becoming poorer and the rich becoming richer. Over the last 35 years or so, the poor have become impoverished and the rich are becoming constantly richer and wealthier in this country under the present regime. What has happened to the price of cement ? Do you think that the cement policy followed by the Government of India is a wise policy ?

The Government is following an unwise and unwarranted policy in respect of cement. The price of a bag of cement a couple of years ago was Rs. 25 or Rs. 35 in Madras as also in other parts of the country, but now this Government has fixed the statutory price of Rs. 62 per bag. Even then, I could not purchase a single bag in Tamil Nadu at Rs. 100. This is perhaps the condition everywhere. The policy of the Government in respect of cement is not only unwise, but it is also anti-people. As I told you, it was not possible for me to procure a bag of cement even in the black-market. We all know that black-market is rampant in this country in so far as cement is concerned. It is only because of the wrong policy of the Government.

Certain poll promises were made during the last elections in 1980, and it was stated that if Indira Gandhi came to power, they would reduce the price of gold, which is required for '*tali*', *mangalsutra*, necessary for the ladies at the time of marriage. Now, what is the price of gold ? It has rocketed like anything. I am ashamed to say that we were also aligned with the ruling party at that time in 1980.

What happened to the 20-Point, 22-Point and 25-Point programmes announced by the Government ? Have you implemented those programmes ? No, you have totally and miserably failed to implement those programmes.

Now, let us have a look at the price level of rice. In Tamil Nadu in 1979-80, the ordinary rice which is consumed by the ordinary man was available at Rs. 2.50 per kg., now the price of that rice has risen to Rs. 4.50 per kg. The superfine rice which was

available in 1979-80 at Rs. 3.50 now sells at Rs. 7.50 per kg. And the price continues to rise steadily. The price of sugar has also gone up. Are you giving remunerative price to the sugarcane producers ? Are you giving remunerative price to the paddy growers ? We have discussed these problems repeatedly in this House, but the Government has become blind and deaf to these demands of giving remunerative prices to the farmers of this country.

Now, what about the price of cloth ? Can you say with your conscience that the poor man can purchase the cloth at the prevailing prices for himself and the members of his family ? He cannot. There is no check on the rising prices. The medicines, petrol, cement and all the items of daily use have gone up considerably. Can any poor man, in his life, think of purchasing a television set, which costs as much as Rs. 10,000 now-a-days. Everybody wants to glance through the newspaper in the morning, but its price has gone up during these days, because of the price rise in the case of newsprint. A common man thinks twice before getting a newspaper daily.

In Madras market this month tomato has been sold at Rs. 15 per kg., I am saying this in the name of God. It is unprecedented and unparalleled in the history. The price of the oil is Rs. 20 per kg., lady's finger Rs. 8 per kg. and carrot Rs. 7 per kg. The Government is not able to do anything in the case of controlling the price.

If the Government has gone a step further, it has gone two steps backward. That is the reason why the prices have gone up and still continue to go up. You claim that you have been able to contain the prices. In case you were able to contain the prices, why are the prices going up ? The Government should make an all-out effort to contain the prices. Everyday we are hearing from the Government that the production is going up. The prices are also going up. What is the reason ?

As the population increases, prices also increase. This is the reason the Government is giving. It may be admitted, but I ask what is the Government doing ? What is its duty ? I would like to know whether the Government has utilised all the water and natural resources in the country. The answer is no. So, it is the duty of the Government to have the maximum utilisation of the natural and water resources to meet the ends of justice and demands of the public. Sir, how much percentage of natural resource has been tapped so far ? It is only 33 or 35%. Some countries feel that population is wealth, but the Indians feel it is a sin. Why is it so ? It is because the Government is unable to deliver the goods to the people. That is the reason.

Now, what is the main reason for the rise in prices ? Why is the Government unable to control or contain the prices ? Sir, according to the Wanchoo Committee of 1969, the black-money even 20 years back was being transacted to the tune of 15,000 crores. Now, according to the reliable sources we find that Rs. 50,000 crores of black-money is being transacted. The black-money holders are running a parallel government against this democratic government. Therefore, I ask why this government has not been able to control these illegal and unconstitutional blackmarketeers The Government is unable to put its hands on the black-marketeers and it is actually afraid of putting its hands on the black-marketeers, hoarders, profiteers, smugglers, anti-social elements and anti-nationals because they are all sailing in the same boat.

Sir, there are three kinds of black-money operating in the country. One kind is that which is permanently existing in the country and which is not controlled by this Government. Another kind is one which is flowing inside the country from abroad and is not being checked. Yet another kind is that from Tamil Nadu it has gone out as a heavy amount to Singapore and to various other countries. I would like to know whether the Government will look into this matter. I say this because many a time this Government is blind to black-money, which is mainly responsible for the rise of prices.

श्री गिरधारीलाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, प्राइस राइस के संबंध में जो चर्चा चल रही है उसके बारे में मैं कुछ निवेदन करना

चाहता हूं। हमारी सरकार ने प्राइस राइस को चैक करने के जिस प्रकार के कदम उठाए हैं वे निश्चित तरीके से प्रशंसनीय हैं। मैं उन आंकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहता जो हमारे सदस्यों ने यहां पर रखे हैं लेकिन उनके बारे में कुछ खासतौर से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। आंकड़ों के बारे में केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने जो प्रयत्न किए हैं वे प्रशंसनीय हैं और माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को और ज्यादा प्रयत्न करने चाहिएं ताकि मंहगाई बढ़ने के बजाए कम हो। लेकिन भारतीय लोकदल, भारतीय जनता पार्टी और सी० पी० एम० के लोगों ने जो बातें कही हैं, उनके बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। इस देश में महंगाई बढ़ाने के सबसे ज्यादा जिम्मेदार भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोग हैं, क्योंकि जनता पार्टी के शासन में खुली फेयर प्राइस की सारी दूकानें इनके कब्जे में हैं। वहां से ये सारे काला-बाजार के धंधे करते हैं। इनकी पार्टी उनको प्रोत्साहन देती है। इसलिए कीमतें बढ़ने का ज्यादा से ज्यादा श्रेय भारतीय जनता पार्टी को है।

भारतीय लोकदल के लोग क्या करते हैं। एक तरफ कहते हैं कि किसान जो उत्पादन करता है उसकी कीमतें बढ़ाई जाएं। हमारी सरकार ने कृपा करके गेहूं, चावल और गन्ने के दाम बढ़ाए, शक्कर के दाम बढ़ाए। दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं कि कीमतें ज्यादा हो रही हैं, महंगाई बढ़ रही है। लोक दल के सदस्य समझें कि रा मैटीरियल की ज्यादा कीमत होगी तो निश्चय ही कीमतें सब चीजों की बढेंगी, इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं है।

सी० पी० एम० वालों को आप देखें। ये एक दाना चावल का प्रोक्योर करके नहीं देते हैं। बंगाल की सरकार एक दाना प्रोक्योर नहीं करती है, इनकी सरकार नहीं करती है और लाखों मन चावल हर महीने मांगते हैं जब हमारी सरकार बंगाल में थी तबका आप रिकार्ड देख लीजिये कि कितना चावल उसने प्रोक्योर करके दिया था। ये तो भारत सरकार से मांगते ही रहते हैं। यह इनका कोओप्रेशन है महंगाई को रोकने के लिए। जिस प्रकार का सहयोग हर पार्टी और हर सरकार को देना चाहिए, नहीं मिल रहा है। लम्बी चौड़ी यहां बहुत बातें की जाती हैं। मैत्रा साहब दुनिया भर की लम्बी चौड़ी बातें करके चले गए हैं लेकिन प्राइस राइज को किस तरह से चेक किया जाए इसके बारे में उन्होंने एक भी सुझाव नहीं दिया है। क्या है उनका कांट्रीब्यूशन? वैस्ट बंगाल की सरकार खुद हड़तालें करवाती है। सी० पी० एम० की सरकार है यह कारखानों में हड़तालें करवाती है, प्रोडक्शन को रुकवाती है और फिर कहती है कि महंगाई बढ़ रही है। सरकार हड़ताल करवाए इस पर इसको शर्म आनी चाहिये। ऐसा करके सरकार में बैठकर ये अपने कर्त्तव्यों का पालन नहीं कर रहे हैं। इस प्रकार की जो गैर जिम्मेदार सरकार है, मेरा वित्त मंत्रीजी से निवेदन है कि उसको डिसमिस किया जाए। लेकिन आप तो उनको प्रोत्साहित कर रहे हैं। राजस्थान में सबसे भयंकर सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। वहां आप पैसा थोड़ा देते हैं लेकिन इन लोगों को जो पैसा खर्च नहीं कर पाते हैं, ज्यादा देते हैं। ये लोग एक पैसे भर का भी फायदा देश को नहीं दे सकते हैं, किसी तरीके से देश को आगे बढ़ाने में योगदान नहीं कर सकते हैं उनको इस प्रकार ज्यादा पैसा क्यों देते हैं, क्यों आप इनकी आदत को खराब करते हैं। भारत सरकार जो पैसा देती जा रही है यह आगे चलकर उसको ही दुख देगा। 1985 में जो इनकी कारगुजारियां हैं ये जनता के सामने आ जाएंगी और मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि जनता आपको कभी बख्शने वाली नहीं है। 1985 में वह आपका तख्ता पलट देगी। उसके बाद कभी आपके वापिस पावर में आने की गुंजाइश नहीं रह जाएगी।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप तो आएंगे न?

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : शास्त्री जी आपको क्या लेना देना है। आप तो कहीं भी नहीं है। आपको कहने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। जिसको कहने की जरूरत है, उनको मैं कह रहा हूं।

सभापति महोदय : प्राइस राइज के बारे में कहिए।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : उसी के बारे में कह रहा हूं। प्राइसिस को बढ़ाने में ये पार्टियां ज्यादा काम कर रही हैं। प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाती नहीं बल्कि उसको घटाती हैं। उसके बाद कीमतें बढ़ती हैं तो जाहिर बात है कि लोगों को तकलीफ होती है। इन्होंने जो गड़गड़ कर दी है उसको रोकने की व्यवस्था वित्त मंत्री जी कर रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि एन० आर० ई० पी० में जितना पैसा आपने इनको दिया है क्या उसको इन्होंने खर्च किया है ? क्या उन गरीबों में उस पैसे को बांटा है जिन लोगों के लिए आपने पैसा दिया है ? उसका असर सारे देश पर पड़ेगा। बंगाल का असर सारे देश पर पड़ रहा है। दस करोड़ लोग कुछ कमाते नहीं और खाते ही हैं तो निश्चय ही इसका बुरा असर सारे देश पर भी पड़े बिना नहीं रह सकता है। जो तब असर पड़ेगा उसका अंदाजा आप नहीं लगा सकते हैं।

19.35 hrs.

[THE DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

बी० जे० पी० और लोकदल का गठबन्धन हो गया है। यह कैसा गठबन्धन है, एक इधर जाता है तो दूसरा उधर। इसी वजह से तो जनता पार्टी टूटी थी। आज फिर आपने गठबन्धन किया है। देश को बरबाद करने में ये लग गए हैं। इन पार्टियों पर कड़ी निगाह रखने की आवश्यकता है, ठीक तरह से इनकी तरफ ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

वित्त मंत्री महोदय खासतौर से ध्यान रखें कि यही लोग गड़बड़ कर रहे हैं और देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को इन्होंने ही गड़बड़ किया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जनता पार्टी जितनी निकम्मी है उतनी शायद ही कोई दूसरी पार्टी होगी। इस पार्टी ने इस देश का भट्ठा बैठा दिया। हमारी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने जितने स्मगलर्स, होर्डर्स, ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स थे उन सबको 1975 में पकड़ा और उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की। लेकिन जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने आते ही उनको आजाद कर दिया और खुली छूट दे दी कि खूब लूटो। ऐसी स्थिति इन्होंने पैदा कर दी थी। इसलिए यह सबसे निकम्मी पार्टी है और जिन सबने मिलकर जनता पार्टी बनायी थी, यह सब निकम्मी पार्टियां इस देश को कभी भी आगे नहीं बढ़ा सकतीं। जो हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी और हमारी नेता ने काम किया है उसी से देश का उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है, कीमतें कम हो सकती हैं और हम आर्थिक दृष्टि से मजबूत हो सकते हैं। यही एक तरीका है जिससे हम आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। यह लोग जो फिजूल की बात करते हैं, इनमें कोई तथ्य नहीं है, उलटी सीधी बातें करते हैं। कहीं हड़ताल करायेंगे, कहीं कुछ कराएंगे, और रचनात्मक काम इनके पास कोई नहीं है इसी कारण से यह सारी स्थिति पैदा हो रही है। इसलिए आप वित्त मंत्री जी इनकी बातों की परवाह किए बगैर शक्ति के साथ आगे बढ़ते जाइये। यही मुझे कहना है।

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN (Adoor) : This government came to power in 1980 with the promise that they would hold the price line. This promise has been grossly betrayed. There is one sentence in the statement made by the hon. Finance Minister which reads as follows :

> the government, as the House is aware, has been keeping a close watch on price movement from week to week and as was the case last year, this year also timely corrective measures have been taken".

Now the words 'close watch' appeared in every statement made by the Finance Minister in this House on the price situation. Every time he has been maintaining a close watch on the price situation ever since they came to power. What is the result ? Since I have no time, I will not refer to figures. Since 1980 there has been more than 34 per cent rise in the wholesale price and there has been an increase of more than 40 per cent in the consumer price index since January 1980.

The World Bank last May released a rereport on the Indian economy in which they complimented the Government of India for having contained inflation to a low level of

2.2 per cent.

Now, the hon. Finance Minister himself in the statement has admitted that on point to point basis the rate of inflation is now 6.9 per cent. And this year the Government has announced three instalments of dearness allowance which shows that the Government admits that there has been a continuous rise in the prices of essential commodities and thus the Government has failed to keep its election promise—the promise that they would hold the price line.

Now, a word about the public distribution system. So many Members have referred to the public distribution system and I think every member who referred to this public distribution system pointed out the utter inadequacy of the existing system. But I am pointing out another aspect of this public distribution system and that is, the Government's attitude towards the public distribution system. In Kerala we had worked out a fairly elaborate public distribution system under the Left Democratic Front Government led by the then Chief Minister Shri Nayanar and even the Government of India, that is the Union Finance Minister and other Ministers paid compliments to the Kerala Government for having worked out such an effective public distribution system, within the limitations of a State Government. We were able to control the rising prices to a very large extent and essential commodities used to be distributed among the people through this elaborate network of the fair price shops.

Now, what has the Central Government done to this public distribution system ? The monthly requirement of an adult, is 320 gms. of rice and the total quantity required by Kerala comes to two lakh tonnes of rice per month. And the Central Government had never met this requirement in full. We got a maximum of one lakh 35,000 tonnes of rice per month. Since December, 1981 it was drastically reduced to 90,000 tonnes and we have been agitating. As a result of that, it has been increased to about one lakh and ten thousand tonnes now. But at the same time we find that the Central Government has prevented the State Government from entering the neighbouring States to get rice from other States. We have to depend merely on the supply from the Central pool and as a result of the failure of the Central Government to meet the requirements of rice for the working of the public distribution system the situation today is that it has been thoroughly disrupted and the price of rice has gone up in the open market up to Rs. 5.50 paise and in some places up to Rs. 6 per kg. Similarly, the prices of other articles which used to be supplied through this public distribution system also have gone up. So, this has been the attitude of the Central Government. A good public distribution system which has been working to the satisfaction of the common people of Kerala has been thoroughly spoiled and disrupted by the unhelpful attitude of the Central Government.

Apart from increasing the number of fair price shops the requirements of the States which are running the public distribution system have to be met by the Central Government in full.

Lastly, one more point, that is about rural areas. Most of the fair price shops are concentrated in the urban and mofussil areas. So far as the rural people are concerned, the public distribution system is running, practically on paper only.

So far as the weaker sections like Harijans, rural labour, agricultural workers, etc. are concerned, the public distribution system has not come to them at all. Therefore, I would request the Government to extend the public distribution system to the village areas and open up a large number of fair price shops and also see that essential commodities are distributed among the weaker sections at controlled prices. Then only the common man and the poorer sections can be saved from the effects of inflation and price rise.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have announced that the Minister will be called at 7.45. It is already 7.45. Three Members are yet to speak. If the House agrees, we can call the Minister at 8 o'clock.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I will

take only one point and that is the constant shrinkage of the public distribution system if not totally dismantling it.

The hon. Minister of Food claimed on 19th May this year that the public distribution system has been expanded and that the number of fair price shops as on 21 February, 1983 was 2,81,458 against 2,79,543 in February, 1982. So far as the increase in number is concerned, I agree that there has been expansion. But what about supply position to the shops? According to his statement, in 1982 the total off-take from the public distribution system was 25.69 million tonnes, which comes to about 2.08 million tonnes per month. In 1983 when the number has increased, the figure available for the last three months of this year, comes on an average to 1.49 million tonnes per month. It will be further evident from the instructions given by the Government of India to the Delhi Administration saying that the ration quota which was 20 kg. per head per month should be reduced to 12 kg. per head per month. This is the actual situation which the House should know. I would only like to comment that every section of the House wants success of the public distribution system. But its success does not hinge on the arithmetical number, but it depends entirely on the physical availability of the foodgrains.

As a matter of fact, in almost all the States, including West Bengal, Kerala, Bihar, U.P. and so on, the total requirement of foodgrains necessary for the maintenance of the public distribution system has not been fully made available; even what is partially promised is not physically made available. This physical possession is absolutely necessary. But my information is that the stock position of the Government of India in April was not more than 10 million tonnes for this year. I apprehend that whatever is available to the public distribution system now would not be available later and it would further shrink and the supply would be reduced.

You cannot make the public distribution system successful unless you have got physical control over the stock; and to have physical control over the stock, nationalisation of the wholesale trade in foodgrains is absolutely necessary. That you cannot do and so the public distribution system cannot succeed. I hope at this late stage Government will reconsider this very basic question, on which depends the success of the public distribution system.

Three instalments of dearness allowance are due to the Central Government employees, which very much indicates the rise in the cost of living index. What is the position of the Government with regard to the release of these three instalments to the Government employees?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, after the very eloquent speeches of Shri Ravindra Varma, Shrimati Pramila Dandavate and Shri Sunil Maitra, I will not take much time of the House. But I would like to emphasize certain points.

The prices are going up like flood water and it appears that the Government have lost total control over the rise in prices. Whenever the members belonging to the opposition say that the prices are going up, the leaders of the Government say that it is a global phenomenon and, therefore, it is difficult to control it here. Since they feel it is a global phenomenon, they do not try to do anything to control the rising prices.

While on the one hand the prices are rising, on the other hand, we notice that commodities are not available in the market, sometimes even in the fair price shops. For example, in the Nirman Bhavan fair price shop, from where we purchase many of our requirements, sugar and other items are not available.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even sugar?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Yes, sugar also. This shortage is reported sometimes in the newspapers also. So, the hon. Minister and the people in the Government must be aware of it. This rise in prices affects the Plan outlay and so many projects are being delayed. It is also clear from the Supplementary Demands for Grants

brought before the House by the hon. Minister.

In order to control the rising prices, the control on black money is very essential, but the Government are failing in that. Specially in the elections we are finding there is enormous use of black money, which causes inflation, which ultimately results in price rise.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How is it that you alone know that ?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : The Garhwal elections.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Since Shri Dev has referred to the Garhwal elections, I may say that in that election the ruling party was pouring black money like anything ; so also in the Delhi election. This has caused a lot of inflation. Especially after the Delhi election, there has been rise in prices. After Delhi elections we had seen this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think all Parties have spent like this. Is it not so ?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Demonetisation of hundred rupee notes is a very basic factor in order to curb black money. But the Government may not do it. Deficit financing is also one of the reasons for price rise. All these points have already been placed before the hon. Minister. Therefore, I do not want to go into details regarding them.

So far as the consumer price index is concerned, according to Labour Bureau series Consumer Price Index for industrial workers, the base was 1960 when the price index was 100 ; in April 1983 it has gone up to 527, while in the month of March 1983, it was 519. It means there has been rise of 8 points in the price index. In May, the food crop index recorded an increase of 15 points mainly due to the rise in the prices of wheat, atta, dals, milks, onion, gur, tea, vegetables and fruits. Therefore, we are finding that there is always increase in the Consumer Price Index. (*Interruptions*). The Government is increasing the prices of all those commodities which are being essentially controlled by the Government itself, like diesel, fertilizer, insecticide, pesticide, and the rate of irrigation water and the rate of electricity and everything has been increased by the Government. The diesel price has been increased by the Government four times during the last three-and-a-half years. Fertilizer prices were also increased by the Government four times. At the same time insecticides and pesticides prices were also increased four times. Thus, we are observing that input prices in agriculture are always increasing but the farmers are not getting remunerative prices. The plight of the sugarcane growers is miserable. We know that. We have raised this a number of times in this House. They are not getting remuneratvie prices for the sugarcane and so the farmers are suffering.

Increase in the railway freights and fares also resulted in the price rise because when the transportation charge is increased, immediately it affects the prices. For example, I can say, per tonne load, per wagon per 100 kilometres, in respect of foodgrains the cost has gone up from Rs. 144.20 to Rs. 161.40. In respect of chemicals it has gone up from Rs. 163.30 to Rs. 183.40. In respect of salt it has gone up from Rs. 152.40 to Rs. 170.90. In respect of sugar it has gone up from Rs. 237 to Rs. 265. In respect of oil it has gone up from Rs. 276.10 to Rs. 309.90.

Thus we find that these freights are increased which ultimately resulted in the price rise also. Decrease in the number of fair price shops from 2,97,000 to 2,84,000 is very alarming and this Government appears to be a total failure in managing the economy of this country, and that is why our poor people are suffering.

I would like a categorical reply to all these points which I have raised.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली (श्रीनगर) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, पहली बात तो यह है कि हमारा डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम बिलकुल नाकाम हो चुका है । पिछले 35 सालों में...

श्री रामसिंह यादव (अलवर) : जम्मू-काश्मीर में भी यही स्थिति है—क्या ?

20 hrs.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : मैं पूरे कन्ट्री के कांटेक्स्ट में बात कर रहा हूं। पूरे मुल्क में यह हालत है कि आपका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम ठीक तरह से काम नहीं कर रहा है। प्रोडक्शन के जितने जराये हैं उन पर सरकार का कोई काबू नहीं है। ऊपर से तो सरकार कन्ट्रोल कर रही है, लेकिन प्रोडक्शन के मामले में मिल-ओनर्स पर सरकार का कोई काबू नहीं है, बल्कि एक तरफ से ब्लैक-मनी हमारी इकानमी को खाये जा रही है और दूसरी तरफ से स्मगिलग हमारी इकानमी को तबाह कर रही है। कुछ लोगों के पास पैसा आ रहा है, चूँकि सप्लाई और डिमाण्ड की फिलास्फी के मुताबिक चीजें कम हैं और मांग ज्यादा है, लिहाजा जिनके पास चीजें हैं उनके पास ब्लैक-मनी आ रही है, चाहे वह करप्शन से आ रही हो या स्मगिलग से आ रही हो।

चाहे वह किसी और जराये से आ रहा है, उन लोगों के हाथ में सारी की सारी प्रोडक्शन चली जाती है और जो आम आदमी हैं, जो फिक्स्ड इन्कम ग्रुप में आता है और जिसकी मेजोरिटी है चाहे वह सरकारी मुलाजिम हो, चाहे वह गरीब दस्तकार हो और चाहे वह मजदूर-पेशा करने वाला हो, उसके लिए जीना दूभर हो जाता है और यह सिलसिला 25 सालों से चला आ रहा है और मैं तो इस हद तक कहूंगा आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब को कि हमारी सबसे बड़ी बदकिस्मती यह है—मैं खाली कांग्रेस (आई) की सरकार को ही इसके लिए दोष नहीं दे रहा हूं—कि जो मोनोपली बड़े-बड़े मिल-आनर्स की है, जहां पर एसेंशियल कामोडिटीज बन रही हैं चाहे वह दूध हो, चाहे साबुन हो और चाहे दूसरी एसेंशियल कामोडिटीज हों, उन पर जो इन लोगों का काबू है, वे ही हम सबको इलेक्शन के वक्त में पैसा देते हैं और हम उनके सहारे ही इलेक्शन लड़ रहे हैं। यह जो पालीटीकल पार्टीज का सिलसिला रहा है नेशनल लेबिल पर कि वे उनसे रकूमात ले लेती हैं, तो उसका खमियाजा जो चुकाना पड़ता है, वह गरीब आदमी को ही चुकाना पड़ता है। 35 वर्षों से यह सिलसिला चला आ रहा है और इस बिना पर पर यह जंग लड़ी जा रही है। यहां पर तो जुबानी जंग तक ही महदूद है लेकिन हमें इसके खिलाफ जो जंग करनी होगी वह त्याग और तपस्या से करनी होगी और नेशनल कांटेक्स्ट में मैं इस चीज को कहना चाहता हूं कि इस जहर को आप निकाल दें और चाहे वह पार्लियामेंट का इलेक्शन हो और चाहे वह विधान सभा का इलेक्शन हो, करोड़ों रुपया जो खर्च हो रहा है इस मुल्क में, ईमानदारी की बात यह है कि यह सारा पैसा उन्हीं बड़े मिल-ओनर्स से आ जाता है। पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता था।

दूसरी बात मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार के लेबिल पर कौन सी जस्टिस लोगों को मिली है। जिन लोगों ने चोरी की और ब्लेक-मार्केटिंग करके काफी पैसा कमाया और करप्शन के जरिये से या लूट-खसोट करके जो भी पैसा कमाया, क्या हकीकत यह नहीं है कि सरकार ने उनको कन्सेशन दिए और फिक्स्ड डिपोजिट करने के लिए उनको दावत दी और यह कहा कि जितना करोड़ों रुपया उनके पास है, वे बैंकों में जमा कराएं और हम उनको कन्सेशन देंगे। इस तरीके से जो चोरी करने वाले लोग हैं, जो ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग से पैसा इकट्ठा करने वाले लोग हैं, उनको ऐसा पैसा व्हाइट करने के लिए साधन पैदा किया गया। इसलिए मैं आपकी इजाजत से आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब को कहना चाहता हूं कि इससे सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान उन गरीब स्टेट्स का हो रहा है, जो सेन्टर से बहुत दूर हैं और जो बहुत ही बैकवर्ड हैं और जिनकी अपनी मुश्किलात हैं, अपनी परेशानियां हैं। मैं आपको जम्मू व काश्मीर स्टेट के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं। हमने यह कोशिश की थी कि हम अपने पांव पर खड़े हो जाएं। हम 20 करोड़ रुपये की सब्सीडी अनाज के लिए देते थे और उससे गरीब लोगों को बहुत फायदा पहुंचा था। हम सेन्टर की इमदाद पर निर्भर हैं और हम जो 20 करोड़ रुपये की सब्सीडी राशन के लिए देते थे, जब उस स्कीम को खत्म किया तो 3 रुपये का 6 सैर जो चावल आता था, वह आज 15 रुपये में भी नहीं मिल रहा है। यानी हमने जो

सेक्रीफाइस की है, उसकी कीमत हमें चुकानी पड़ रही है। इसलिए मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूंगा कि चाहे वह जम्मू व काश्मीर हो, चाहे हिमाचल प्रदेश हो और चाहे नेफा हो, जो फार-फ्लंग एरियाज हैं, उन इलाकों में फ्रेट की एक बहुत बड़ी प्राब्लम है और वह सामान के दाम डबल कर देती है। दिल्ली के आसपास जहां पर रेलवे का सिस्टम है और रेलों का जाल सा बिछा हुआ है और जो इलाके ऐसे हैं वहां पर यह हालत है, तो वे इलाके जो सड़कों के जरिये रेस्ट आफ दि कन्ट्री से कनेक्टेड हैं जैसे कि हिमाचल प्रदेश है, जम्मू व काश्मीर है और लद्दाख जैसे इलाके हैं, उनका क्या हाल होगा। आज हालत यह है कि वहां पर यहां के मुकाबले में दुगने भाव पर चीजें मिल रही हैं क्योंकि वहां पर माल को ले जाने में बहुत ज्यादा फ्रेट लगता है। इसलिए ऐसी स्टेट्स को जो बैकवर्ड स्टेट्स हैं और जहाँ पहले से ही गिरानी है पूरे मुल्क के कान्टेक्स्ट में, वह और भी ज्यादा हो जाती है, तो ऐसी स्टेट्स की खासतौर पर मदद की जाए। लद्दाख में एक माचिस की डिबिया 8 आने आने या 60 पैसे से कम में नहीं मिलती है और दूसरी चीजें भी बहुत महंगी हैं, तो क्या सेन्टर का यह फर्ज नहीं है कि इस महान् देश में जहां पर ऐसे पाकेट्स हैं, जहाँ बहुत ज्यादा गिरानी है और कमरतोड़ महंगाई है, उनकी वह मदद करे। जब दिल्ली वालों को इस महंगाई की शिकायत हो सकती है, लखनऊ वालों को हो सकती है और जयपुर वालों को हो सकती है, जहाँ पर सारी शक्ति, सारी ताकत महदद है, सारे साधन मौजूद हैं, तो उन रियासतों के बारे में आप क्यों नहीं सोचते, जहां पर इनके मुकाबले में और भी ज्यादा गिरानी है। इसलिए इसके लिए आपको कोई उपाय ढूंढ़ने पड़ेंगे और यह सेन्टर का फर्ज है, फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब का फर्ज है और सरकार का फर्ज है कि वह उनको कमपेन्सेट करे और इस महंगाई को रोके। कम से कम हमें उस लेबिल पर तो रहने दीजिए गिरानी के मामले में, जो रेस्ट आफ दि कन्ट्री में है। हमें फ्रेट के कारण डबल जो देना पड़ता है, उससे हमारे यहाँ की एकोनामी तबाह हो रही है।

मैं दो मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूं। मैं जम्मू और काश्मीर की मिसाल देना चाहता हूं। जम्मू व काश्मीर की एकोनामी टूरिज्म पर मुन्हसिर है।

इस साल हमारा टूरिज्म बिल्कुल फेल्योर रहा है। टूरिज्म न होने की वजह से जो हमारे यहां हेण्डीक्राफ्ट्स पर पलने वाले जो लोग हैं, उनकी प्रोड्युस को मार्किट नहीं मिल रही है। इस तरह से हमारे यहाँ हजारों दस्तकार लोग बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। इसी तरह से हमारे यहां हाउस बोट्स हैं, होटल हैं। हमने उनके रेट्स 25 परसेंट कम कर दिए हैं लेकिन फिर भी विजिटर्ज के न आने की वजह से वे खाली पड़े हुए हैं। इससे हमारी इकोनोमी पर स्ट्रेस है। क्या आपका यह फर्ज नहीं बनता कि जो ऐसी स्टेट्स हैं, उनकी तरफ तब्बजो दें जिनकी इकोनोमी पर ज्योग्रोफी के मुताबिक स्ट्रेस और स्ट्रेन पड़ता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Conclude now. You are making so many demands which he cannot reply.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : हमारे यहां 80 परसेंट लोग देहातों में रहते हैं। वे बिचारे कभी फलड आने पर और कभी ड्राट पड़ने से तबाह हो जाते हैं। वे कुछ पैदावार नहीं कर पाते। गवर्नमेंट ऐसी पालिसी क्यों नहीं बनाती है कि उनकी फसल इन्श्योर हो सके और जब भी ऐसी क्लमिटी आ जाए तो इन्श्योरेन्स से उनकी भरपाई हो जाए ?

شری عبدالرشید کابلی (سری نگر) : جناب ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب پہلی بات تو یہ ہے کہ ہمارا ڈسٹری بیوشن سسٹم بالکل ناکام ہو چکا ہے پچھلے ۳۵ سالوں میں۔

شری رام سنگھ یادو (الور) : جموں کشمیر میں بھی یہی استھتی ہے کیا۔

شری عبدالرشید کابلی : میں پورے کنٹری کے کانگرس کنٹیکسٹ میں بات کر رہا ہوں۔ پورے ملک میں یہ حالت ہے کہ آپ کا ڈسٹری بیوشن سسٹم ٹھیک طرح سے کام نہیں کر رہا ہے۔ پروڈکشن کے جتنے ذرائع ہیں ان پر سرکار کا کوئی قابو نہیں ہے۔ اوپر سے تو سرکار کنٹرول کر رہی

ہے لیکن پروڈکشن کے معاملے میں مل اونرس پر سرکار کا کوئی قابو نہیں ہے بلکہ ایک طرف سے بلیک منی ہماری اکانومی کو کھائے جا رہی ہے اور دوسری طرف سے اسمگلنگ ہماری اکانومی کو تباہ کر رہی ہے۔ کچھ لوگوں کے پاس پیسہ آ رہا ہے چونکہ سپلائی اور ڈیمانڈ کی فلاسفی کے مطابق چیزیں کم ہیں اور مانگ زیادہ ہے۔ لہذا جن کے پاس چیزیں ہیں ان کے پاس بلیک منی آ رہی ہے چاہے وہ کرپشن سے آ رہی ہو یا اسمگلنگ سے آ رہی ہو۔ چاہے وہ کسی اور ذرائع سے آ رہا ہے ان لوگوں کے ہاتھ میں ساری کی ساری پروڈکشن چلی جاتی ہے اور جو عام آدمی ہیں جو فکسڈ انکم گروپ میں آتا ہے اور جس کی مجبوری ہے چاہے وہ سرکاری ملازم ہو چاہے وہ غریب دستکار ہو اور چاہے وہ مزدور پیشہ کرنے والا ہو اس کے لیے جینا دوبھر ہو جاتا ہے اور یہ سلسلہ ۳۵ سالوں سے چلا آ رہا ہے اور میں تو اس حد تک کہوں گا آنریبل منسٹر صاحب کو کہ ہماری سب سے بڑی بدقسمتی یہ ہے میں خالی کانگریس (آئی) کی سرکار کو ہی اس کے لیے دوش نہیں دے رہا ہوں کہ جو مونوپلی بڑے سے بڑے مل آنرس کی ہے جہاں پر اسینشیل کموڈیٹیز بن رہی ہیں چاہے وہ دودھ ہو چاہے صابن ہو اور چاہے دوسری اسینشیل کموڈیٹیز ہوں ان پر جو ان لوگوں کا قابو ہے وہ ہی ہم سب کو الیکشن کے وقت میں پیسہ دیتے ہیں اور ہم ان کے سہارے ہی الیکشن لڑ رہے ہیں۔ یہ جو پالیٹیکل پارٹیز کا سلسلہ رہا ہے نیشنل لیول پر کہ وہ ان سے رقومات لیتی ہیں تو اسکا خمیازہ جو چکانا پڑتا ہے وہ غریب آدمی کو ہی چکانا پڑتا ہے۔

۳۵ ورشوں سے یہ سلسلہ چلا آ رہا ہے اور اس بنا پر یہ جنگ لڑی جا رہی ہے۔ یہاں پر تو زبانی جنگ تک ہی محدود ہے لیکن ہمیں اس کے خلاف جو جنگ کرنی ہوگی وہ تیاگ اور تپسیہ سے کرنی ہوگی اور نیشنل کانٹیکسٹ میں میں اس چیز کو کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس زہر کو آپ نکال دیں اور چاہے وہ پارلیمنٹ کا الیکشن ہو اور چاہے وہ ودھان سبھا کا الیکشن ہو کروڑوں روپے جو خرچ ہو رہا ہے اس ملک میں ایمانداری کی بات یہ ہے کہ یہ سارا پیسہ انھیں بڑے مل آنرس سے آ جاتا ہے۔ پہلی بات تو میں یہ کہنا چاہتا تھا۔

دوسری بات میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ سرکار کے لیول پر کونسی جسٹس لوگوں کو ملی ہے۔ جن لوگوں سے چوری کی اور بلیک مارکیٹنگ کر کے کالا پیسہ کمایا اور کرپشن کے ذریعہ سے یا لوٹ کھسوٹ کر کے جو بھی پیسہ کمایا کیا حقیقت یہ نہیں ہے کہ سرکار نے ان کو کنسیشن دیا اور فکسڈ ڈپوزٹ کرنے کے لیے ان کو دعوت دی اور یہ کہا کہ جتنا کروڑوں روپیہ ان کے پاس ہے وہ بینکوں میں جمع کرائیں اور ہم ان کو کنسیشن دیں گے۔ اس طریقے سے جو چوری کرنے والے لوگ ہیں جو بلیک مارکیٹنگ سے پیسہ اکٹھا کرنے والے لوگ ہیں ان کو پیسہ وہائٹ کرنے کے لیے سادھن پیدا کیا گیا۔ اس لیے میں آپ کی اجازت سے آنریبل منسٹر صاحب کو کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس سے سب سے زیادہ نقصان ان غریب اسٹیٹس کا ہو رہا ہے جو سینٹر سے بہت دور ہیں اور جو بہت ہی بیک ورڈ ہیں اور جن کی اپنی مشکلات ہیں اپنی پریشانیاں ہیں۔ میں آپ کو جموں و کشمیر اسٹیٹ کے بارے میں بتانا چاہتا ہوں: ہم نے یہ کوشش کی تھی کہ ہم اپنے پاؤں پر کھڑے ہو جائیں۔ ہم ۱۰ کروڑ روپے کی سبسڈی اناج کے لیے دیتے تھے اور اس سے غریب لوگوں کو بہت فائدہ پہنچتا تھا۔

ہم سینٹر کی امداد پر نربھر ہیں اور ہم جو ۱۰ کروڑ روپے کی سبسڈی راشن کے لیے دیتے تھے جب اس اسکیم کو ختم کیا تو تین روپے کا چھ سیر جو چاول آتا تھا وہ آج ۵ روپے میں بھی نہیں مل رہا ہے۔ یعنی ہم نے جو سیکریفائس کی ہے اس کی قیمت ہمیں چکانی پڑ رہی ہے۔ اس لیے میں منسٹر صاحب سے کہوں گا کہ چاہے وہ جموں و کشمیر ہو چاہے ہماچل پردیش ہو اور چاہے نیفا ہو جو فارننگ ایریاز ہیں۔ ان علاقوں میں فریٹ کی ایک بہت بڑی پرابلم ہے اور وہ سامان کے دام ڈبل کر دیتی ہیں۔ دلی کے آس پاس جہاں —— پر ریلوے کا سسٹم ہے اور ریلوں کا جال سا بچھا ہوا ہے اور جو علاقے ایسے ہیں وہاں پر یہ حالت ہے تو وہ علاقے جو سڑکوں کے ذریعہ ریسٹ آف دی کنٹری سے کنیکٹڈ ہیں جیسے کہ ہماچل پردیش ہے جموں و کشمیر ہے اور لداخ جیسے علاقے ہیں ان کا کیا حال ہوگا۔ آج حالت یہ ہے کہ وہاں پر یہاں کے مقابلے میں دگنے بھاؤ پر چیزیں مل رہی ہیں کیونکہ وہاں یہ مال کو لے جانے میں بہت زیادہ فریٹ لگتا ہے۔ اس لیے ایسی اسٹیٹس کو جو بیک ورڈ اسٹیٹس ہیں اور جہاں پہلے سے ہی گرانی ہے پورے ملک کے کانٹکس میں وہ اور بھی زیادہ ہو

جاتی ہے تو ایسی اسٹیٹس کی خاص طور پر مدد کی جائے لداخ میں ایک ماچس کی ڈبیہ آٹھ آنے یا ۶۰ پیسے سے کم میں نہیں ملتی ہے اور دوسری چیزیں بھی بہت مہنگی ہیں تو کیا سینٹر کا یہ فرض نہیں ہے کہ اس مہان دیش میں جہاں پر ایسے پاکٹس ہیں جہاں بہت زیادہ گرانی ہے اور کمر توڑ مہنگائی ہے ان کی وہ مدد کریں۔ جب دلی والوں کو اس مہنگائی کی شکایت ہو سکتی ہے لکھنؤ والوں کو ہو سکتی۔ اور جے پور والوں کو ہو سکتی ہے جہاں پر ساری سنگنی ساری طاقت محدود ہے سارے سادھن موجود ہیں تو ان ریاستوں کے بارے میں آپ کیوں نہیں سوچتے جہاں پر ان کے مقابلے میں اور بھی زیادہ گرانی ہے۔ اس لیے اس کے لیے آپ کو کوئی اپائے ڈھونڈنے پڑیں گے اور یہ سنٹر کا فرض ہے فائننس منسٹر صاحب کا فرض ہے اور سرکار کا فرض ہے کہ وہ ان کو کمپنسیٹ کریں اور اس مہنگائی کو روکیں۔ کم سے کم ہمیں اس لیول پر تو رہنے دیجئے گرانی کے معاملے میں جو "ریسٹ آف دی کنٹری" میں ہے۔ ہمیں فریٹ کے کارن ڈبل جو دینا پڑتا ہے اس سے ہمارے یہاں کی اکانومی تباہ ہو رہی ہے۔

میں دو منٹ میں ختم کر رہا ہوں۔ میں جموں کشمیر کی مثال دینا چاہتا ہوں جموں و کشمیر کی اکانومی کی ٹورزم پر منحصر ہے۔ اس سال ہمارا ٹورزم بالکل ڈلیور کر رہا ہے۔ ٹورزم نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے جو ہمارے یہاں ہینڈی کرافٹس پر چلنے والے جو لوگ ہیں ان کی پروڈیوس کو مارکیٹ نہیں مل رہی ہے۔ اس طرح سے ہمارے یہاں ہزاروں دستکار لوگ بیکار پڑے ہوئے ہیں۔ اس طرح سے ہمارے یہاں ہاؤس بوٹس ہیں ہوٹل ہیں۔ ہم نے ان کے ریٹس ۲۵ پرسینٹ کم کر دیئے ہیں لیکن پھر بھی ٹورسٹس کے نہ آنے کی وجہ سے وہ خالی پڑے ہوئے ہیں۔ اس سے ہماری اکانومی پر اسٹریس ہے۔ کیا آپ کا یہ فرض نہیں بنتا کہ جو ایسی اسٹیٹس ہیں ان کی طرف توجہ دیں جنکی اکانومی پر جغرافی کے مطابق اسٹریس اور اسٹرین پڑتا ہے۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Conclude now. You are making so many demands which he cannot reply.

شری عبدالرشید کابلی: ہمارے یہاں ۸۰ پرسینٹ لوگ دیہاتوں میں رہتے ہیں۔ وہ بے چارے کبھی فلڈ آنے پر اور کبھی ڈراٹ پڑنے سے تباہ ہو جاتے ہیں۔ وہ کچھ پیداوار نہیں کر پاتے۔ گورنمنٹ ایسی پالیسی کیوں نہیں بناتی ہے کہ ان کی فصل انشور ہو سکے اور جب بھی ایسی کلامٹی آجائے تو انشورنس سے ان کی بھرپائی ہو جائے۔

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : You are very kind to him. Probably, for Mr. Kabuli, this is the first speech in this House and last speech in this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why do you say so ?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : God knows whether we will meet again in the next Session or not.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : He said, "God knows." No, only Mrs. Gandhi knows.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Perhaps, you know a little bit.

First of all, I express my gratitude to all those hon. Members who have made their contributions in the debate and I am particularly thankful to Mrs. Pramila Dandavate who initiated the discussion. I would frankly admit that perhaps in this matter, she represented all the wives including the wives of the Minister. The only difference for us is that we have not reached this stage when the wives of the Ministers of the present Government are not to organise a demonstration against us as Mrs. Dandavate had to do while Prof. Madhu Dandavate was the Minister. This is the only little difference.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Because, I am with the people.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : No. Because, we have been able to maintain the situation within a manageable limit and that is the difference between the situation which prevailed at your time and the situation prevailing now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We have more civil liberties in our family.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You have been able to suppress your wives very successfully.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I do not know who suppresses whom in these days.

I would not like to go to the statistics because these are known to the hon. Members. It is never my contention that the situation is quite happy and I myself admitted in the text of my statement and not only in this statement but throughout I have maintained that this is an area where there is no room for complacency. Because, we have to keep in mind that the Indian economy is basically not only marginal but it is very sensitive with little changes here and there and there can be a big difference in the actual state of affairs.

I have enumerated in my statement the strategy which we are pursuing to tackle the problem. We are tackling it both from supply side and from demand side. From supply side, as I have indicated in my statement, we do it by importing certain essential commodities where there is a gap between the demand and availability, by improving the public distribution system, by stepping up the release of certain essential commodities through the public distribution system itself and, at the same time, by providing incentives for higher production.

In this connection, one point has been made and a number of hon. Members have made their contribution to say that the public distribution system is collapsing in this country. They have even gone to the extent of saying that the supply through the public distribution system has gone down. I do not know from where they have got the figure. Particularly, I was listening very carefully to Mr. Chitta Basu when he mentioned about the figure during the three months of the current calendar year. I do not know which months, whether it is July, June and May or first three months of January, February and March. But whatever it may be, I have got the figure and this figure can be checked up and verified. In the first five months of the current calendar year, January to May, the stocks distributed through the public distribution system was 7.53 tonnes as against 5.93 tonnes in the same period of 1982 and 5.0 million tonnes in 1981. Therefore, in absolute terms, it is not decreasing, but it is increasing. In June, 1983, the offtake was 1.29 million tonnes as against 1.16 million tonnes. Therefore, if you take the block of first five months as a whole, even the block of first six months, including June, for which I have given the figure...

SHRI CHITTA BASU : If you do not mind my interruption, I may point out that I have given the figure that Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad claimed that in 1982, the total offtake was 25 million tonnes and then I worked that out.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : What you have done, as I understand you, is this. The Food Minister has given an average figure for the whole year and what you have done is that you have just taken the first three months or two months and you have forgotten that the offtake increases much more from the beginning of the festive seasons and all the festive seasons from Onam to Diwali and Holy are yet to come. Therefore if you take into account the total average figure, that is different. I have give you my figures. These are not secret figures. These can be checked and verified. I am not disputing that figure. But I do not know whether you have quoted from the text of his speech or from the newspaper report or from the Question in Parliament...

SHRI CHITTA BASU : From the newspaper report ; it was reported in the Advisory Council meeting.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Then you say that you are quoting from the newspaper report. I am quoting the figures which have been given to me by my people. You said that you were quoting from the newspaper as reported to be the observations of the Food Minister.

SHRI CHITTA BASU :...in a meeting of the Advisory Council for the Public Distri-

bution system.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Whatever it may be. The point is that from this figure, we find that it has not in absolute terms decreased. The same is the case with the number of fair price shops. The fair price shops in some States have decreased in number because there was some reorganisation, particularly, in U.P. That is why there was shrinkage in a particular area ; it was because of certain reorganisation that took place. But if you look into the figure of offtake, even in U.P., as a result of the reduction in the number of fair price shops, the net offtake did not decrease ; the net offtake increased and it is bound to increase.

It is not my case that we have been able to cover the entire country through public distribution system. Even notionally, if I assume, that 2.88 lakhs is the number of fair price shops which we have, all of them are effective, but after all, the number of villages in this country is more than 600,000. Therefore, 2,84,000 is not to cover the entire area. Not to speak of that distribution system itself, its strength and effectiveness varies from State to State. We know in certain States, the distribution system is quite satisfactory. But, in many States, the distribution system and distribution outlay are not so satisfactory. But this is one of the instruments. Quite a number of Members have made their observations that by improving the distribution system, we will be able to check the prices. No. We will be able to insulate the people from the effect of the price rise. Strengthening the distribution system itself, is possible. In order to reduce the impact of the price rise on the vulnerable sections of the community, if we can strengthen the public distribution system, to that extent, we will be able to help them.

One Hon. Member claimed—I would not have referred to him if he would not have stated that my statement is a ** —that I should not compare the 11 weeks of Janata period from 11th May to 20th July but I should compare when we assumed office. That is why I am comparing when we assumed office. When we assumed office on 14th January, 1980, the annual rate of inflation was 21%, in the wholesale price index.

After one year in 1980-81, it came down to 16.7%. In 1981-82, it came down to 2.4%. In 1982-83, it increased to 6.2%.

The annual quota of inflation based on the consumer price index also came down, 12.3%, 12.6%, 8.8% and 9.8%.

If we would have maintained the rate of inflation which we have inherited, then today the situation would have been, 21% during 1980-81 on the top of 21% in 1979-80 ; 21% during 1981-82 on the top of 21% in 1980-81 and 21% during 1982-83, and that rate would have remained static. Therefore, let us not be assertive to say a statement is a white lie.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Please don't say Janata rule in 1979. There was no Government in 1979.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : That is the time when we inherited it.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : You installed the Government. We have no Government at all during 1979.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Please be very fair. In percentage you win. In percentages, we lose. That is true. 21%, 16%, 6%, and 7%. Of course, you win percentage-wise. But point-wise, from March, 1977 up to July, 1979 when Janata was in power, price rise has been 26 points, in 26 months one point per month. But during these 42 months, the price rise has been 90 points, that is 2 points per month.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I have taken your point. But definitely I should not remind the former Revenue Minister what has been the impact of the Budget by Mr. Choudhary Charan Singh when he was Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister of the Janata Party Government starting from the day of presentation of the Budget.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Please

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

don't compare the figures when Mr. Charan Singh was the Prime Minister.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am just saying.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Please do not take 1979.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am telling you that I have taken 1979-80 from May to July. Your contention is that I have taken the period May to July and so, why not earlier period.

I have taken from May to July because every year in this period there is a rising trend in price. If you take into account the seasonal factors, you will not find a single year when the prices have not risen in the period from May to July. That is the relevance. The relevance is not that it is giving me certain statistical satisfaction because I myself have admitted that the annual rate of inflation has gone up, it is 6.9 per cent as compared to 6.2 per cent in 1982-83. I myself have admitted. But this period is relevant because every year you will find that from May to July there is an upward trend. The seasonal factors are there. The vegetable prices go up, the milk prices go up, the cereal prices go up, the prices of sweetening agents go up, the edible oil prices go up. What are the commodities which have contributed the maximum to rise in prices ? These are the commodities.

Mr. Ravindra Varma has quoted some figures. It is very difficult to reply to the points made by Mr. Ravindra Varma, particularly for me, because whenever he makes his observations, his brilliant speech always takes me and I forget to note down the points. But somehow I noted this particular point. He has quoted some figures and has tried to show how exorbitant is the price rise. My contention is that it is a selective approach. If you quote certain figures to show that prices have gone up in the retail—I am talking of retail prices—I can also quote certain figures where the prices have gone down. For instance, grams minus 8.1 per cent ; mashoor dal minus 12 ; mustard oil, the increase is plus 1.3 ; sugar minus 12.7... (*Interruptions*) Retail price. The number of centres, so far as sugar is concerned, is nine. Mustard oil twelve centres...

AN HON. MEMBER : Who gave the figures ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : From 12 centres they have collected the figures.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Thirteen centres. (*Interruptions*) These are standard centres from where we collect the figures and from where you are quoting statistics. You have already quoted the same figure. How are you demanding D.A. ? Based on the same basket of commodities, on the same statistical yardstick. The figure which Mr. Ravindra Varma quoted is from the same centres and from the same indicators.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : About sugar, is there any compositor's mistake, printer's mistake ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I do not think so. You know the position of sugar. We need not tell you. (*Interruptions*) In that way we would not be able to finish. Let us go ahead.

Mr. Maya Thevar went to the extent of asking why the growers are not getting the prices. Can you tell me in which year the area of the cane-growers was only 15 per cent during this period of the year ? Can you show me one year ? You are just making long claims. Is it not a fact that the sugarcane growers, in 1978-79, had to burn their sugarcane ? If we had not increased the sugarcane price from Rs. 8 to Rs. 21 per quintal and if we had not ensured that the growers would get their price, there could not have been any production. That is a fact. That is the difference between good management and bad management. Today you are coming forward with tall claims, 'No ; the entire economy is in doldrums'. What is in the doldrums ? You are talking of planning. Can you show me a single Plan period ? Take the case of power generation. You were very much critical of it.

What was the situation when we started the plan for the periods from 1947-1979 ? This country created, in the power sector, an installed capacity of 28,000 M.W. And, in one period, we are adding 14,000 M.W.—a meagre achievement ! Take the case of Petro-

leum products. Can you say that our economy was in the doldrum as you are claiming ? When we inherited and when we started the current planning in 1979, the total oil production was 10 million tonnes. We are going to end with 26 million tonnes in 1983-84. If we end the current plan with 30 million tonnes, will you say that the economy is in doldrum ? You said that the target of coal production is 165 million tonnes. Even if we can reach fifty per cent of it, that is, 80 to 85 million tonnes, we should feel happy. It should not be forgotten that we had already reached 137 million tonnes in 1982-83. I admit, however, that there would be a certain slippage. It is bound to take place. If I am to give priority in certain sectors like power generation, like creating irrigation potentiality, like petroleum products—I am not here talking in financial terms—definitely Rs. 97,500 crores would become much more. Even in physical terms, according to mid-term appraisal, if we look at the production of cement, fertilisers or aluminum, we are reaching the target. The target which we have fixed is in physical terms. At the same time, we have admitted that there will be certain areas, where there may be a shortfall. Can you tell me that it is due to bad management of our economy ? Shri Samar Mukherjee is present here. He will bear me out that in 1942-43 Bengal famine took place due to the impacts of drought. In those days, we used to call it as seer—not kg. One seer of rice was costing us Re. 1. More than five million people died. The people did not have the purchasing power to purchase one seer of rice. As a result of famine more than 5 million people died. It was an unprecedented drought. The Marxist Government in West Begal cannot deny this unprecedented drought in West Bengal. There was a shortfall of foodgrains production due to severe drought last year. It had been possible for us to contain it. It is not because of some miracle but it was because of certain proper policies and programmes undertaken by us. It was because of the fact that 300 to 400 million man days of additional employment are created annually in the rural areas. It was because of the fact that more than 42 lakhs families were brought within the purview of IRDP programme by spending Rs. 900 to 1300 crores. This is the kind of management of our economy. It is very easy to say that the whole economy is in doldrums. Why is it in doldrum ? From the balance of payment position is it in doldrum ? Is it in doldrums because of it ? Upto 1978, the total growth of the economy was 3.5%. Even in the first three years of the Plan, we had achieved a five per cent growth. Does this indicate that the economy is in the doldrum ? Is the economy very badly managed or poorly managed ? Shri Maitra, our good old friend—Shri Sunil Babu—has made a very interesting comment that there is a total economic crisis. He has quoted the consumer price index by saying that in 1974 it reached a record figure and has come to the conclusion from there that there is an economic crisis. And, emergency in 1975 was the outcome of the economic crisis. He has conveniently forgotten that in 1974 it is true that we had a price rise—the annual rate rose up to 30% in September and even the consumer price index in 1974-75 had reached 321, highest at that point of time. But if he takes the trouble of going through the Economic Survey he will find out that it came down to 286 in the next year and that is the only one year in that whole decade that it came down.

AN HON. MEMBER : That was emergency time ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Therefore, the economic crisis did not deepen. The situation improved. You will have also to keep in mind that from negative figure next year we had plus figure in our trade account. Therefore, he need not worry about the collapse of the economy. If we could have survived...

AN HON. MEMBER : With hunger.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : In certain times there are crisis and this is for us to react in a particular way. Again I am referring to Shri Ravindra Varma. He said that it is a turbulent sea and how to pilot the ship in the turbulent sea. I can assure you that you can have the confidence in the pilot and the pilot surely is not merely the Finance Minister of the country but pilots of Indian economy are the farmers who are working in the fields, the workers who are

working in the factories and they have responded. They are not as pessimist as you are. They have responded and they have responded in a befitting manner.

Another pertinent point has been made about black money. I agree with you that this is an area where we shall have to be firm. But who are talking of it ! May I respectfully remind Mr. Ravindra Varma just to remember the speech made by his cabinet colleague, the then Finance Minister that why the number of raids, searches and seizures against the smugglers and foreign exchange racketeers are getting reduced. Is it not a fact that you were bold enough to say that these all exercises done by the previous Government were politically motivated. Who gave the respectability to the smugglers and foreign exchange racketeers by equating them with political detenus. Please look at the figure of number of income tax raids, customs raids and enforcement raids, and the amount of smuggled goods seized. I am giving the figure of the last four months. It was reached the figure of 1300. Surely, my colleague, Mr. Satish Agarwal, who has the experience of the Revenue Department will agree with me that the number of raids is reasonably encouraging. We have stepped up that action. COFEPOSA detentions we have stepped up. Even for dealing with the hoarders and profiteers you yourself brought one ordinance. The ordinance could not be converted into law because of dissolution of Lok Sabha but when I as the Commerce Minister piloted that Bill—ordinance to be converted into Bill to tackle the hoarders and blackmarketeers—you opposed yourself that ordinance. This is the situation. A situation has been created where we cannot make a distinction between one type of offenders and economic offenders.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : We opposed ourselves in 1979 that is why we went away.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : It is not that excuse that action should not be taken or we should not act firmly but what I am saying is this is the area where if I want to detain one person under COFEPOSA I cannot get the approval of the Home Minister of that State.

Each and every case is to be brought to Delhi. Detention order is to be passed by my officer ; then it will be complied with. And when you are tackling these types of economic offenders who are vere powerful, who are the kingpins, it is not an easy thing to tackle them. I have instructed that even in respect of those who are released, let them be put behind bar for one month, which is the pepiod for which we can keep. You must put a fear in the minds of all these smugglers, racketeers and profiteers. Sir, I really feel for Mr Wanchoo. He made certain recommendations and observations ; I do not know whether he is still living. But if he would have listened to the debate of this House, he would have been really surprised how the figures quoted by him varied from Rs. 1300 crores to Rs. 40,000 and 50,000 crores. So, why are you indulging in this type of pure guess work ? The Wanchoo Commission Report is available. You know the figure which he quoted, which he indicated. So, everything cannot be passed on, in the name of Wanchoo Committee Report. I am not trying to venture and say what is the quantum. It is not very important to quantify the black money ; what is important is to tackle, and to know how effectively to tackle it. We have made various efforts including certain schemes with which you did not agree. I do not say you had no reason to oppose that. You opposed it. You had reasons to oppose it. But definitely there are no two opinions that if we have to tackle these problems we have to deal effectively with them. You may say what we are doing is not enough. But to say that nothing is being done and everything is done in collusion would be a thing which is totally untenable, unacceptable and far from the truth.

Then, one more point was raised. I was asked : Why are you not reducing your non-plan expenditure, non-development expenditure ? I can do it. But, would you help me in doing so ? 73 percent of our non-plan expenditure are accounted by Defence, by Subsidies, and there is a third one which I am just forgetting, I will just tell you...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-

BORTY : Interest payments.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Yes, interest payments. These are : Interest payments, Defence and Subsidy. Interest payments you have to do. That is your obligation and that is one of the major source of your finance. The third area is consumption expenditure ; I mean, the expenditure on the Defence services, Economic Services, General Services, and other Services. Here also we are making serious efforts.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : But there is still a scope.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I agree there is a scope and I am telling you to what extent I am trying to do it. If you look at the absolute figure—it is not in terms of percentage, in terms of percentage it is decreasing,—you will find this ; I am giving the absolute figure. In 1981-82 it increased by 17.8% over 1980-81. In 1982-83 Revised Estimate it increased by 15.7% over 1981-82. In 1983-84 Budget Estimates the increase is 13.1%. Therefore, we are trying to reduce it. But we shall have to keep one thing in mind. Almost every third day I am being asked : "What are you going to do about 11 lakhs of pensioners ?" Letters are there : questions are there. For the first time in the history of the country, we appointed the Pay Commission, but we could not wait for the interim report of the Pay Commission ; the Pay Commission was appointed and simultaneously the interim relief is announced. And in terms of money it is Rs. 253 crores. What I am talking is a rough calculation and it will be a little more. There are deficits of States. And if I tell this thing, Mr. Sunil Maitra and his friends will simply jump on me. In 1981-82 the States' Deficits were of the order of Rs. 1127 crores. In 1982-83 it was Rs. 694 crores excluding Rs. 1743 crores which I have converted into Medium-term Loans. Therefore, these are areas where it is not very easy to do it.

I do not say that there is not a case. We shall have to do something. We shall have to try. But you have to understand the enormity of the problem and keeping that in view whatever best is possible, we are trying to do. It is nobody's case that we have been able to reduce the price. Who has said ? What we have said is that we shall try to keep it within the manageable limit and we have kept it within the manageable limit. We have not allowed it to reach two digits and I do say that it would be possible with the cooperation of all the sections in the House and with the cooperation of our workers in the factories and the farmers in the field. It will be possible to maintain it. That we are doing. In the case of agriculture, we have increased. Each year, we have increased the price of agricultural commodities. Today you are talking of the kisans. What was the price they used to give for wheat in 1978-79 ? Even if you give the allowance of inflation... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Price of inputs should be less.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am coming to that. You will agree with me that the moment you find that it is going to have an adverse effect on the fertiliser consumption, we ourselves reduced it. You cannot have both the ends together. On the one hand, you will suggest to me to reduce the price of the inputs and on the other hand you will say what is the best instrument through which you can make it effective. So far as the fertiliser is concerned, the only instrument through which you make it effective is by subsidy. I have done it by giving 7.5% reduction which is causing how to increase the subsidy of more than Rs. 250 crores, on the top of Rs. 700 or Rs. 800 crores worth of fertiliser subsidy already given. Therefore, these are the factors which we have to take into account and we have to keep these factors in view. On the top of it, my trade union friends should not mind it. They have the type of concept of collective bargain and the pressure they are putting on me and who have become almost whipping boy, still we have to increase it by 14%. We have already increased it recently in the engineering agreement which the West Bengal Government has entered into including the public sectors in that region. There, we have agree to 1.5 which they have also agreed. Therefore, these are the issues,

these are causing and these are putting tremendous stress and burden on our economy. Somebody advised me to look at ten years back. What was the price ? What was the situation ten years back ? It is true that ten years back the price was less. But ten years back, the gross national income was 35,000 crores of rupees. Today it is Rs. 130,000 crores. Therefore, if you take the current price, you will have to calculate the price also at the current price level, inflation also at the current price level and income also at the current price level. You cannot have both the ends together.

The last point which I would like to mention is about the demand side.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : What about the DA instalments to the Government employees ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Don't ask me that commitment. Mr. Varma wanted to know the actual position as to why this money supply has increased and what was the rationale for changing this year now so quickly. Therefore, from 7 we have increased the CRR to 7.5 and then to 8.0. Now, from 27th August, we are to give 8.5. The aggregate deposits have increased in this period substantially and one of the reasons may be of the remittance, which is about Rs. 100 crores, as referred to by Mr. Maitra. That is relevant after the presentation of the Budget. If that trend continues, naturally the aggregate deposits will be increasing and in order to mop up the excess liquidity we shall have to adjust this year. So far as the credit to the Government is concerned and the gross commercial credit is concerned, you know the bulk is for credit for food procurement. The exact figure I do not have now, may be around Rs. 800 crores upto end of July. This year, apart from the food credit, non-food bank credit has also increased. Last year the figure was negative. But in the first three-four months of the current financial year it has increased substantially.

I do agree with one suggestion, a very positive suggestion made by the initiator of the discussion, Shrimati Dandavate, and many other hon. Members have also supported it. And that is, side by side we have to build up a strong consumer movement. We should build up a strong consumer movement ; it is not an agitational movement, it is constructive and educative. If we can build up a strong consumer movement and create consumer awareness, that would also contribute, not to check the price, but to insulate the people from the impact, particularly the weaker section, of rising prices.

Once again, I express my gratitude to the Members for their very valuable contributions. The situation is no doubt serious, but we need not be panicky. I do not hope that it would be possible to tackle the problems faced by the country by cooperation of all concerned.

20.46 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification under Customs Act

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of Notification Nos. 246/83-Customs and 247/83-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th August, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to melting scrap of stainless steel from the whole of customs duty leviable thereon, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6949/83]

20.47 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 26, 1983/ Bhadra 4, 1905 (Saka).